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Vol. I

November 1948

No. A

to Dec. 1949

a monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol. I

November, 1948

No. A

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Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.P.H.,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

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PROPOSED NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

The Foreign Ministers of the Five Signatory Powers of the Brussels Pact met in Paris on October 25 and October 26, 1948 and at the conclusion of their meeting issued the following statement:

The Foreign Ministers of the Five Signatory Powers of the Brussels Treaty met in Paris on October 25 and October 26, 1948, for the third regular session of the Consultative Council. After examining the decisions taken by the five Defence Ministers at their meeting on September 27-28, 1948, including the setting up of the land, sea and air command organization of Western Union, the Council gave its approval to the principles governing the defence policy of the Five Powers which are based on the Brussels Treaty and on the Charter of the United Nations.

The Council also made a preliminary study of the question of North Atlantic security and the conversations on this subject which took place in Washington during the summer. This examination resulted in complete agreement in the Council on the principle of a defensive pact for the North Atlantic and on the next steps to be taken in this direction. The Council approved the suggestions made by the five Finance Ministers on October 17, 1948. In order to carry out these suggestions as rapidly as possible, the Council decided to set up a Committee of Experts to study the financial and economic questions raised by the organization of the defence of Western Europe. The Council next took note of the progress accomplished in the social and cultural fields and approved the reports submitted to it.

As regards the question of European unity, the Council decided to set up a Committee of Representatives chosen by the Governments of the Five Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Brussels, consisting of five French, five United Kingdom, three Belgian, three Netherlands and two Luxembourg members. The object of this Committee, which will meet in Paris, will be to consider and to report to Governments on the steps to be taken towards securing a greater measure of unity between European countries. To this end the Committee will take into consideration all suggestions which have been or may be put forward by Governments or by private organizations.

In this connection it will examine the Franco-Belgian suggestion for the convening of a European Assembly and the British suggestion relating to the establishment of a European Council appointed by and responsible to Governments for the purpose of dealing with matters of common concern. This committee will draw up a report for submission to the Consultative Council at its next meeting. Finally the Foreign Ministers proceeded to a full exchange of views on various international problems certain of which are now being considered in the United Nations Assembly and the Security Council.

Mr. Pearson's Statement

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, made the following statement at his regular weekly press conference on October 28:

"The Canadian Government has noted with great interest the statement on October 26 in Paris of the Consultative Council established by the Brussels Treaty made up of the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom that they are in complete agreement on the principle of a defensive pact for the North Atlantic and on the next steps to be taken in this direction.

"The Canadian Government has been giving careful study to the question of North Atlantic security. Canada's representatives have been participating from the beginning in the conversations which have been taking place in Washington since July 6 between representatives of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. These conversations were informal, non-committal and exploratory. Some weeks ago they reached the point where it was agreed that it would be desirable to refer the problems which had been raised back to the respective governments for their observations and comments.

"As a result of its study of the question, the Canadian Government recently informed the other participants in the Washington discussions that Canada is now ready to enter into negotiations for a regional treaty for collective security with them and with other North Atlantic states.

"The general lines both of the North Atlantic treaty desired by Canada and also of the implications to Canada of such a treaty have been made clear in public statements made during the past ten months by Mr. King, Mr. St. Laurent, Mr. Claxton and myself.

"The informal conversations in Washington have reached the end of the first stage of discussions. Any treaty in which Canada might join will be submitted to Parliament for approval."

Previous Statements

Following are excerpts from statements made by the Canadian Government on the proposed North Atlantic treaty from January 20, 1948, to October 25, 1948, inclusive:

On January 20, 1948, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King in a speech in Ottawa, said:

"So long as Communism remains a menace to the free world, it is vital to the defence of freedom to maintain a preponderance of military strength on the side of freedom, and to ensure that degree of unity among the nations which will ensure that they cannot be defeated and destroyed one by one."

On the day the Brussels Treaty was signed, (March 17, 1948), the Prime Minister said in the House of Commons:

"This pact is far more than an alliance of the old kind. It is a partial realization of the idea of collective security by an arrangement made under the Charter of the United Nations. As such, it is a step towards peace, which may well be followed by other similar steps until there is built up an association of all free states which are willing to accept responsibilities of mutual assistance to prevent aggression and preserve peace. . .

"The Canadian Government has been closely following recent developments in the international sphere. The peoples of all free countries may be assured that Canada will play her full part in every movement to give substance to the conception of an effective system of collective security by the development of regional pacts under the Charter of the United Nations."

In the House of Commons on April 29, 1948, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, said that the free nations of the world or some of them might soon find it necessary to consult together on how best to establish a collective security league composed of states which were willing to accept more specific and onerous obligations than those contained in the Charter of the United Nations, in return for greater national security than the United Nations could now give its members. He went on to say that such a collective security league might grow out of the plans for Western Union now maturing in Europe and that its purpose would not be purely negative but that it would have the positive purpose of creating the dynamic counter-attraction to communism of a free, prosperous and progressive society. He concluded by saying that he was sure that it was the desire of the people of Canada that Canada should play its full part in creating and maintaining on the side of peace an "overwhelming preponderance of moral, economic and military force and the necessary unity for its effective use".

On June 11, 1948, speaking in Toronto, Mr. St. Laurent said:

"Six weeks ago, speaking in the House of Commons, I said that the free nations, or some of them, might soon find it necessary to consult together on how best to establish a new collective security league under Article 51 of the Charter. I said that Canada should

be willing to enter such a league. I referred to entry into such a league as a fateful decision for Canada.

"Why was it that the proposal met with unanimous support in the House of Commons from members of all political parties? I suggest it is because we, in Canada, are agreed upon the essential bases of our foreign policy.

"In the interests of the peoples of both worlds—the Communist and the Free—we believe that it must be made clear to the rulers of the totalitarian Communist states that if they attempt by direct or indirect aggression to extend their police states beyond their present bounds by subduing any more free nations, they will not succeed unless they can overcome us all.

"The best guarantee of peace today is the creation and preservation by the nations of the Free World, under the leadership of Great Britain, the United States and France, of an overwhelming preponderance of force over any adversary or possible combination of adversaries. This force must not be only military; it must be economic; it must be moral. Just as in the last war, so also today, we are engaged in a 'struggle for the control of men's minds and men's souls'.

"Victory in war requires a pooling of risks and a pooling of resources. Victory over war requires a similar pooling by the Free Nations. Such a pooling cannot take place unless we realize that the giving of aid to an ally is not charity but self-help.

"We know that, divided, the Free Nations may fall, one by one, before the forces of totalitarian tyranny working within and without their borders, but that, united they can preserve freedom and peace for all. Let us be not only willing but anxious to unite."

On June 19, in the House of Commons, Mr. St. Laurent said that the attitude of the Canadian Government on this matter might justly be described as a "crusade". He said that the Canadian Government thought there would be value in a regional pact whereby the Western European democracies, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada "agreed to stand together, to pool for defence purposes our respective potentials and co-ordinate right away our forces, so that it would appear to any possible aggressor that he would have to be prepared to overcome us all if he attempted any aggression".

On June 24, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, speaking in the House of Commons on the defence estimates, said that one of Canada's present defence aims and objectives is to "work out with other free nations, plans for joint defence based on self-help and mutual aid as part of a combined effort to preserve peace and to restrain aggression". He went on to say that our present defence plans are flexible since they might require modification "if, as we hope, Western Union grows into a North Atlantic security understanding".

On September 7, speaking in Toronto, Mr. St. Laurent reported that "the Canadian Government has been urging at home and abroad, in public statements, and through diplomatic channels and discussions, the immediate establishment of a North Atlantic security system comprised of the United Kingdom, the United States and the free countries of Western Europe".

On September 21, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, speaking in Kingston, said:

"The Canadian Government has made it clear that it is not only willing, but anxious, to join the other North Atlantic democracies in establishing a regional collective security pact for the North Atlantic. As you know, representatives of the Canadian Government have been participating for over two months now in informal and exploratory discussions in Washington on the problems of security raised in the Vandenberg Resolution. These discussions have taken place between representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Benelux countries and Canada. All the governments concerned have agreed that no information about these discussions will be made public until a decision is reached. It is not, therefore, possible for me to tell you today how these discussions are going. I can, however, say that the Canadian Government has every reason to believe that the discussions will be fruitful; that Canada is playing a useful part in them.

"The Canadian Government has also, since the end of July, had an observer present at the discussions in London of the Military Committee of the Brussels Powers—the United Kingdom, France and Benelux. The United States has also had observers present at these meetings. The reports of this Military Committee go to the Chiefs of

Staff of the Brussels Treaty Powers and from them to the Defence Ministers of those five powers.

"The Canadian Government has taken these steps towards the creation of an effective regional security system with, I am sure, the overwhelming support of the people of Canada. The people of Canada have given this support knowing that Canada's participation in such a security system may require that, in an emergency, we share not only our risks but our resources. It would, for instance, be the task of a North Atlantic security system, once it is established, to agree upon a fair allocation of duties among the participating countries, under which each will undertake to do that share of the joint defence and production job that it can do most efficiently.

"Such a sharing of risks, resources and obligations must, however, be accompanied by, and flow from a share in the control of policy. If obligations and resources are to be shared, it is obvious that some sort of constitutional machinery must be established under which each participating country will have a fair share in determining the policies of all which affect all. Otherwise, without their consent, the policy of one or two or three may increase the risks and therefore the obligations of all.

"This does not necessarily mean that every member of a regional security pact need be represented on all levels in all organs of the regional organization. To insist on this would make some of the organs unworkable. But it does mean that every organ of the regional security organization will derive its powers from a constitutional grant of those powers to it by all the members of the organization."

On October 25, Mr. Claxton, speaking in Toronto, said:

"The countries of Western Union have been working at political, economic and military levels to give substance to the words of this agreement. (The Treaty of Brussels of March 17, 1948.) And, a matter of the greatest importance, they, together with the United States and Canada, have been working on the problem of how to strengthen Western Union with a North Atlantic Security Pact. The reason for this is obvious. We all know now that it is much better to stand together than to fall separately. And make no mistake about it. If a war comes, if the Soviet Union commits an act of aggression, it will be an act which will break our peace and ultimately threaten our security. The only war possible today is a war of aggression by the Soviets. I have heard some people—just a few—speak about the possibility of Canada being neutral in such a war. I do not believe that this is even a theoretical possibility for us. Our vital interests, even our territory could be open to attack. The choice in war would be a simple one—Communism or Canada. Our people would never tolerate a position in which we were passive while our country was being defended by others.

"For these reasons we have, as Mr. St. Laurent said, pressed for the consummation of a North Atlantic Security Pact. That policy was supported unanimously by the National Liberal Convention in a resolution adopted at Ottawa on August 6 of this year, by the C.C.F. on August 21 and by the Progressive-Conservative Party on October 2.

"As Western Union becomes stronger, any chance that there might be of the Soviet Union winning an aggressive war will obviously become less. The existence of a North Atlantic Security Pact of mutual assistance including the United States and Canada would further reduce the chance of Soviet success.

"The existence of an Atlantic Security Pact in 1935 would have prevented the Second World War in 1939.

"On this account the Soviet Union has pressed her efforts to drive the United States, Britain and France out of Berlin because her success in this line would deal a damaging blow at Western Union. It is this effort and the willingness to run the risks which it involves that has added tension to the present situation. I don't believe that the Russian people or even the Soviet leaders want war today; but their intransigent attitude has increased its possibility.

"Even though the situation in Berlin might improve, there would be other points of tension and difficulty. We shall only have a stable peace when the Soviet Government seeks the welfare of their people rather than the extension of their power.

"In short, the Soviet attitude since the end of the war has driven and is driving the Western democracies into the same kind of union to preserve the peace as was needed to win the war. It is a defensive union. No one of these countries has any aggressive intentions, and Russian distortions will not alter that fact

"Plans alone are useless. We must put them into effect.

"*First*, there must be action on the *political front* so that the countries concerned will consider their essential common objectives of security and recovery as well as their individual interests.

"*Second*, there must be action on the *economic front* so that the countries concerned will work together for prosperity as well as for security and peace.

"Third, there must be action on the *military front* so that there will be a concerted effort with unity of command, agreed strategy and planned use of resources

"We know what we want. Some of this work has been done, more is being done and more will be got under way. Our representatives have been in close consultation with the representatives of other nations as to what the role of each would be. Any arrangement such as a North Atlantic Security Pact will be submitted to Parliament for its approval. We are making no commitments without the approval of Parliament. On the other hand we are planning our defences after consultation with others so that what we do will fit into any subsequent plan that may be arrived at after Parliament has given its approval to Atlantic Security."

Of the speeches listed above, texts of those delivered in the House of Commons may be found in Hansard. Texts of all other speeches, including the one made in the House of Commons on April 29 by Mr. St. Laurent may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs.

The following articles have been published recently in the "External Affairs Bulletin":

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Text of Vandenberg Resolution.....	p. 4
Text of Treaty of Brussels.....	pp. 5-6
Mr. St. Laurent's speech on June 11, 1948.....	pp. 7-8
Mr. Claxton's speech of June 24, 1948.....	pp. 9-10

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Mr. St. Laurent's speech of September 7, 1948.....	pp. 11-12
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THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Although it is difficult and often dangerous to differentiate between the political and the economic aspects of the European Recovery Programme, it may be said that at least the background of the plan is economic. The huge post-war deficit in Europe's overseas balance of payments made it absolutely essential that Europe should have outside financial assistance if an economic collapse, having grave political consequences, were to be avoided. This huge European deficit was a combination of many factors; the loss of income from shipping and overseas investments, the steep rise in import prices, the inflationary pressure prevailing in many of the European countries, the failure of production to recover in Europe and Asia, the radical changes in the pattern of world trade resulting from the war, and the inconvertibility of currencies. It is true that before the war Europe imported \$2 billion more than it exported, but at that time the figure was fully offset by receipts from invisible transactions. Since the war it has been increasingly obvious that the restoration of European equilibrium will only be brought about by substantial changes in the structure of the European economy.

In his Harvard Commencement address on June 5, 1947, the United States Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, having been apprised of the rapidly dwindling French, United Kingdom, and Italian dollar resources, made the general statement that the United States would look with sympathy upon European requests for aid and rehabilitation if the European countries would examine their own resources and their abilities to meet their needs, and outline an appropriate programme of action.

The United Kingdom and France, acting on the assumption that the United States would only help those countries which would help themselves, held a preliminary meeting at Paris in mid-June, 1947, and drafted an outline

for a Conference to which all European countries could be invited. Invitations to attend this general Conference on European economic co-operation were sent to all nations of Europe, with the exception of Spain. The Conference opened in Paris on July 12 with the following states in attendance: United Kingdom, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Norway, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Sweden, Ireland, Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands, Austria and Portugal. The Soviet Union had declined to attend, and brought sufficient pressure to bear on its satellites to create an Eastern European anti-Conference bloc.

Report of the CEEC

The countries attending the Conference immediately set to work and created a general overall committee known as the Committee for European Economic Co-operation (CEEC). After four days of sessions, four sub-committees were established, namely, for food and agriculture, iron and steel, transport, and fuel and power. Reports of these committees were collated and presented to the United States Secretary of State on September 22, 1947.

The Report of the Committee for European Economic Co-operation set out the background of the economic problem confronting the nations of Europe, and outlined a four year plan for recovery. Production goals and import requirements were presented in some detail and the problem of payments for the unrequited flow of goods and services across the Atlantic was set forth. In the Report the various countries participating undertook to exert all their efforts to develop national production. It was emphasized, however, that the dislocations and disruptions were so deeply rooted that substantial United States aid must be forthcoming if Europe was to stand on its own feet without extraordinary outside assistance.

The report of the CEEC estimated that the total value of goods required from foreign sources by the sixteen participating countries and Western Germany, would be approximately \$57 billion distributed fairly evenly over the period 1948-1951. In addition, requirements of dollar shipping were estimated at \$1.7 billion. Although it was stressed throughout the Report that all estimates presented were first approximations, and illustrative, they were considered by many United States observers to err on the side of optimism. In mid-1947 recovery had already begun to slow down in Europe and the terms of trade for the participating countries have considerably worsened since the CEEC report was presented. The import requirements outlined in the report, therefore, represented the bare minimum necessary to effect European economic recovery.

Reports of U.S. Committees

Meanwhile, in the United States, President Truman, in June 1947, appointed three committees to study respectively the needs of the European nations, the impact of the contemplated assistance upon United States resources, and the impact on the United States domestic economy of any aid authorized. The first committee was composed of a group of leading economists and private business men, under the Chairmanship of Averell Harriman, then Secretary of Commerce, and reported on "European Recovery and American Aid." This committee praised the CEEC Report for its emphasis on the need for monetary stability in Europe and the scaling down of restrictions on trade. Little evidence was found to support the thesis that the goals set out in the Paris Report were excessive. However, certain basic assumptions in the Report were not deemed to be wholly realistic. For example, the inflationary effects of the expansion of plant and equipment

in Europe were not, it was thought, fully recognized. Further, it appeared that the import requirements of steel, petroleum and many other key commodities, as set out in the Paris Report, could not be fully met by the United States. Paris estimates of imports would have to be revised downward, mainly on the grounds of unavailability of goods. In its own interest, the Report states, the United States must finance a large part of the European deficit with other American countries. Further American aid to Europe should be financed out of taxes; not out of borrowing. The maintenance of a surplus in the United States Treasury would be a necessity for the inflationary period. Voluntary conservation programmes as well as Government controls to make available, and to ensure proper distribution of goods in short supply would be essential during at least the first part of the period that the plan is in operation.

Programme of Assistance

The Krug Committee, reported on "National Resources and Foreign Aid", and pointed out that while American national resources were not limitless, the proven flexibility of the American economic system would permit a sizeable foreign aid programme. The Report stressed the fact that although exports tend to intensify domestic shortages in the United States, they were, in relation to the level of gross national product, smaller in value and in volume than before the war.

In the Report to the President by the Council of Economic Advisers (The Nourse Committee), attention was centred upon the effect of exports, financed in part with Government funds, on domestic production, consumption, and prices. In this Report, it was pointed out that foreign requirements had undoubtedly been a factor influencing the upward surge of domestic prices, but that the sharpness of the rise would not have taken place had it not been for an intensive domestic demand resulting from exceptionally high income levels. It was well recognized that future foreign aid requirements would not excite an export surplus as high as has been the case in the past. In addition, many domestic bottle-necks would eventually be broken and the percentage of total output available for civilian use, which had increased since the war, would continue its upward path despite sizeable foreign aid commitments. It was emphasized that the motivation for a foreign economic policy should not rest upon fear of depression in the United States, but upon an enlightened self-interest in peace and prosperity throughout the world.

On April 3, 1948, the President of the United States signed an Act setting forth a programme of foreign assistance and creating the Economic Co-operation Administration. In mid-April representatives of 16 European nations and the occupying powers of Western Germany signed at Paris a Multilateral Agreement for economic co-operation. A permanent body—the Organization for European Economic Co-operation—was created with headquarters in Paris to integrate production, import and investment programmes of Europe, and to make positive proposals to member governments for raising the productive efficiency of Western Europe.

Significance of ERP to Canada

From the economic, political, social and humanitarian points of view, Canada has a vital interest in the rehabilitation of the European economy. Canada's historic international trade rested on a triangular pattern with the United Kingdom and the United States. This pattern has to-day almost disappeared. Before the war Canadian exports to the United Kingdom were greater in value than her imports from that country. Canadian imports from the United States were greater in value than her exports to that country.

Largely from the earnings of her investments abroad, the United Kingdom was able to achieve a surplus with the United States; and Canada, therefore, was in a position to utilise a portion of this surplus in meeting her indebtedness to the United States. This triangular relationship was seriously weakened by the impact of the First World War and has been almost totally destroyed by World War II. The remnants of the structure are now being maintained by a huge volume of loans, credits and grants from both Canada and the United States to the United Kingdom and to other Western European economies.

The financial assistance rendered by Canada in the year 1948 to aid European economic recovery will total approximately \$325 million; a contribution which, relative to the size of Canada's national income and population, is second to none. In addition to this direct financial contribution Canada has produced for shipment to Europe many million tons of the commodities necessary for European recovery.

Because of Canada's demonstrated willingness to provide all the assistance possible to Europe, because many of the commodities are essential for European recovery and are available at reasonable prices, the United States Economic Cooperation Administration's authorizations for purchase in Canada as of October 14 total some \$323 million or 14% of the goods supplied under the European Recovery Programme.

The European Recovery Programme is designed to make Europe economically viable by 1952. It is not envisaged that by this date a freely operating system of multilateral trade will be in operation. European imports from hard currency sources of supply will, it is expected, still be closely controlled. It is anticipated, however, that Europe will be able to support a tolerable standard of living without extraordinary outside assistance.

The successful operation of the European Recovery Programme will enable the United Kingdom and the other historic European customers of Canada to continue to import large quantities of food, raw materials and manufactured goods essential to the basic reconstruction of the production and trade of these important areas. This will, of course, contribute to the maintenance of a high level of employment and income in many parts of Canada. The success of the Programme will hasten the process of restoration of multilateral trade so desirable to Canada. It will enable Canada to buy from Europe and Asia many of the commodities which must now be imported from the United States. The success of the plans for European economic integration will tend to reduce European cost of production perhaps to a sufficient degree to enable Canada to import a substantial volume of goods from Europe on terms of comparative advantage.

Mr. Howe's Statement

The economic reconstruction of Europe will involve great sacrifices to nations dependent upon external trade. This point was clearly set out by Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a speech before the Montreal Rotary Club on May 11th, 1948. "The European Recovery Programme" Mr. Howe said, "and the measures which will have to be taken by the United States and ourselves in connection with it, will aid production and exports of many Canadian industries. It will, however, not help suppliers of some goods and services. One of the basic principles of E.R.P. is that the European countries should, where possible, help one another, or purchase from other soft currency areas, rather than call upon the Western Hemisphere for support during the period of reconstruction. There is also the principle laid down in the Economic Cooperation Act to the effect that fifty per cent of the goods leaving the United States under the Programme must be carried

in American bottoms. This principle, coupled with the existence of a large tonnage of available shipping in the hands of the European countries, will inevitably create difficulties for our own shipping interests. It may also be the case that the European countries, in establishing a rigid system of priorities, may not place some types of meat and fish high on the list of imports. Other markets may therefore have to be sought for such products. The same thing may apply to various types of manufactured goods of a specialized type. Great efforts cannot be made without sacrifices and adjustments. . . . Let us be clear. European recovery will involve sacrifices. We, as individuals, will be called upon to give up some of the goods which we might otherwise have enjoyed. We, as producers, must be prepared to adjust our patterns of output to meet the exigencies of a rapidly changing world."



COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

During the recent Commonwealth Meetings held in London, His Majesty the King met the Commonwealth Representatives at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Attlee was also present. The picture shows an informal group in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace. Left to right: Sir Godfrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. Don Senanayake, Ceylon; Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan; Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australia; His Majesty the King; Mr. C. R. Attlee; Mr. N. A. Robertson, Canada; Mr. E. L. Louw, South Africa; Mr. Peter Fraser, New Zealand; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India. (U.K.I.O. Photo).

MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS IN LONDON

After sessions lasting nearly two weeks, the London meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers closed on October 22. The three new self-governing countries of the Commonwealth—India, Pakistan and Ceylon—were represented at meetings of this kind for the first time by their Prime Ministers. Owing to an illness which confined him to his hotel in London, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, was unable to attend. In the earlier stages of the meeting, he was represented by the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Mr. Norman Robertson. Later, the Minister of Justice, Mr. St. Laurent, who had been Acting Prime Minister in Mr. King's absence, flew to London and represented Canada.

On September 13 it was announced that arrangements had been made for a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to take place in London on October 11. The announcement observed: "As is customary on these occasions the meeting will be a private one at which there will be confidential discussions and exchanges of view on matters of common concern between Commonwealth Prime Ministers. It is not the practice on these occasions to take formal decisions".

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Attlee, presided at the plenary sessions. A number of members of the United Kingdom Cabinet, including Mr. Bevin and Sir Stafford Cripps, attended when subjects with which they are concerned were under discussion. Australia was represented by the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. H. V. Evatt; New Zealand by the Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, South Africa by the Minister of Mines and Economic Affairs, Mr. E. H. Louw; India by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; Pakistan by the Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan; and Ceylon by the Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, was also present.

Prime Minister's Message

At the opening session the following message from the Prime Minister of Canada was read:—

"I wish to express to Prime Minister Attlee, his colleagues and the Prime Ministers and representatives of the other nations of the Commonwealth my great regret at not being able to be present this morning at the opening meeting of the Conference to which I have been much looking forward for the past few months. I should like, however, through Mr. Robertson, to convey to all present my warmest greetings. I send a special word of greeting to those whom I have met at previous Conferences in London and in Canada and wish particularly to extend a word of greeting to the representatives of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, who, for the first time, are seated around the table at No. 10 Downing Street.

"The first meeting of Prime Ministers and others which I attended was the Imperial Conference of 1923. Since that time I have been present at a number of other Conferences and meetings. Each occasion has helped to widen and extend my appreciation not only of Commonwealth but of world affairs, and to confirm more strongly than ever my belief in the great value to be attached to co-operation between the different nations of the Commonwealth and to the larger co-operation which our unity has made possible with the peoples of other nations. While I shall not be able to be present at the meetings I am arranging for a member of the Canadian Cabinet to be present in a day or two. Meanwhile, Mr. Robertson, who has been associated with me in the work of Government over many years will, I feel confident, be able to represent my views accurately and adequately.

"I hope, though confined to my room and at present to bed, I shall, in the course of the Conference, be able to meet the representatives from the countries of the Commonwealth who are attending the present meetings".

The King's Welcome

His Majesty, the King, entertained the Commonwealth Prime Ministers or their representatives at dinner at Buckingham Palace, October 13. Welcoming the guests, His Majesty said:—

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome here tonight my prime ministers or their representatives from the nine member states of the Commonwealth.

"I extend that welcome particularly to the prime ministers of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, who are taking their place for the first time in the councils of our brotherhood of nations.

"We all greatly regret the absence of Mr. Mackenzie King, whose unrivalled experience has always been of such very great value to the council table.

"I welcome these meetings of Commonwealth ministers, because I set a high value on personal contacts between those responsible for guiding our affairs in the different parts of the Commonwealth. And for myself, I specially welcome such meetings in London, for this gives me the opportunity to meet and talk with my ministers from countries overseas. None the less, I hope that opportunity will be found from time to time to hold some of our meetings in other Commonwealth capitals.

Historical Significance

"This evening has a very great historical significance. In time gone by, many prime ministers, of many countries, have entered this house to transact state business in all its varied forms. Never before, however, have any of my predecessors, or myself, entertained simultaneously the chief ministers of no less than nine governments.

"But beneath this outward significance of our gathering tonight lies something of far greater importance. You, who have come so far to confer in London with each other and with your colleague, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom—you, between you, are charged with the good government of more than 500,000,000 souls.

"That is a solemn thought, illustrating as it does the immense direct responsibility which lies on you in your deliberations. But indirectly that responsibility is even wider and weightier. It extends to many millions more.

Commonwealth Principles

"The world to-day is in a state of terrible distress. The peoples of the world look almost despairingly to their chosen governors to bring order out of disorder, and to bring peace—that peace for which every human soul longs. I do not think it can be questioned that a great majority of them look also to our own association of peoples—our Commonwealth of Nations—to play a leading part in that process. We must not fail them. By our example we can help them to feel that brotherly love is not gone from the world.

"Our Commonwealth has always stood for certain principles, fundamental to the good of humanity; it has never countenanced injustice, tyranny or oppression. The self-governing members of our Commonwealth have always embraced peoples of different upbringing, social background and religious belief. They have all had this in common, that they were peace-loving democracies in which the ideals of political liberty and personal freedom were jealously and constantly preserved.

"Whatever outward form our Commonwealth may assume in the future, the principles which inspire it must prevail in the world. I am confident that, in your coming deliberations, you will work to this end."

Official Communique

The following statement was issued at the close of the final plenary session, October 22:—

The final plenary session of the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers was held at No. 10 Downing Street this morning. At the end of the meeting the representatives of the other Commonwealth Governments placed on record their sincere thanks to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom for presiding over the meetings and for his constant and valuable help.

The purpose of these informal meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers is to provide opportunities for a free exchange of views on matters of common concern.

Community of Outlook

The meetings held during the past two weeks have covered many such matters of common concern, including international relations, economic affairs and defence. The discussions have shown a substantial community of outlook among all the Commonwealth Governments in their approach to present world problems. Fundamentally, this approach is based upon their support of the objectives of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace and their determination to make its work fully effective. All the Commonwealth Governments are resolved to work together and with other Governments to establish world peace on a democratic basis.

In furtherance of these objectives, the representatives of Commonwealth Governments affirmed their purpose to build up the economic strength of their countries and to take all appropriate measures to deter and resist aggression. At the same time they will do their utmost to encourage an increased production of wealth so as to achieve higher standards of living, especially for the peoples of the less developed countries of the world, as a constructive contribution to the preservation of world peace.

Economic Policies

The economic forecast for the coming years made by the United Kingdom Government for the Organization for European Economic Co-operation was considered in order to give the other Commonwealth countries an opportunity to examine its implications for their own economies. The Conference re-affirmed the desirability for all the Commonwealth Governments, in formulating their policies, to consult with one another, so far as practicable, so that each can co-operate by taking into account the needs and policies of the others.

Brussels Pact

The United Kingdom Government outlined the nature of its association with other western European nations under the Brussels Treaty, as a regional association within the terms of the United Nations Charter. There was general agreement that this association of the United Kingdom with her European neighbours was in accordance with the interests of the other members of the Commonwealth, the United Nations, and the promotion of world peace. It was agreed that other Commonwealth Governments should be kept in close touch with the progress of this co-operation with western Europe.

The Conference was impressed by the value of the discussions which had taken place at the ministerial level and expressed a general desire to maintain and extend methods of consultation between the Governments of the Commonwealth. Recommendations for improving Commonwealth consultation on foreign affairs, economic affairs and defence are being submitted to the Governments for consideration and decision.

Ceylon's Application

The meeting recorded its support for Ceylon's application for membership of the United Nations. The representatives of all the other Commonwealth Governments took note of the constitutional documents published by the Ceylon Government in Ceylon Sessional Paper XXII of 1947 under the title "The Independence of Ceylon" and in Ceylon Sessional Paper III of 1948 under the title "The Constitution of Ceylon". They agreed to take this opportunity of their meeting in London to place on record their recognition of Ceylon's independence and to affirm that Ceylon enjoys the same sovereign independent status as the other self-governing countries of the Commonwealth which are members of the United Nations.

West and East

This meeting included for the first time the Prime Ministers of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Their presence symbolized the extension of the bounds of democratic freedom which reflects the spirit and steadfast purpose of the Commonwealth. These new representatives of sovereign nations brought to the deliberations of their colleagues from the other free countries of the Commonwealth the wisdom of their ancient civilizations vivified by the dynamism of the modern age. This blending of the west and the east in the lofty task of building a lasting peace on the foundations of freedom, justice and economic prosperity provides a new hope for harassed mankind.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(Proceedings of the Third General Assembly of the United Nations summarized from October 1 to October 30, 1948 inclusive. All meetings were held in the Palais de Chaillot, Paris.)

Elections to Security Council

The General Assembly on October 7 elected Cuba, Egypt and Norway to two-year terms on the United Nations Security Council. Their terms begin January 1 next.

Norway and Cuba were elected on the first ballot. Cuba was elected unanimously. Norway received 44 votes. Four ballots were necessary to decide between Egypt and Turkey. The final vote was Egypt 36, Turkey 19. The new members replace Colombia, Belgium and Syria.

Canada's term on the Security Council does not expire till December 31, 1949.

Economic and Social Council

The Assembly also elected China, France, India, Peru, Belgium and Chile to the Economic and Social Council. All were elected on the first ballot with China, France and India polling 50 votes, Peru 49, Belgium 43 and Chile 41. Belgium and India will replace the Netherlands and Canada. The other four were re-elections.

International Court of Justice

In simultaneous elections in the General Assembly and Security Council on October 22, Judge John E. Read of Canada was re-elected a judge of the International Court of Justice. In the Assembly, he secured 37 votes and was re-elected on the first ballot. In the 11-member Security Council, he received six votes.

Judge Read now sits on the International Court for a further term of nine years.

Berlin Blockade in the Security Council

By a vote of 9 to 2 (U.S.S.R. and Ukraine) the Security Council decided on October 4 to place on its agenda the complaint of the Western Powers that the Soviet blockade of Berlin constituted a threat to peace.

The Soviet Union opposed the motion. Mr. Vishinsky (U.S.S.R.) based his opposition on the ground that the Security Council was the "wrong address". The differences

between the Occupation Powers, Mr. Vishinsky held, should be referred to the Council of Foreign Ministers; Article 107 of the U.N. Charter, he argued, forbids the U.N. to interfere in the treatment of enemy states by the Allies.

This article reads:

"Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second

World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action."

The attitude of the United Kingdom, United States and France was that Article 107 of the Charter could not be applied in this particular case on the grounds that it was the intention of the Article to enable the occupying powers to take action with respect to Germany and the German people whereas the blockade was an act directed by one occupying power against another. It was made clear that the Western Powers would be ready the moment the blockade of Berlin was lifted to have an immediate meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to discuss any outstanding questions relating to Germany.

Points at Issue

When the Council adjourned, the relative positions of the contending parties were that: the Soviet Union would lift the blockade provided Western currency was withdrawn from Berlin and the question was transferred to the Council of Foreign Ministers; the Western Powers, on the other hand, were unwilling to negotiate under the duress of the blockade but if it were lifted they would be willing to negotiate the introduction of the Soviet mark under four-power control into all sectors of Berlin and discuss the wider issues relating to Germany in the Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting.

A group of six members of the Council not directly involved in the Berlin dispute—Canada, Argentina, Colombia, Belgium, China and Syria—met informally to consider the situation.

Clarification Sought

These talks, General McNaughton (Canada) subsequently informed the Security Council, had as their purpose the gathering of fuller information as to the points of view of the parties concerned with the problem and

clarification of the issues involved. "In view of the gravity and complexity of these issues," Gen. McNaughton continued, "it has seemed to us that we have a serious responsibility to examine these matters in all their various aspects and with the help of all the information which we can secure. As members of the United Nations, and particularly because we hold the privilege of membership in this Council, the duty is incumbent upon each of us in our task of maintaining international peace and security, to seek methods and procedure which are best suited to that purpose. In order that there may be no misconception of what we have sought to do, I should like to emphasize that we have not been concerned with producing any offer of mediation or with the drafting of resolutions of whatever character to be placed before this Council. Our work to date has been strictly exploratory because we recognize that it is here in this Council that decisions must be taken.

Shadow of Violence

"May I say again that I believe it to be the duty of this Council to reach conclusions and take appropriate decisions promptly. For the situation is that we are carrying on this debate under the shadow of violence. The specific questions which, I understand, the President has put to the representatives of France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States have developed from our discussions as points upon which we desire further enlightenment. I hope that all concerned will take advantage of this opportunity to make this further information available so that the work of the Council may proceed properly."

Questions to Big Four

Juan A. Bramuglia, acting chairman at a meeting of the Security Council on October 15, asked the Council to put two questions to the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the

U.S.S.R. The two questions briefly were:

1. To explain circumstantially the initial imposition of the restrictions upon communications, transport and commerce between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany and the U.S.S.R. zone of Germany, together with the details of the imposition of such restrictions and the present state of such restrictions.
2. To explain circumstantially the agreement involved in the instructions given to the Military Governors of the powers in Berlin and to give the detailed reasons that prevented the implementation of those instructions.

Representatives of the three Western Powers immediately stated that they would supply the Council with the information asked but that it would take some time. Mr. Vishinsky said the Soviet Union would adhere to its previous position that the U.N.

Charter barred the Council from considering the question. The Soviet Union would therefore not answer the questions.

While replying to the questions asked, Dr. Jessup (United States) informed the Security Council on October 19 that the Soviet Union had tightened the Berlin blockade and Sir Alexander Cadogan (United Kingdom) declared the Western Powers would not negotiate with the Soviet Union on any phase of the German problem till the Berlin blockade was removed. Sir Alexander further said the Soviet Union was imposing additional measures to prevent any food from reaching the western sectors of Berlin from the Soviet zone.

The group of six members of the Security Council already mentioned resumed their discussions and, at a meeting of the Council on October 22, submitted proposals for settlement of the dispute. The proposals were in the form of the following draft resolution.

Text of Berlin Proposal

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Having carefully considered the series of events which have led to the present grave situation in Berlin.

Conscious of the Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and acting in accordance with Article 40 of the Charter in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation in Berlin in particular, by preparing the way to its settlement,

Calls upon the four governments who have responsibilities in Germany and in Berlin as occupying powers—France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

(1) To prevent any incident which would be of a nature such as to aggravate the present situation in Berlin.

(2) To put into effect simultaneously, namely on the day of the

notification of this resolution to the four governments concerned, the steps required for the fulfilment of points (A) and (B), which are set forth hereunder:

(A) Immediate removal by all parties of all restrictions on communications, transport and commerce between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany, and the restrictions in transport and commerce to and from the Soviet zones of Germany, it being understood that said restrictions are the ones applied by the parties after the 1st of March, 1948.

(B) An immediate meeting of the four Military Governors to arrange for the unification of currency in Berlin on the basis of the German mark of the Soviet zone. The four Military Governors will fix the conditions for the introduction, circulation and continued use

of the German mark of the Soviet zone as sole currency for the whole of Berlin, and to arrange for the withdrawal of Western mark Bx. All the foregoing to be in accordance with the terms and conditions defined in the joint directive delivered to the four Military Governors in Berlin, agreed upon by the four Governments in Moscow, and issued on the 30th of August, 1948, and to be carried out under the control of the Quadripartite Financial Commission, whose organization, powers and responsibilities are therein described.

This measure must be totally fulfilled by the date indicated in paragraph (C).

(C) The date referred to in the last part of the paragraph (B) shall be the 20th of November, 1948.

(3) Within ten days following the fulfilment of the measures provided

for in Section 2, or on such date as is mutually agreed between the four Governments, to reopen the negotiations in the Council of Foreign Ministers on all outstanding problems concerning Germany as a whole.

Vetoed by The U.S.S.R.

The Western Powers were prepared to accept the plan but the Soviet Union rejected it. The Soviet Union refused to raise blockade restrictions until the currency agreement is actually in effect. The Western Powers declined to negotiate on the currency issue until the blockade is lifted.

The Security Council on October 25 voted 9 for the plan and 2 (U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine) against. The negative U.S.S.R. vote constituted a veto; and the resolution was therefore lost.

It was the Soviet Union's 28th veto.

Canadian Resolution on Atomic Energy Adopted

The First Committee (Political and Security) of the General Assembly adopted on October 20 an amended Canadian resolution on atomic energy. The vote was: for, 41; against, 6; abstentions, 10.

As adopted in amended form, the Canadian resolution, in brief, (1) approves the majority reports of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, (2) expresses concern at the impasse reached in the work of the Commission, (3) requests the United Kingdom, the United States, France, the U.S.S.R., China and Canada to consult together to determine if a basis exists for agreement on international control of atomic energy and (4) asks the General Assembly to call upon the Atomic Energy Commission to resume its sessions and to proceed to further study of such of the subjects remaining in its programme of work as it considers to be practicable and useful.

In its original motion submitted to the Committee on September 30, the Canadian delegation sought approval of the atomic energy proposals embodied in the majority reports of the Atomic Energy Commission. The view of the Canadian delegation and that of the United Kingdom and United States was that the essential technical conditions for a satisfactory system of international control had been defined in the three reports, and that unless the U.S.S.R. was prepared to accept these conditions, there was no point in continuing the work of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Details of the Vote

Voting for the Canadian Resolution in the Political Committee on October 20 were: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, Hon-

duras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Siam, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.

Abstentions: Afghanistan, Argentina, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Saudi Arabia, Syria, South Africa, Venezuela and the Yemen.

Guatemala was absent.

The Soviet bloc voted against.

U.S.S.R. Changes Ground

When the Political Committee on October 2 resumed consideration of the control of atomic energy, the Soviet delegation changed its ground.

The original position of the Soviet Union, as stated to the Atomic Energy Commission, was that the first step should be destruction of all existing atomic bomb stockpiles; that a control system should then be established. The majority reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, on the other hand, called, first, for the establishment of an international control authority, then, the turning over to this authority of all plants and facilities using atomic energy in dangerous quantities. The majority reports also recommended that the Big Power veto should not apply; the Soviet Union wanted to retain the veto.

The Soviet Proposal

In a resolution submitted to the Committee, Mr. Vishinsky (U.S.S.R.) said that the activity of the Security Council and of the Atomic Energy Commission had not up to the present "yielded any positive results" and asked the General Assembly to recommend to the Security Council and to the Atomic Energy Commission:

- (1) To continue their activity in the direction defined by the resolutions of the General Assembly;
- (2) To prepare a draft convention on the establishment of the

effective international control over atomic energy with a view that both the convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons and that on the establishment of the international control over atomic energy are to be signed and put into force simultaneously.

On the previous day, Mr. Vishinsky had told the Political Committee that the United States was championing an aggressive atomic policy under the illusion that it had a monopoly of the secrets of atomic energy and of the atomic bomb. Mr. Vishinsky declared that the Soviet Union would never accept the plan for atomic control backed by the West. It was a plan that meant binding the Soviet Union hand and foot giving the United States control of world economy.

In the Political Committee on October 5, General A. G. L. McNaughton (Canada) said the three reports of the Atomic Energy Commission defined basic principles. They were free and flexible as regards details which must still be worked out.

General McNaughton's Comment

Referring to the Soviet proposal, General McNaughton said: If these words mean what they ordinarily mean in the conventional usage of our language, then I would say that the Soviet proposition to write two conventions simultaneously—the one for the prohibition of the use of atomic energy as a weapon, and the other for the methods of control by which would be defined and put into effect the organization, the functions and the powers of the international agency required to give safe assurance to the peoples of the world that the dread forces of atomic energy would not be used against them but only for the purposes of peace—I say if the Soviet representative can convince us that this is what he means, then the choice between the two conventions or one would be only a drafting matter of no difficulty or concern.

The issue is of such vital and far-reaching importance that, in my turn, I ask the Soviet representative a simple question. Does he by his resolution mean that the proposals which are now contained in the three reports of the Atomic Energy Commission will form a basis for the two conventions which he suggests? If the answer to this question is "No" then he means that all the work which has been done for two and a half years is discarded and we must start again to retrace the ground already covered in a vain hope that in regard to points where we then failed to obtain the assent of the Soviet Union, we could now achieve this much-desired agreement, and that we could do so without surrendering principles which we have defined after a long process of discussion and which we have found to be essential.

An Australian View

Col. W. R. Hodgson (Australia) said we should not shut the door. The consequences of failure to reach an agreement were too terrifying for mankind. Col. Hodgson recognized all the difficulties that beset the West in its effort to reach an agreement with the Russians. "But we must never abandon hope," Col. Hodgson added. "The Canadian proposal seems negative in that it shuts the door. It should instruct the Atomic Commission to continue its search for agreement."

Vladimir Clementis (Czechoslovakia) said Czechoslovakia would not give up its uranium mines to any international authority. There were seven uranium mines in Northwest Czechoslovakia, he said. Russia had controlled them since 1945 under an exclusive lease which forbade Czechs from entering the mines.

Polish Charges

A sharp clash between Mr. McNeil, United Kingdom Minister of State, and Julius Katz-Suchy (Poland) marked further discussion on October 6. Mr. Katz-Suchy charged that the United States was preparing an

atomic blitzkrieg with bigger and better bombs. Mr. McNeil declared that the reason why the United Kingdom and the United States would not agree to destroy all atomic bombs and hand over the secret of their manufacture before effective international control had been established was "because all of us are afraid—not so much of Soviet Russia as of what Soviet Russia may at any time attempt to do".

The Russian policy of "daring an aggressive political warfare", Mr. McNeil said, made necessary an adequate system of inspection and control of atomic energy "if we are to succor the world from the fear that inhibits all our normal economies and cankers all our normal international relations".

In Sub-Committee

The original Canadian resolution, calling for study and approval of the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, with a number of proposed amendments, was referred to a sub-committee with the U.S.S.R. resolution outlined above.

The U.S.S.R. resolution was defeated in the sub-committee by 7 to 2, Ecuador and India abstaining. The Soviet Union and the Ukraine were the only two to support the resolution. Brazil, Canada, China, France, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States voted against.

The Canadian resolution, in amended form, was carried by 8 to 2, with India abstaining. In favour were the United States, Brazil, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Ecuador and China. The U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine voted against.

The Canadian resolution then went before the full Political Committee which, as indicated above, adopted it by 41 to 6 with 10 abstentions. The Political Committee also rejected the Soviet proposal by 39 to 6 with 7 abstentions. Only the Soviet bloc voted for it.

Mr. Chevrier's Statement

Speaking in the full committee on October 18, the Acting Head of the

Canadian delegation, Mr. Chevrier, said the resolution now stood in the name of the eight delegations which supported it in the sub-committee. In the sub-committee, the delegate from Ecuador had expressed reservations concerning one paragraph but these reservations had not prevented him from giving his support to the resolution as a whole.

"In its criticism of the majority resolution," Mr. Chevrier continued, "and of the approach to the problem of atomic energy which is embodied in it, the U.S.S.R. continually misrepresents this resolution by failing to take account of its positive character. They say that the majority resolution closes the door to further progress towards the international control of atomic energy and the prohibition of atomic weapons. This description of the majority resolution is false. It will remain false no matter how many times it is repeated and no matter how violently this view may be expressed by the representative of the Soviet Union. The truth is that the majority resolution contains an affirmation of a workable and practical procedure by which the world can rid itself of the menace of atomic warfare and gain for itself freedom to reap the full benefits of atomic energy in its many and varied applications in the peaceful arts and sciences. It is of the utmost importance that delegations here should realize these facts clearly and precisely.

"The existence of grave dangers on the one hand and of important benefits on the other should not be blurred by the repetition, couched in elusive language, by the U.S.S.R. of their proposals. These proposals have been considered time and again, and have been given a most careful, painstaking and time-consuming analysis. They have always been found to be deceptive and to offer no real basis of agreement. It is the majority proposal alone which holds out to the world a real chance to free for peaceful uses the development of atomic energy on a co-operative basis and which offers a real hope that atomic

warfare may be eliminated and the people of the world safeguarded against this dreadful possibility. In the firm and confident belief that this assertion is true, and that it will be judged true in history, the Canadian delegation supports the majority resolution.



MR. LIONEL CHEVRIER (N.F.B. Photo)

International Control

"The first general statement made in this resolution is an affirmation of support for the principles which have been defined in the majority reports of the Atomic Energy Commission for the control of atomic energy and the prohibition of atomic weapons. When the Atomic Energy Commission began its work, no one knew whether or not it would be possible even for two states to agree upon principles for this purpose. After the most careful and expert process of consideration, to which fourteen states have given their concurrence, it has been found that an international system for control and development of atomic energy and the elimination of atomic warfare is indeed possible. Only those individuals who have taken part in the long and difficult

task of working out this plan fully realize how great an achievement in human co-operation this represents. Everyone knows that the plan is of necessity complicated. Everyone also knows that it will involve considerations of national sovereignty and that activities heretofore regarded as being within the national sphere will in future have to be exercised through international association. It is most surprising to hear this project for the co-operative international development of one of the world's great potential resources being attacked, in the interests of safeguarding the private rights of one nation, by a state such as the U.S.S.R., which claims to be inspired by principles of action for the general good.

Soviet Deception

"In place of the majority resolution, the representative of the U.S.S.R. proposes a programme of specious and deceptive simplicity. The Soviet resolution calls for the signing of simultaneous conventions prohibiting atomic warfare and establishing international control of atomic energy. What the U.S.S.R. fails to state is that the process of producing the materials which release atomic energy is practically complete before the first step is taken towards assembling an atomic bomb. What they are asking us to do is to start by controlling the last simple detail of the process, before they have given us any adequate assurance that they will co-operate with us in controlling the earlier essential steps. On the contrary, through the long debates which have taken place in the Atomic Energy Commission, in which every effort has been made to secure their assurance on this point, they have demonstrated clearly time and again that they have no present intention of co-operating in any reasonable plan for controlling the production, refining, and further processing of uranium and thorium, without which the control of its assembly into a bomb is without meaning. This is the deception that lies in the Soviet resolution."

Text of Resolution

The Text of the Canadian resolution on Atomic energy as adopted by the United Nations Assembly's Political Committee follows:—

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Having examined the first, second and third reports of the Atomic Energy Commission which have been transmitted to it by the Security Council in accordance with the terms of the General Assembly resolution of 24 January, 1946:

- (1) Approves the general findings (Part 11C) and recommendations (Part III) of the first report and specific proposals of Part II of the second report of the Commission as constituting the necessary basis for the establishing of an effective system of international control of atomic energy to insure its use only for peaceful purposes for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons in accordance with the terms of reference of the Atomic Energy Commission;
- (2) Expresses its deep concern at the impasse which has been reached in the works of the Atomic Energy Commission as shown in its third report and regrets that unanimous agreement has not yet been reached;
- (3) Requests the six sponsors of the General Assembly resolution of 24 January, 1946, who are permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission, to meet together and consult in order to determine if there exists a basis for agreement on international control of atomic energy to insure its use only for peaceful purposes and for elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and to report to the General Assembly the results of their consultation not later than its next regular session.
- (4) Meanwhile, the General Assembly calls upon the Atomic Energy Commission to resume its

sessions, to survey its programme of work and to proceed to further study of such of the subjects

remaining in the programme of work as it considers to be practicable and useful.

Proposals to Reduce Armaments

The Political Committee also had before it the resolution on armaments which Andrei Vishinsky, chief U.S.S.R. delegate, moved in the opening debate of the General Assembly. The resolution called for the prohibition of atomic weapons and for a reduction in the armed forces of the five major powers by one-third within one year as the first step towards disarmament.

Mr. McNeil, United Kingdom Minister of State, said that Russia knew even to the last halfpenny how much the United Kingdom was spending on arms, how many men she had, how they were trained and how they were deployed. But no one, not even the Soviet Union's closest associates, knew a thing about Soviet army might.

There was still another catch in the Soviet proposal. The United Kingdom had already committed itself to a "savage" reduction of arms and in any flat one-third arrangements it would be at a disadvantage as against the Soviet Union.

Need for Inspection

Despite these misgivings, Mr. McNeil added, the United Kingdom might be willing to take the risk because of the gain of disarmament—if the Soviet Union would present clear cut proposals for adequate inspection, verification and control. The situation was the same as in the atomic debate—was Russia willing to open the door and create a feeling of trust.

"Unless this trust is created," Mr. McNeil said, "none of us would be good representatives of our peoples and governments if we acceded to Mr. Vishinsky's request".

A counter-resolution submitted to the Committee by the United King-

dom delegation asserted that armaments could be controlled and reduced only in an atmosphere of international confidence and security. The resolution asked the Political Committee and the Assembly to agree that "certain members of the United Nations, by refusing to accommodate themselves to the views of the majority and to cooperate or indeed participate fully in the work of the organization in the political field, have compromised the success of this work and thus contributed further to the present world-wide sense of insecurity." The United Kingdom resolution also called upon the Assembly to affirm the report of the majority of the Commission on Conventional Armaments.

Mr. Chevrier's Statement

The Acting Head of the Canadian delegation, Mr. Chevrier, in the course of a speech supporting the United Kingdom resolution said: No country would welcome more sincerely than Canada any progress that can be made towards effective measures of general disarmament. Let there be no mistake about that. Canada warmly welcomes effective measures of general disarmament and that has been our consistent opinion. But we will not support measures of disarmament at the cost of insecurity for ourselves or at the cost of insecurity for other nations bent upon maintaining international peace and security on the basis of the principles and purposes of the Charter. As has already been said, why should we be asked to pool our security with a nation which will not, and is determined not to, reveal to the world what it is doing?

Insecurity Aggravated

I suggest with deference that if the factors contributing to the present

state of tension and insecurity were objectively examined, it would be found that the principal aggravating causes are:

1. The tremendous size of the armed forces maintained and deployed by the Soviet Union, particularly in Europe;

2. The failure of the Soviet Union to co-operate in the establishment of collective forces under the United Nations on the basis of Article 43 of the Charter;

3. The failure of the Soviet Union to co-operate in the development of proposals to establish international control of atomic energy, and

4. The failure of the Soviet Union to respond to the majority view expressed in the Commission on Conventional Armaments that measures must be taken to strengthen the sense of security of nations before national armaments may be regulated or reduced. A glance at the Soviet resolution reveals how essentially meaningless it is. The resolution seeks to persuade us that it favours disarmament, but what does it propose in the way of enforcement? I quote the final paragraph of the Soviet draft resolution:

The General Assembly recommends to establish within the framework of the Security Council an international control body for the purpose of supervision of, and control over, the implementation of the measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces and for the prohibition of atomic weapons.

An Ambiguous Proposal

In appearance, this may sound reassuring, but in fact what does it mean? It means that an international body—whose activities are not even outlined—is to be established within the framework of the Security Council. That can only mean that the veto is to apply at some stage and can be used to prevent the inspection and enforcement that is so essential to a disarmament agree-

ment. As has already been asked in this debate, what opportunity is there for inspection, for verification and for control. The Soviet proposals about international control over the implementation of measures of disarmament are, to say the least, ambiguous. In the view of the Canadian delegation, a system of international inspection is essential to any disarmament agreement. It is one thing for the Soviet Union to say that they will reduce by one-third their present land, naval and air forces, and even to say after a year has passed that the one-third reduction has been carried out, but it is quite another thing for the Soviet Union to tell us that they will welcome international observers before, during and after the reduction. There, I submit with deference, lies the weakness of the proposal. In the first case, the world has to accept the unsupported assurances of the Soviet Government. In the second case, the world can satisfy itself as to the manner in which disarmament is being carried out. This international inspection would, of course, apply to every country and there would be no invidious singling out of any one country for inspection. A constant scrutiny would be kept on the progress of disarmament measures."

Inspection Essential

In the view of our delegation, there is nothing more important in this whole problem of international disarmament than the question of inspection, verification and control. The Soviet delegate has already been asked to declare unequivocally whether his country is prepared to open its doors and its borders to international observer teams. Such observer teams might establish both quantitatively and qualitatively the armed forces and armaments, both existing and potential, at the disposal of the Soviet Union in its own territories and the territories under its control, as well as in the territories of all other principal States. It strikes our delegation that an inspection of

this nature is clearly a necessary prerequisite if a sound basis for progressive general disarmament is to be established. Following such an inspection a formula of disarmament must be found which would be related to the needs of international peace and security. The Canadian delegation will await with interest the Soviet delegate's reply to this question, already put and now repeated.

U.K. Proposal Endorsed

I have made it clear why this delegation considers that the Soviet resolution, in spite of its appearance of simplicity, would actually set us back in the complicated task of securing disarmament. A decision has already been taken to disarm, in the General Assembly resolution of 1946, and adequate machinery has been established to carry out that purpose. All that is needed now is the willingness on the part of *all* nations to accept the principles and procedures for disarmament which are acceptable to the majority. We have before us this morning a resolution that has been circulated by the United Kingdom delegation. It makes the circumstances clear by referring to the Military Staff Committee and the Commission on Conventional Armaments and the Atomic Energy Commission Bodies which are already charged with the technical tasks of disarmament. It makes clear also that a majority of nations in those Bodies are willing to disarm on the basis of principles which will not endanger the lives and homes of their people. This resolution if adopted by the Assembly will demonstrate to the world that disarmament is possible, without threat or danger to any State, whether in the majority or minority in this debate, if the lines of approach, already laid down, are followed. The principles of this resolution are ones to which the Canadian delegation fully adheres, and we are prepared to continue our participation in efforts to put them into practice. The Canadian delegation hopes that the Committee will

put before the Assembly a resolution in terms of the United Kingdom proposal.

Mr. Vishinsky on Canada

Mr. Vishinsky replied: The Canadian representative said that every thinking human being must be aware that the tensions prevailing in the world today have been created by the U.S.S.R., which, he said, is continuing to add fuel to the flames. The Canadian representative went so far as to say that he put all the blame for the tension in the world upon the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. He added that the U.S.S.R. not only works in this way in foreign relations, but also attempts to bring about difficulties within various other states.

As a matter of fact, we could not expect the Canadian representative to say anything else in view of the Canadian contribution to the unbridled campaign of enmity and hatred against the U.S.S.R., in the course of which the Canadians did not shrink from resorting to provocateurs and traitors who should not have found any place in the company or society of decent human beings.

In this chorus of slanderers and insinulators against the Soviet Union the representative of Canada was not alone"

Fifth Column

Sir Hartley Shawcross (United Kingdom) said the "hidden army—the Fifth Column" of Communist parties all over the world was carrying out a sabotage campaign under the direction of the Soviet Union. He asked if the Soviet Union, to restore international trust and confidence would call off "the secret forces, the Fifth Column which is trying to disrupt the economies of many countries. One state and one state alone is standing in the way of the international control of atomic energy and of the progress towards conventional disarmaments."

Jakof A. Malik (U.S.S.R.) described Sir Hartley's speech as one-

third intervention in Soviet domestic affairs, one-third a beating of drums and the remainder a repetition of old and familiar arguments.

Sub-Committee Appointed

Amendments to the U.S.S.R. resolution were also submitted by France, Syria, El Salvador, Lebanon and

Australia. A drafting sub-committee was set up on October 13 to prepare the draft of a resolution on disarmament; this sub-committee reported to Committee I on October 25, approving a revised Franco-Belgian resolution which will be debated shortly.



AT THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

When in Paris, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, was elected a member of the Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, one of the five academies which form the Institute of France. Left to right: Major-General G. P. Vanier, Canadian Ambassador in France; Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King; Admiral Lacaze of the French Academy.

Renewed Fighting In Palestine

As the Political Committee met on October 15 to discuss Palestine, fighting between Egyptian forces and Jews was reported in the Negev desert area in the south. Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting U.N. Palestine Mediator, told the committee that the Bernadotte proposals for Palestine should be the rough basis for a settlement.

"It is unthinkable," Dr. Bunche said, "that Arabs and Jews should be

permitted to resume hostilities in Palestine. The threat to the peace of the Middle East generally and even to the world is too great."

By unanimous vote, the Security Council, meeting in special session on October 19, ordered Israel and Egypt to stop the warfare. Syria offered the cease-fire resolution with which was coupled an instruction to Dr. Bunche to negotiate for a return to the situation before the outbreak of hostilities.

This was carried by 9 to 0 with the Soviet Union and the Ukraine abstaining. The Soviet Union called for a new vote separating the two parts of the resolution. On the cease-fire order, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine voted with the other nine members of the Council in favour. On the second section of the resolution,

to approve negotiations for a settlement of the front, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine abstained.

Both sides accepted the cease-fire order in the Negev. But a few days later more fighting was reported from the northern frontier between Israel and Lebanon.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Three political parties in Canada—the Liberal, the Progressive Conservative and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (C.C.F.)—held national conventions during the Summer. They elected their leaders and adopted resolutions which embodied their policies.

The Liberal convention, held in Ottawa on August 5, 6 and 7, elected Mr. St. Laurent to succeed the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, as leader. The Progressive Conservative meeting in Ottawa, September 30, October 1 and 2, chose as leader Mr. George Drew, at the time Premier of Ontario, to succeed Mr. John Bracken.

The C.C.F. convention, meeting in Winnipeg August 19, 20 and 21, confirmed Mr. M. J. Coldwell in his leadership.

Following is the text of the sections on Defence and Foreign Policy from the Liberal and Progressive Conservative platforms. The summary of the relevant sections of the C.C.F. platform was prepared by the C.C.F. national office for publication in a booklet containing the whole C.C.F. programme.

Liberal Party

EXTERNAL CO-OPERATION: The Liberal Party believes in co-operation between nations as between individuals, to be achieved under a system of collective security. The Liberal

Party believes that Canada should continue to work for the development of the United Nations as an agency for the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of human welfare.

The relations of Canada with the nations of the British Commonwealth are closer and more cordial than they have ever been, and over the years Canada's relations with the United States have been especially friendly. It will ever be a prime object of Liberal policy to work for the maintenance of the fraternal associations of the British and American peoples. We equally hope that they will march in a larger company, in which all the nations will be united in peace in the service of mankind.

The Liberal Party favours the association of Canada with the United Kingdom, the United States, and the free countries of Europe in a North Atlantic security arrangement under the Charter of the United Nations.

ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENCE: The Liberal Party supports a defence policy for Canada which shall have as its aim

- (a) to provide the forces to defend Canada against attack;
- (b) to provide operational and administrative staffs, equipment, training personnel and reserve organization capable of rapid expansion;

(c) to work out with other free nations plans for joint defence based on self-help and mutual aid as part of a combined effort to preserve peace and to restrain aggression.

Progressive Conservative Party

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH: We affirm our belief that the future of this Dominion as a free nation can best be ensured as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In these critical and dangerous times it is essential that all free peoples should work together in the utmost possible harmony. The British Commonwealth of self-governing nations should be strengthened by mutual co-operation in loyal partnership without infringement of the ultimate sovereignty of each of the partners.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: In our own national policy and through the British Commonwealth, again without sacrifice of our sovereign status and authority, Canada should foster ever closer relations with the United States of America.

FRANCE: Similarly every effort should be made towards closer relations with France, the strongest and geographically nearest of the democracies of continental Europe, a nation with which Canada has such close ties of blood, language, history, traditions and culture.

WESTERN DEFENSIVE UNION: In the present crisis Canada should give its strongest support to the concept and establishment of the Western Defensive Union of Nations.

UNITED NATIONS: Canada should continue to support and actively participate in the work of the United Nations to the end that it may develop authority, both moral and material, for the preservation of the peace of the world.

U.S.S.R.: The present policies of the Russian bloc of nations, with their imperialistic aims and unilateral ac-

tions are leading the world towards war and therefore Canada should not follow any policy of appeasement in the face of aggression, but should be firm in its resistance thereto and follow a consistent foreign policy of friendly firmness which will invite confidence at home and understanding abroad.

NATIONAL DEFENCE: The Progressive Conservative Party will implement a national defence policy which will ensure the safety of the Canadian people. We advocate:

1. The immediate establishment of an adequate air defence force.
2. Bringing Active and Reserve Forces and Cadet Services up to strength.
3. The establishment of an effective airborne force.
4. The establishment of an emergency plan for the conversion of industry from peace to war.
5. The establishment of an emergency civil aid and defence plan for urban centers of population.
6. In these troubled times service in the Armed Forces of Canada is a worthy avocation for our Canadian youth and accordingly we advocate:

1. That a voluntary period of training with the Navy, Army or Air Force be offered to high school graduates and others having the necessary qualifications who would, on the completion of their period of voluntary service be eligible for trade and university training benefits.
2. That a Canadian air training programme be implemented comparable in its object, scope and effect to the Canadian Officers Training Corps training scheme now in effect and that the training of pilots be stimulated by federal support of flying clubs and the Air Cadets.

We advocate further that Canada immediately participate in the airlift to Berlin.

Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: The CCF believes that the very seriousness of the world situation demands redoubled efforts by all democratic forces to put an end to war hysteria and to promote constructive policies which can build a basis for peace.

UNITED NATIONS: In spite of all the difficulties which face the United Nations, it remains the only overall instrument for co-operation among the nations of the world. Therefore the CCF will continue to give whole-hearted support to the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Further, the CCF believes that steps should be taken to develop the United Nations into an effective organ of government at the international level.

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM.—The C.C.F. welcomes and supports the European Recovery Program, since without help from the United States there was no hope of rebuilding the war-torn economies of Europe. The C.C.F. deeply regrets that the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe rejected this opportunity of joining with the rest of Europe in this program. By that refusal the gulf between the east and west has been deepened, and another chance lost for establishing a firm economic foundation for European peace.

The joint program for the co-operative allocation and use of resources by the 16 nations of Western Europe represents the kind of international economic planning which socialists have long sought. But the C.C.F. joins with democratic socialist parties in other countries in their determination that E.R.P. "must not interfere with the democratic right of the European peoples to control and determine their own social and economic policies." Further, Canada should be ready to make her contribution to the success of this program and to the rebuilding of Europe.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION.—The reconstruction of western Europe as a political and economic unit on democratic socialist principles provides a positive alternative to the economic tyranny of monopoly capitalism on one hand, and the political tyranny of totalitarian dictatorship on the other. Such a union will fill the present power vacuum in Western Europe, and thus reduce the dangers of Soviet-American conflict in that area. But this developing Western European Union is not, and must not be, a mere military alliance. Canada should take a lead in filling the power vacuum between the United States and the Soviet Union by encouraging closer economic union between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the nations of Western Europe by planned use of natural resources and planned trade.

DISARMAMENT AND ATOMIC ENERGY.—The C.C.F. reaffirms its belief that national armaments should be replaced by an international police force under the United Nations. The development of atomic energy must be placed under international control with adequate powers of inspection and provision for the punishment of violators. Further, international control should be extended to cover bacteriological and other means of mass destruction.

PEACE TREATIES.—The C.C.F. believes that until peace treaties are signed, every effort must be made to maintain and reconstruct the economies of Germany and Austria in a manner that will make possible both an immediate improvement in living standards and the eventual unification of Germany as a democratic state. Should the Council of Foreign Ministers fail to end the present deadlock, then Canada should ask that a peace conference be called by the United Nations for the purpose of achieving a settlement. Likewise, Canada should demand early action toward drafting a peace treaty with Japan.

FOR A DEMOCRATIC INTERNATIONAL POLICY.—In international policy generally, the C.C.F. will resolutely resist any attempt either by the forces of communism or those of capitalism, to dominate the world. It will continue to fight against totalitarian dictatorship of every kind, whether it comes from the so-called Left or from the capitalist Right.

The further destruction of democracy must be prevented by every appropriate means of the present time. But communism and other totalitarian forces will not be stopped by verbal denunciations and hysterical war propaganda. The best defence of democracy lies in social justice and in respect for fundamental freedoms.

In the international field, we must encourage economic planning and co-operation between the democratic nations of the western world, as a base on which a free and just society may be built. It is significant that, in spite of political differences, trade between the east and west is being expanded. A democratic union of western nations need not prevent, but should make more possible, a growth of trade and other relations with the eastern block.

The blind fear of another World War must be translated into dynamic social action which will bring to a war-torn and hungry world the bread, the freedom and the peace which are the right of all its peoples.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

New Appointments

Mr. L. E. C. Couillard,	Foreign Service Officer Grade 3	August 1, 1948.
Mr. J. B. Seaborn,	Foreign Service Officer Grade 1	September 27, 1948.
Mr. K. D. McIlwraith,	Foreign Service Officer Grade 1	September 28, 1948.
Mr. G. S. Murray,	Foreign Service Officer Grade 1	October 1, 1948.
Mr. J. S. M. Langlois,	Foreign Service Officer Grade 2	October 12, 1948.

Temporary Duty

Mr. J. K. Starnes will be absent from the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York, while on temporary duty in Ottawa in the United Nations Division.

Vice-Consul at the Canadian Consulate, Boston, Mass.

Mr. R. P. Cameron has arrived at the Canadian Legation, Havana, Cuba, to assume his new duties as Third Secretary.

Transfers

Mr. A. E. Blanchette has been posted from the Information Division to the Canadian Embassy, Mexico.

Mr. James C. Britton, formerly Commercial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland, will sail for Japan at the end of October to replace Mr. J. E. Kenderdine as Special Representative to the Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan.

Mr. F. G. Hooton returned to London, October 4, 1948.

Mr. G. F. G. Hughes, stationed at present in Glasgow, Scotland, has been appointed to open a Commercial Office in Turkey.

Mr. F. M. Meech arrived in Boston October 3 to assume his new duties as

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

Honourable Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, United Kingdom High Commissioner, left Ottawa for a tour of the western provinces, September 30. During his absence G. E. B. Shannon, Deputy High Commissioner, is in charge of the Office.

His Excellency, Dr. Mariano Brull, Minister of Cuba, left for Havana October 4 to attend the inauguration of the President elect

of the Republic, Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras. During his absence Enrique Diago, Attaché, is in charge of the affairs of the Mission.

Honourable Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, High Commissioner for India, left Ottawa for a visit to London, England, October 7. During his absence N. S. Sahni, Office Superintendent, is dealing with routine matters.

His Excellency Primo Villa Michel, Ambassador of Mexico, returned from a trip to Mexico and resumed charge of the Embassy, October 16.

His Excellency Dr. Acyr Paes, Ambassador of Brazil, returned from a visit to Brazil and resumed charge of the Embassy, October 16.

His Excellency A. Paternotte de La Vaillée, Ambassador of Belgium, relinquished his post, October 18, having been appointed Belgian Ambassador to the Holy See. Pending the presentation of the Letter of Credence of his successor, Vicomte du Parc, the First Secretary of the Embassy, Baron Pierre de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, is Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

His Excellency Laurence A. Steinhardt, Ambassador designate of the United States of America, arrived in Ottawa October 21. He presented his Letter of Credence to the Governor-General on November 1.

The Department was informed on October 22, that all consular matters connected with the protection of Hungarian interests in Canada by the Polish Legation would be handled by the Polish Consulate General in Montreal.

New Appointments:

Brigadier General Irving W. Dooh, Military Attaché, Embassy of China, October 1.

Commodore Arturo Francisco Grassi, Air Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, October 7.

Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of Turkey, October 12.

Bernard Fonseca, Public Relations Officer, Office of the High Commissioner for India, October 13.

Aksel Frederik. Knudsen, Agricultural Counsellor, Legation of Denmark, October 14. He will assume his duties December 1.

Sverre Holsten, Civil Air Attaché, Legation of Norway, October 14.

Captain Rutger Croneborg, Naval Attaché, Legation of Sweden, October 16. He will assume his duties during the first week of November.

Departures:

Captain Jacques Hervé, Assistant Military Attaché, Embassy of France, October 11.

Dr. Z. R. Bielski, First Secretary, Legation of Poland, October 12.

Sardar Khushwant Singh, Public Relations Officer, Office of the High Commissioner for India, October 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Herbert von Schinkel, Air Attaché, Legation of Sweden, October 14.

CONSULAR

A. W. Klieforth, Consul General, relinquished charge of the Consulate General of the United States of America at Halifax, September 30, on being assigned Consul General at Vancouver. Pending the appoint-

ment of a successor Archibald E. Gray, Consul, is in charge.

Theodor Schultz, Consul of Denmark at Montreal, was granted three months sick leave in Denmark. During his absence Birger Ove Kronmann will be in charge of the Consulate and will assume his duties on or about November 7.

The address of the Netherlands Vice-Consulate at Sydney, Nova Scotia, has been changed to:

105 Bentick Street.

The address of the Consulate-General of Czechoslovakia at Montreal has been changed to:

3480 Van Horne Avenue.

Tel.: EXdale 5108.

The address of the Consulate General of Spain at Montreal has been changed to:

200 Cote St. Catherine Road,
Westmount.

Provisional Recognition was granted to:

Carlos Francisco Reif as Honorary Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Vancouver, October 4.

Gerald A. Mokma, as Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, Ontario, October 9.

A. W. Klieforth as Consul General of the United States of America at Vancouver, October 13.

Domingo Bartoli Pacheco as Vice-Consul of Venezuela at Montreal, October 15.

Sherburne Dillingham, as Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, October 23.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Paul F. Duchêne, as Vice-Consul of France at Montreal, October 1.

Charles C. Adams, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Halifax, October 2.

Helge Arne Olof Ekengren as Honorary Vice-Consul of Finland at Vancouver, October 6.

Camille Gargant as Vice-Consul of France at Montreal, October 13.

Departures:

Mrs. Emilia Zaydin, Consul of Cuba at Montreal, October 2.

Bernard Gotlieb, Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, Ontario, October 13.

VISITS OF FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH DIGNITARIES AND OFFICIALS

Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Acting Prime Minister, gave a dinner for the Members of the Newfoundland Delegation on October 8 at the Country Club.

On October 9 a luncheon was given by the Government of Canada in honour of members of a Korean goodwill mission.

Mr. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources, gave a dinner for the Members of the International Joint Commission and of the Joint Engineering Boards on October 12 at the Country Club.

Mr. Escott Reid, Acting Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, was host at a luncheon at the Rideau Club on October 21 in honour of Sir Shuldham Redfern, K.C.V.O.

in charge of the Commonwealth Division of the British Council.

Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence and Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, gave a luncheon on behalf of the Government of Canada, in honour of the Right Honourable R. G. Menzies, P.C., M.H.R., Leader of the Opposition, Australia, on October 22 at the Rideau Club.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(The full delegations for earlier conferences may be found in the March issue of the External Affairs Monthly Bulletin.)

Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations—

New York — January 6 and thereafter periodically — Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

United Nations Security Council—

(Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948) — New York — January 7 (first meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter) — Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations. (The Security Council will hold its meetings in Paris during the Third Session of the General Assembly.)

United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments—

(As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948 — New York — January 12 (first meeting in 1948 and periodically thereafter) — Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations.

United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea—Seoul—

January 12 (first meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter) — G. S. Patterson Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo. (This Commission met in New York on September 7 to draft its report to the General Assembly.)

International Telecommunications Union, Provisional Frequency Board—

Geneva — January 15 and continuously thereafter — C. J. Acton, Department of Transport. (The International Telecommunications Union is a specialized agency of the United Nations.)

General Assembly of the United Nations (Third Session)—

Paris — September 21. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport; Senator W. McL. Robertson, Leader of the Government in the Senate; General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; General G. P. Vanier, Canadian Ambassador to France. (Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs became leader of the Canadian Delegation on November 2.) *Alternates:* Hugues Lapointe, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Defence; Ralph Maybank, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Health and Welfare; Norman A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom; L. Dana Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland; R. G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs. *Advisers:* R. M. Macdonnell, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Canadian Legation, Prague, Czechoslovakia; C. S. A. Ritchie, Canadian Embassy, Paris, France; J. W. Holmes, Department of External Affairs; J. A. Chapdelaine, Canadian Embassy, Paris; S. Pollock, Department of Finance; N. F. H. Berlis, Office of the Permanent Delegate of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations; J. H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels, Belgium; H. H. Carter, S/L. J. H. Lewis, G. K. Grande, all of Canadian Permanent Delegation to the United Nations, New York; H. M. Robertson, Canadian Embassy, Paris; H. F. Feaver, Canadian Embassy, The Hague, Netherlands; Jules Leger, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London. *Information Officers:* Campbell Moodie, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; F. Charpentier, Canadian Embassy, Paris; Miss F. Carlisle, Department of External Affairs. *Secretary-General:* E. A. Cote, Department of External Affairs. *Secretary:* K. Brown, Department of External Affairs.

Technical Tripartite Conference to Examine a Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations—

Geneva—September 27 to October 16. Dr. Bertrand Bellemare, Special Adviser to the Department of Labour, Province of Quebec. (This conference is sponsored by the International Labour Organization, and representatives of governments, employers and employees will attend.)

International Tin Study Group—

The Hague—October 25. G. C. Monture, Department of Mines and Resources.

(This will be a consultative meeting of experts.)

Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers—

London—October 4—October 25. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King; Mr. L. S. St. Laurent; Mr. N. A. Robertson, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

Wool Study Group—

London—October 4. A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London. (This is a technical intergovernmental conference.)

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea—

Copenhagen—October 4 to October 11. Dr. W. R. Martin, Fisheries Research Board of Canada. (This is an intergovernmental

organization which undertakes practical scientific investigations aimed at securing better output of the fisheries.)

Second Botanical Congress of South America

Tucuman, Argentina. October 10 to October 17. Dr. H. A. Senn, Department of Agriculture.

Ninth General Conference on Weights and Measures—

Sevres—October 12 to October 21. Mr. R. H. Field, Head of the Metrology Laboratory, Division of Physics, National Research Council. This conference is sponsored by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of the International Telecommunications Union—

Mexico City—October 22. T. A. Stone, Canadian Minister in Washington; C. J. Acton, Department of Transport; D. S. Cole, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Mexico City.

Textile Committee of the International Labour Organization—

(Second Session)—Geneva—October 26. G. E. Nixon, M.P., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; V. C. Phelan, Department of Labour. (This Committee will discuss problems of social and labour conditions in the textile industry.)

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES AT WHICH CANADA WILL BE REPRESENTED

Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization—

Washington—November 1. Dr. H. S. Barton, Department of Agriculture; Mr. G. R. Paterson, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Washington. (The Council takes policy decisions regarding the future work of F.A.O.).

Industrial Committee on Petroleum Refining of the International Labour Organization—

Geneva—November 9. G. E. Nixon, M.P., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; V. C. Phelan, Department of Labour.

Annual Convention, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States—

San Antonio—November 10 to November 13. Brigadier W. L. Coke, Director-General of Medical Services (Army); Surgeon Commander G. D. Caldbick (Royal Canadian Air Force). (Delegates will discuss post-war medical problems and public health).

Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization—

Washington—November 15. (This will be the fourth annual conference of F.A.O.).

Preparatory Commission of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization—

Lake Success, New York.—November 15. J. V. Clyne, Chairman, Canadian Maritime Commission; L. C. Audette, Canadian Maritime Commission; N. Wilson, Department of Transport; S. D. Wheelock, Canadian Embassy, Washington.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—

Beirut—November 27—December 11. V. Dore, Canadian Ambassador in Brussels; A. W. Crawford, Department of Veterans Affairs; F. Desrochers, General Librarian of Parliament. (This will be the third session of the General Conference of UNESCO).

Governing Body of the International Labour Organization—
(107th Session)—Geneva—November 29.

Permanent Migration Committee (ILO)—
Geneva—January 13, 1949.

Third Session, Contracting Parties to
General Agreement on Tariffs and
Trade—
Geneva—April 8—June, 1949.

Population Commission of the Economic
and Social Council—
April 11 to April 22, 1949. (Tentative).

Tariff Negotiations under General Agree-
ment on Tariffs and Trade—
Geneva—April 11—June, 1949.

Statistical Commission of the Economic
and Social Council—
April 25 to May 6, 1949. (Tentative).

Social Commission of the Economic and
Social Council—
New York—May 2—May 20, 1949.

Economic and Employment Commission of
the Economic and Social Council—
May 9 to May 20, 1949. (Tentative.)



BRAZIL'S TRIBUTE TO CANADA

"Escola Canada" is a primary school in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A decree published in the Official Journal of the Prefecture of the Federal District states that the school was given its name to awaken in the children and youth of Brazil, "an attitude and feeling of fraternal appreciation of the sister nations of America, among which Canada occupies a position of great and merited importance." The school has a capacity for 800 pupils and an actual enrolment of 683 for the current year.

Sub-Commission of Freedom of Information and of the Press, Commission on Human Rights—

New York—May 23-June 3.

International Labour Conference—(32nd Session)—

Geneva—June 8, 1949.

Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources—

United Nations Headquarters or elsewhere in the U.S.A.—June.

World Health Organization, Annual Conference—

New York—June.

International Civil Aviation Organization, Annual Conference—

New York—June.

United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport—

Geneva—August.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Multilateral

Agreement providing for the extension of the most-favoured nation treatment provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Geneva, October 30, 1947) to Western Germany. Signed at Geneva, September 14, 1948.

Protocol modifying Part I and Article XXIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 30, 1947. Signed at Geneva, September 14, 1948.

Protocol modifying Part II and Article XXVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs

and Trade of October 30, 1947. Signed at Geneva, September 14, 1948.

Second Protocol of rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 30, 1947. Signed at Geneva, September 14, 1948.

Protocol for the accession of signatories of the Final Act of October 30, 1947, relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Geneva, September 14, 1948.

PUBLICATIONS

Treaty Series, 1947, No. 30: Exchange of Notes with the United States of America constituting an Agreement on the Allocation of Channels for Radio Broadcasting. Signed at Washington, January 8 and October 15, 1947. Price 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1947, No. 31: Supplementary Financial Agreement with Norway. Signed at Ottawa, November 10, 1947. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1947, No. 32: Supplementary Financial Agreement with Czechoslovakia. Signed at Ottawa, November 26, 1947. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1947, No. 39: Supplementary Protocol to the Protocol signed in London on November 26, 1945, amending the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling signed in London on June 8, 1937, as amended by the Protocols of June 24, 1938, and February 7, 1944. Signed at London, March 3, 1947. Price, 10 cents.

PRESS RELEASES

Appointment of Charles Pierre Hebert, Canadian Minister in Cuba, as Special Ambassador at the inauguration of Dr. Carlos Prío Socarras as President of Cuba on October 10. (October 8, No. 78.)

Establishment of a continuing Committee of representatives of the United Kingdom and Canada to report on commercial and economic matters. (October 8, No. 79.)

Composition of Canadian Delegation to the Mexico City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. (October 15, No. 80.)

Statement by the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. C. D. Howe, in connection with the observance of United Nations Day. (October 22, No. 81.)

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

(Copies of Texts available from the
Information Division, Department of
External Affairs)

Le Rôle du Canada dans un système Démocratique Régional, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Toronto, September 7, 1948. No. 48/44 (French).

The Industrial Defence of Canada. Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, Montreal, October 7, 1948. No. 48/51.

Address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Kingston. September 21, 1948. No. 48/48. (French).

Canada and the Report of the Atomic Energy Commission. Gen. A. G. L.

McNaughton. Paris. September 30, 1948. No. 48/52.

Statement by Mr. Lionel Chevrier, at the United Nations General Assembly. Paris. October 11, 1948. No. 48/53.

Statement on Atomic Energy. Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Acting Leader of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations. Paris. October 18, 1948. No. 48/54.

Exports—Our Charge—Our Challenge. Mr. M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. Toronto. October 22, 1948. No. 48/55.

Vigilance—The Price of Freedom. Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. Toronto. October 25, 1948. No. 48/56.



CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Daily Shortwave Broadcasts from Canada

Schedule effective Dec. 5, 1948. (Subject to change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
To Europe		
1500-1530	Opening and music.	
1530-1545	English	1500-1628 GMT CKNC and CKCX
1545-1600	Dutch—Monday to Saturday	
	German (to Austria)—Sunday only	1630-1830 GMT CKNC and CKCS
1600-1630	Experimental program	
1630-1700	Czech	1830-1845 GMT CKCS
1700-1715	English	
1715-1830	French—Sundays only	1845-1900 GMT CKCS and CKLO
1715-1730	English—Monday to Saturday	
1730-1745	Czech—Monday to Saturday	1900-1920 GMT CKLO
1748-1830	French—Monday to Saturday	
1830-1900	Dutch	1920-2200 GMT CKLO and CHOL
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	2200-2215 GMT CKLO
1940-2000	Danish	
2000-2030	Czech	2215-2315 GMT CKLO and CKOB
2030-2100	German	
2100-2130	French	2315-2330 GMT CKLO
2130-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech—Monday to Friday.	
2315-2327	German—Monday to Friday.	
2300-2327	German—Saturday only.	

To Australia and New Zealand

0845-1035	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area	CHOL and CHLS
	(Sundays only)	

To Latin America and the Caribbean

1845-1925	English (to Caribbean)	CKCX
1845-1925	Spanish	CKRA
1930-1945	Portuguese	CKRA
1945-2025	Portuguese	CKRA and CKLO
2030-2130	Spanish	CKRA and CKLO
2130-2145	French	CKRA and CKLO
2145-2220	English	CKRA and CKLO

To North West Territories

2310-2400	Winter Service to Arctic Settlements	CKLO and CKOB
	(Sundays only)	

CKNC	17.82 mc/s	16.84 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s	25.60 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s	19.75 metres	CKOB	6.09 mc/s	49.26 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s	19.58 metres	CHLS	9.61 mc/s	31.22 metres
CKLO	9.63 mc/s	31.15 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s	25.51 metres

External Affairs



Vol. I

December 1948

No. B

a monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada





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Department of External Affairs

Ottawa, Canada

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS is issued monthly in English and French by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. It provides reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department. Any material in this publication may be reproduced.

CANADA AND THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

BEHIND the grey stone walls of the former Japanese Embassy in Washington the eleven-power Far Eastern Commission has been meeting for three years to decide policy for occupied Japan. Canada is represented on the Commission by its Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Hume Wrong. His alternate is Mr. Ralph E. Collins. The other countries represented on the Far Eastern Commission are Australia, China, France, India, The Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R.

Potsdam Proclamation

The terms for the Japanese surrender were laid down by the Potsdam Proclamation of July 26, 1945. This was an agreement between the President of the United States, the President of China and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom by which Japan would be given an opportunity to end the war. It declared that the authority of those who had misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest would be eliminated for all time, and that Japan would be subject to Allied occupation until the basic objectives set forth in the proclamation had been achieved. The sovereignty of Japan would be confined to the four main islands, Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku. The Japanese military forces would be disarmed. Although the Japanese would not be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, stern justice would be meted out to all war criminals. All obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people would be removed by the Japanese Government, and freedom of speech, religion and thought as well as respect for fundamental human rights would be established. Japan would be permitted to maintain such industries as would sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind but not those which would enable her to re-arm for war. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations would be permitted.

The U.S.S.R. formally adhered to the provisions of this declaration upon her entry into the Far Eastern war on August 9, 1945. On August 14 the Japanese offered their unconditional surrender. President Truman accepted the same day and announced the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to receive the surrender.

The Instrument of Surrender which was presented for signature to the representatives of the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters on board the United States battleship *Missouri* on September 2, stipulated the complete acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation. It also specified the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of all armed forces under Japanese control and the subjection of the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to the will of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan. General MacArthur signed this Instrument of Surrender for the Allied Powers. Colonel Moore Cosgrave, Military Attache to the High Commissioner for Canada in Australia, signed as the representative of Canada along with the representatives of the other nine major belligerents.

Purpose of Commission

The Allies were now confronted with the problem of ensuring that the Terms of Surrender were implemented. The United States proposed the establishment of a Far Eastern Advisory Commission composed of representatives of the powers which had participated in the war against Japan. The purpose of the Commission was to make recommendations on the "formulation of policies, principles and standards by which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Instrument of Surrender may be determined." Australia, Great Britain, Canada, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the Philippines accepted the United States invitation to participate in the work of this organization. The U.S.S.R. refused, because of the purely advisory character of the Commission. On October 30, 1945, the Commission held its first meeting in Washington and for the next two months it met regularly to consider the disarmament and rehabilitation of Japan. It visited that country in December and returned to Washington in February, 1946.

During December, 1945, the Foreign Secretaries of the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom reached agreement in Moscow on greater Allied participation in the control of Japan during the occupation period. There was provision for the establishment of an Allied Council for Japan representing the Big Four powers. The Council was to have its seat in Tokyo and its purpose was to consult with and advise the Supreme Commander concerning the "implementation of the Terms of Surrender, the occupation and control of Japan and the directives supplementary thereto." The Chairman of the Council was to be either the Supreme Commander or his deputy. The other members were to be representatives of China, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom offered to share its membership with other Commonwealth countries. Australia, New Zealand and India accepted this offer and an Australian has represented these Commonwealth countries on the Allied Council for Japan. Canada has not taken part in this arrangement for joint representation.

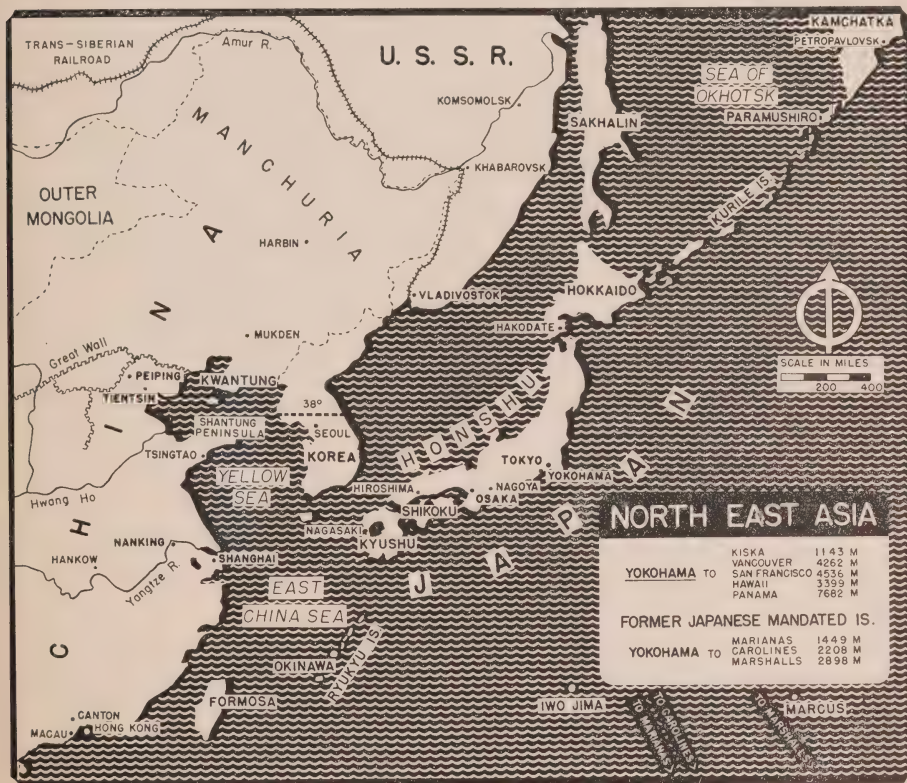
Establishment of Commission

With the concurrence of China the Big Three Foreign Secretaries also announced on December 27, at their Moscow Conference, the Terms of Reference for a Far Eastern Commission (FEC) to replace the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. The Soviet Union would be represented on the new body. Otherwise there was no change in membership. The Advisory Commission returned to Washington from Japan and with the addition of a Soviet representative became the Far Eastern Commission. Headquarters were established in the former Japanese Embassy in Washington and the new Commission held its first meeting there on February 26, 1946. Canada's Chief Representative at that time was Mr. Lester B. Pearson, then Canadian Ambassador to the United States. His Alternate was Dr. E. H. Norman, now Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan.

The Far Eastern Commission was given a good deal more power than the old Advisory Commission. Its purpose was to lay down the policies which the Japanese were to follow in fulfilling the Terms of Surrender which they had signed. Policy decisions of the Commission are passed to the United States Government which is responsible for preparing directives in accordance with these decisions and transmitting the directives to General MacArthur. The Supreme Commander is the executive authority responsible for the implementation of Far Eastern Commission policy decisions. Since he exercises his control of Japan through the Japanese Government it has been his custom to order that Government to put into effect the provisions of these directives which require governmental action.

The Commission may also review at the request of any member, any directive issued to the Supreme Commander or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

While no time limit is placed upon the functioning of the Commission by the Terms of Reference, it is not intended that the Commission should displace a peace conference in the final settlement with Japan. Hence the Commission is expressly forbidden to make any recommendations with regard to territorial adjustments.



The Commission's meetings are not open to the public or the press. However, the Secretary General issued on July 17, 1947, a report covering the work of the Commission from February 26, 1946, to July 10, 1947. A second report is to be issued in December, 1948.

The Commission makes its decisions by a majority vote, provided the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China all concur in the decision. Each of these four Powers has in effect the veto power over any policy proposal introduced in the Commission. The great bulk of the work of the Commission is done in its seven committees and the Steering Committee where decisions are adopted by majority vote. The seven committees deal with such assorted subjects as reparations, economic and financial affairs, constitutional and legal reform, strengthening of democratic tendencies, war criminals, aliens in Japan, and disarmament of Japan.

In the event that urgent matters arise which are not covered by policies already formulated by the Commission, the United States Government may issue interim directives to the Supreme Commander pending action by the Commission. However, such interim directives may not deal with fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or in the regime of control, without the agreement of the Commission.

Canadian Participation

Canada's representatives have taken a full share in the work of the Far Eastern Commission. They have done so because Canada, as a Pacific power whose security was once jeopardized by a warring Japan, realizes the importance of a peaceful and democratic Japan. Most of the Departments of the Canadian Government have assisted in the formulation of instructions to the Canadian representative. The Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan has also furnished useful advice.

The work of the Far Eastern Commission has been contained within the framework of the broad policy objectives set forth in the Potsdam Proclamation. Roughly there are three of these, disarmament, democratization and the determination of a viable economy for Japan.

In the matter of disarmament the Commission has approved policy decisions of considerable importance to Canada. Indeed the implementation of these decisions will not only render the disarmament and demilitarization of Japan complete but will go far towards removing the military threat of Japan to our security in the foreseeable future.

The Commission has also concerned itself with the question of constitutional reform in Japan. On March 6, 1946, the Japanese Government, with the personal endorsement of General MacArthur, sponsored a new constitution. The Commission carefully examined this draft to ensure that it was not inconsistent with the principles of the Potsdam declaration, and in this connection laid down basic principles which had to be incorporated into the constitution. The new constitution went into effect on May 3, 1947. It is democratic in form but it will be the responsibility of the Japanese themselves to prove that it is democratic in practice.

The Far Eastern Commission has worked to strengthen democratic tendencies by encouraging the development of a free trade union movement in Japan. In accordance with a policy decision entitled "Principles for Japanese Trade Unions" Japanese workers and trade unions are to be guaranteed rights not inferior to those enjoyed by their counterparts in the Western Democracies.

The Commission has also adopted a policy which provides in detail standards and principles for the revision of the traditional Japanese educational system. The Commission worked from the sound premise that if the Japanese are to found a democratic nation, their educational system must be democratic and democracy must be taught in the schools.

Economic Reform

The Commission activity in the field of economic reform and recovery includes the designation of the period 1930-34 as a yardstick for determining Japan's proper peacetime standard of living and such policies directed towards the revival of Japanese trade as the one which established an Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan. The Commission has not yet decided on a division of reparation shares nor determined the exact peace time levels to be fixed for war-supporting industries in Japan.

In the three years that it has been meeting the Far Eastern Commission has issued fifty-two policy decisions, including the important paper on "Basic

Post-Surrender Policy". These policy decisions do not cover the whole range of subjects with which the Commission was expected to deal. There have been delays and disagreements which should not be minimized. Nevertheless the Commission has made progress in a number of important fields in setting out the principles to which the Japanese will be expected to adhere in fulfilling the Terms of Surrender and if they wish some day to be readmitted to the family of nations. Pending the convening of a Japanese peace conference participation in the Far Eastern Commission remains the principal means by which Canada can express its views on policy for Japan.

■

NORTH CHINA: WARNING TO CANADIANS

The Department of External Affairs announced on November 13 that the Canadian Embassy in Nanking has warned Canadians that they should consider the desirability of leaving North and Central China, unless they have compelling reasons to remain. This warning is intended to anticipate any difficulties which may arise in the event of the spread of hostilities southward. It does not at present apply to the large number of Canadians resident in West and South China.

On November 1, all British subjects including Canadian citizens, were advised by the British Consuls General in Peiping and Tientsin to leave North China while transportation facilities were available, unless they had urgent reasons for staying. The Canadian Embassy in Nanking associated itself with the issue of this advice to Canadian citizens in North China.

The Canadian Ambassador to China, who has been in close consultation with his British and United States colleagues, has now extended similar advice to Canadians in the Shanghai-Nanking area. The following is the text of a letter circulated by the Canadian Vice-Consul in Shanghai to all Canadians within his district:

"To all Canadian nationals residing in the provinces of Kiangsu and Anhwei:

"Economic unrest, coupled with an increasingly acute shortage of food supplies and fuel, makes it appear that Canadians remaining in Shanghai and its environs during the forthcoming winter may be subjected to undue hardship. The uncertain military situation in North China also makes it appear possible that hostilities may spread further south, with the result that normal transportation facilities from Shanghai may be disrupted.

"It is suggested, therefore, that, unless you have compelling reasons to remain, you consider the desirability of evacuation while normal transportation facilities remain available. Expectant mothers, women with small children, and elderly persons, are especially advised to leave the Shanghai area before winter sets in".

■

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

IN the latter part of September 1948 the Third Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund was held in Washington, D.C. It was the third successive year in which Finance Ministers, Governors of Central Banks, and other high officials in member countries came to these meetings in their capacities as Governors and Alternate Governors of the Fund to consider problems of common concern in the international financial and economic fields. At this Third Annual Meeting 47 member countries were represented, reflecting a steady increase in the number of members from the Inaugural Meeting held in March 1946, when 38 member countries were represented. The International Monetary Fund and its sister organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have been growing not merely in membership but also in prestige and authority and have achieved world-wide recognition and acceptance as integral parts of the economic and financial life of the world community. The success of these institutions is a matter of prime importance for Canada.

Origin and Aims

The original proposals which led to the establishment of the International Monetary Fund were first conceived in the early years of World War II. The need for more adequate machinery to cope with the highly complex problems of international finance had long been recognized but only relatively minor steps towards the construction of this machinery had been taken. The experience of the 1930's emphasized the urgency of this problem and led to the widespread conviction that a code of fair practices was as essential in the international financial field as in other fields. The international gold standard, as reestablished in the 1920's, had proved unable to withstand the economic dislocation of the 1930's. The unilateral action taken by countries following the collapse of the gold standard brought competitive depreciation, instability of exchange rates, restrictive exchange controls and various other devices tending to hamper the recovery of international trade. By such actions, countries sought to benefit at the expense of others, i.e., to promote exports and to restrict imports in ways which were sometimes referred to as "exporting unemployment". These devices frequently proved to be of only temporary assistance to the countries concerned as well as harmful to the trading world as a whole.

With the outbreak of war, the problems of war finance became paramount. For the time being, countries were no longer concerned with finding markets for their output and achieving a balance of payments equilibrium compatible with acceptable living standards within their own countries. However, in many countries it was recognized that the war was intensifying the need for adequate machinery to cope with international monetary problems after the end of the war. There was the great danger that the wartime spread of discriminatory and restrictive exchange practices, completely justifiable in terms of war necessities, would continue after the coming of peace and prove a constant handicap to expanding world trade and flow of capital.

Experts' Proposals

Experts in the United Kingdom and the United States took the lead in drafting proposals for the establishment of a permanent institution to provide

the machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems. In the early stages, the British and American experts made separate proposals (commonly referred to as the Keynes and White plans) which had a number of major differences, although agreeing on the need for an international institution having authority and ability to provide assistance to meet temporary balance of payments difficulties. These proposals were the subject of a number of international discussions in which Canada played an important role. Perhaps the most important contribution of the Canadian experts in this respect was in providing a reconciliation of the British and American proposals through the submission of their own plan in June 1943. This plan was an important step toward the Joint Statement by Experts on the Establishment of an International Monetary Fund of the United and Associated Nations which resulted in April 1944 after discussions among technical experts of more than thirty nations.

In July 1944, the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, produced the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund and also the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This Conference was attended by delegates from forty-four nations. The Canadian delegation, headed by Mr. J. L. Ilsley, took a significant part in the work of the Conference. By the end of 1945 the Articles of Agreement were accepted by the requisite number of countries, and the Fund was established in March 1946, with its principal office in Washington, D.C.

Membership and Quotas

As set up in March 1946, the International Monetary Fund had 38 member countries with quotas aggregating 7,330.5 million U.S. dollars. As of September 30, 1948, there were 47 members whose quotas totalled 8,036 million U.S. dollars. Each member is required to subscribe to the Fund an amount equal to its quota, subscriptions being payable partly in gold and the balance in the national currency of the member. Canada's quota amounts to \$300 million, the sixth largest among the Fund's members. In accordance with the Articles, Canada has subscribed \$75 million in gold and \$225 million in Canadian dollars.

In addition to determining subscriptions, the quotas also determine the extent to which a member can purchase foreign currency from the Fund in exchange for its own currency. Such purchases are not to exceed 25 per cent of the member's quota in any 12-month period and the Fund's holdings of a member's currency (resulting from its subscription and from its purchase of foreign currencies) are not to exceed 200 per cent of that member's quota. The Fund may, however, waive these conditions if it deems such waiver desirable. Exchange purchased from the Fund must be needed for making payments which are consistent with the provisions of the Agreement. Generally speaking, the Fund's resources are to be used for exchange stabilization purposes by helping countries to overcome temporary balance of payments deficits on current account. The Fund's resources are not to be used for relief or reconstruction or to finance large-scale capital transfers.

Organization

All powers of the Fund are vested in the Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor appointed by each member country. Voting power is distributed among the Governors more or less in accordance with the relative size of the quotas of the members which they represent. Canada's Governor is the Minister of Finance, Mr. D. C. Abbott. The Governor of the Bank of Canada, Mr. G. F. Towers, acts as his alternate.

The general operations of the Fund are the responsibility of the Executive Directors who are in continuous session and to whom the Board of Governors delegates all but certain specified powers. Of the fourteen Executive Directors, five are appointed by the five members having the largest quotas (the United States, the United Kingdom, China, France and India) and the rest are elected by the other members. While Canada is not entitled to appoint an Executive Director, a Canadian, Mr. Louis Rasminsky, alternate chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, has twice been elected to this position and thus has been a member of the Executive Board of the Fund since it began its operations in May 1946. Mr. J. F. Parkinson, Financial Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in Washington, serves as Mr. Rasminsky's alternate.

The Executive Directors select a Managing Director who is both chairman of the Executive Directors and also chief of the operating staff of the Fund. Since the Fund's inauguration, Mr. Camille Gutt, formerly Minister of Finance of Belgium, has served as Managing Director.

As of September 30, 1948, there were 416 members of the staff, drawn from 31 countries. Included were 36 Canadians. Staff members are employees of the Fund, and, as such, are responsible to the Fund and not in any sense to the government of the member country from which they come.

Results Achieved

The International Monetary Fund's activities have been very diverse, including the establishment of par values, considerations of changes in par values, exchange transactions with member countries, consultation with member countries on multiple currency and other exchange practices, collection of data in the international monetary field and the publication of such data in forms useful to member countries and others. Much, if not most, of the work of the Fund is necessarily of a highly confidential nature and, therefore, much of its achievement consists of helping the international economic community function more smoothly and efficiently, without, however, attracting public attention to its activities.

From March 1, 1947, to September 30, 1948, the Fund has sold foreign exchange amounting to \$640 million. Twelve member countries have, in exchange for their own currencies, purchased 622·4 million U.S. dollars, 500 million Belgian francs and 1·5 million pounds sterling as follows:

Country	U.S. Dollars (millions)	Pounds Sterling (millions)	Belgian Francs (millions)
United Kingdom.....	300·0		
France.....	125·0		
Netherlands.....	62·5	1·5	300
India.....	44·1		
Belgium.....	33·0		
Mexico.....	22·5		
Denmark.....	10·2		
Chile.....	8·8		
Czechoslovakia.....	6·0		
Norway.....	5·0		200
Turkey.....	5·0		
Ethiopia.....	0·3		
Total.....	622·4	1·5	500

The volume of exchange transactions of the Fund may not appear large when compared with the world's needs for foreign exchange, particularly for U.S. dollars. Nevertheless, these transactions have been of considerable assistance to the member countries involved, especially as they were concentrated in a period when such assistance was most urgently needed. At the same time as it has given this very real assistance, the Fund has avoided the dissipation of its resources in the recovery period.

Promotion of Stability

Continuously the Fund's efforts have been directed, in accordance with one of its purposes, towards the promotion of exchange stability and the maintenance of orderly exchange arrangements among members. Par values have been agreed upon with the large majority of member countries. The Fund has not, however, interpreted "stability" to mean "rigidity". The view of the Fund in accepting the par values proposed by member countries in December 1946 was that the proper course was to continue the existing parities until they were shown to be an obstacle to international trade. This implies the willingness of the Fund to act promptly and favourably whenever a change in parity should become necessary because the existing par value threatens the export position of the country. The Fund has never prevented any member country from adjusting the value of its currency. It has only insisted on the international obligation of the member country to consult with the Fund. While the Fund cannot object to changes in the par value which do not exceed 10 per cent of the original parity, for larger changes the Fund may either concur or object.

The Fund has also given careful attention to exchange practices and has assisted members in working out means for the establishment of more desirable policies. Steps have already been taken by some members to simplify or modify multiple currency practices. At the request of the Fund, member countries have acted to reduce transactions in gold at premium prices. While there exist today a number of exchange arrangements which can hardly be called "orderly", the Fund's members recognize the desirability of reducing or eliminating such arrangements as rapidly as may be possible.

Technique of Collaboration

The Fund has emphasized the desirability of working out a technique of informal collaboration and consultation so that problems are met in their infancy and are dealt with quietly and unobtrusively. The Fund hopes to be able to achieve the environment in which these difficult problems can be dealt with in a manner best suited to the needs of the country concerned and the international community.

Besides such collaboration with members and with other international organizations, the Fund has been able to afford technical assistance to many of its members faced with present or potential balance of payments problems. In addition to regular consultation, technical missions have been sent to a number of member countries at the invitation of the members concerned. The Fund is becoming an increasingly important source of information on international financial and economic matters and is making much of this information available to member countries through its regular publications, *International Financial Statistics* and *International Financial News Survey*, as well as other published documents, such as its Annual Reports.

The Fund has also acquired other functions less closely related to the Articles of Agreement but reflecting its role as providing the machinery for international action with regard to the many diverse monetary problems. For example, in the Agreements covering both the United States and the

Canadian postwar loans to the United Kingdom, the Fund is charged with determining the facts which would warrant a waiver of interest payments. Similarly in the ITO Charter it is provided that the ITO, before reaching its final decisions on whether quantitative restrictions are consistent with the provisions of the Charter, shall accept the determination of the Fund on matters relating to monetary reserves of members, etc.

Canada has always been a strong supporter of the International Monetary Fund, for Canada is vitally interested in the establishment of the kind of trading world which the Fund is seeking to promote. As a country largely dependent on imports to maintain an acceptable standard of living, Canada must be able to export. Furthermore, Canada's imports are for the most part not bought in the markets in which her exports are sold. Therefore, Canada is vitally interested in an expansion of world trade and in the re-establishment as soon as conditions permit of the situation in which the proceeds of her exports can be freely used to buy goods wherever she sees fit. These are also the objectives of the International Monetary Fund. Canada is well aware of the difficulties in achieving these objectives under present day conditions, but is co-operating fully with the Fund to minimize the length of the inevitable transition period. The world in which the Fund can begin to operate on a normal peacetime basis and achieve its peacetime objectives is a world in which the Canadian economy will best be able to provide a standard of life in accordance with the Canadian tradition.

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CANADA AND WORLD AFFAIRS

(A broadcast delivered by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, at Ottawa, on the occasion of Remembrance Day, November 11, 1948.)

Today is Remembrance Day. Remembrance Day belongs to the whole nation—indeed, to the whole free world. This is not a day on which I would want to make a speech in support of a political party.

This Eleventh Day of November is consecrated to the memory of the men and women who in two Great Wars gave their lives to assure peace to men of goodwill. We have today paid tribute to their sacrifice and given expression to our deep and abiding sympathy for their families. The peace for which they died has not yet been assured. That is not to say their sacrifice has been in vain. Those who died for us have given the world a greater vision of international solidarity and of mutual aid.

United Nations

You all remember that even before the end of the last war, the United Nations met together at San Francisco to establish an organization which we all hoped would be capable of keeping the peace between nations. All the nations, large and small, which took part in that historic Conference apparently wished to perpetuate the spirit of brotherhood which had united them during the war. At that time all the nations seemed, on the surface at least, to be prepared to co-operate sincerely and actively to maintain international security and to promote the progress of civilization.

That was the spirit in which Canada signed the Charter at San Francisco. We are proud to say today that our country has always respected both the letter and the spirit of this great international

instrument. The external policy of Canada is based on the principles of the San Francisco Charter. We are resolved to do anything we can to defend the ideals and the purposes expressed in the Charter.

The United Nations has achieved a good deal, mainly in the economic and social fields. But we have to admit that it has not succeeded in banishing the threat of a third world war. In spite of the patience and tolerance of those nations which are genuinely democratic, one of the great powers has through ill-will and constant obstruction prevented the establishment of international security and international co-operation. War, however, is not inevitable. But anyone who considers war an impossibility must be lacking in the most elementary realism.

I am one of those who still dares to hope that Providence will spare our generation and many generations to follow, the scourge of another world war. But we should never forget the wisdom of the old saying: "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

In the face of this growing insecurity those nations which really wish to keep peace and to safeguard their freedom are obliged to combine their strength to face the menace of totalitarian and imperialistic Communism. That does not mean that those nations have lost hope in the ultimate triumph of the universal principles of the United Nations Charter. It does mean that so long as this ideal is not realized, they see the necessity of providing for their own security by means of regional pacts. The Charter itself provides for the establishment of such pacts.

North Atlantic Pact

You all know that, several months ago, Great Britain, France, Belgium,

Holland and Luxembourg, signed the Treaty of Brussels. The purpose of this Treaty was to assure the closest co-operation between these members of the Western Union—co-operation which is to be political and economic as well as military. All the nations which signed the Brussels Pact were weakened by the last war. By themselves alone these European nations are not able to ensure the maintenance of peace. For that matter, the United States and Canada alone are not able to do so either. The very least that is necessary is that the nations of the Western Union and of North America shall join together in an effective system of collective security.

Parliament to Decide

For several months, representatives of Canada, the United States and the nations which signed the Brussels Treaty have been discussing the basis of a North Atlantic Regional Security Pact. As a result of these discussions, we are now ready to begin the actual negotiation of such a Treaty and I sincerely hope these negotiations will be successful. When a Treaty is concluded it will be for our Parliament to decide whether Canada is to accept it or to reject it. Everyone, I believe, will agree that our geographical situation, our historic ties, our material well-being, and, above all, our national security, make it imperative for Canada to take an appropriate place in this Atlantic community.

The establishment of international peace and security is the greatest problem we face to-day. It is Canada's first concern in world affairs. For my part, I believe that the most certain and the most practical approach to security for us is the achievement, as soon as possible, of an alliance of the North Atlantic nations. It is not enough to have right on our side; it is just as important to have the strength to defend the right. The only way to achieve that strength is for us and the other North Atlantic nations to

combine our resources. We know only too well where isolationism leads. The last war proved conclusively that isolationism is no guarantee of security. True, one or two small countries were able to maintain their neutrality and yet survive, but we know that was only because of the Allied victory. If the other free nations had not won the war, the few neutral states would soon have come under the Nazi yoke. The choice we face today is a choice between isolationism with its certain weakness, and the hope, through collective action, of preventing another war. I consider it is my duty to make the utmost effort, both within Canada and in our negotiations with the other governments concerned, to have a system of collective security firmly established. We do not want a third world war. Let us all do everything we can to prevent it.

Commonwealth Meetings

As you know, I have just returned from London, where I took Mr King's place at the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. I am happy to be able to say that all the nations of the Commonwealth found themselves in agreement on a great number of questions of common interest. In particular, the nations of the Commonwealth were all agreed on their combined support for the United Nations. They hope that one day all the nations of the world will reach an understanding with one another and will come to work together to assure all men, not only peace and security, but also the greatest possible measure of well-being and prosperity.

It is enough, however, to glance at a map of the world to convince oneself that in meeting the menace of totalitarian Communism, the British Commonwealth by itself does not constitute a system of collective security. The Commonwealth countries must obviously combine with other neighbouring countries if there is to be any real security. Great Britain

recognized this truth when she became a member of the Western Union. I have said that the British Commonwealth of Nations does not constitute by itself a system of collective security. The same can be said of Western Union, left to itself. The United States and Canada cannot alone assure the maintenance of international peace, which is so necessary to their own security. Anything less than a North Atlantic Pact would give us no real hope of maintaining a preponderance of material and moral strength on the side of peace. And it is only if we can maintain an overwhelming preponderance on the side of peace, that we can maintain the peace.

We must get clearly into our minds the fact that a Security Treaty will not be fully effective if it is nothing more than a military alliance. In order to create and maintain an overwhelming preponderance, we must have on our side not only military strength but also economic strength and moral strength.

The economic reconstruction of Western Europe is thus an essential condition of our own Canadian security. In helping to reconstruct Western Europe, we have acted in our own best interests.

Moral Strength

How can we add to the moral strength on our side? We can do it, I suggest, if the North Atlantic Alliance is the outward and visible sign of a new inward and spiritual unity of purpose in the free world. The allegiance must be a sign that the North Atlantic nations are bound together not merely by their common opposition to totalitarian Communism but also by a common belief in the values and virtues of our Western civilization, and by a determination to work for the promotion of mutual welfare and the preservation of peace.

If a third world war should break out, Canada could not be neutral. We are situated right between two

great powers, and whether we liked it or not, another world war would be fought at our very gates. It would moreover, be a conflict not merely between two great powers, but between an atheistic communist world and our democratic Christian civilization.

It is no secret for anyone that the leaders of the Soviet Union aspire to world domination. It is equally clear that they count as much on the weaknesses of the free nations as they do on their own armed strength. By demonstrating to the Soviet Union that the free nations of the world are really taking the measures necessary to defend themselves and to ensure respect for the principles of the Charter, the free nations may well convince the Soviets that it would be impossible for them to win a war if they started one. Now no one is likely to start a war with the prospect of losing it.

Prevention of War

What I want particularly to emphasize at this point is that we should build up our strength not for the purpose of waging war, but for the purpose of preventing war. We want to avoid a repetition of the tragedy of a totalitarian power conquering the nations of Europe one by one. It must not become necessary to liberate the nations of Europe a second time. The sufferings of the occupied countries and the losses of the armies of liberation might well, the next time, be much greater than they were in the last war. The liberation itself would be much more difficult, would take much longer, and would be very much more costly in every way.

Like many of you, I have paid for fire insurance since I first began to own a home. Happily, there has never been a fire in my house, but I feel no regret for having paid the premiums and I shall continue to pay them as long as I own any property. When I ask you to support a North Atlantic Treaty, I am simply asking you to pay an insurance

premium which will be far, far less costly than the losses we would face if a new conflagration devastated the world.

On this Remembrance Day, as we pay tribute to the heroes of two world wars, let us resolve to do everything in our power to prevent such a calamity. We all want peace. We all want

security. We want to be able to employ our resources and our energies in promoting the well-being and prosperity of our own country. That is the reason we signed the San Francisco Charter; and that is the reason we are now seeking to conclude the North Atlantic Pact. Like the aim of the Charter, the aim of such a pact is peace.



CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(Proceedings of the Third General Assembly of the United Nations summarized from November 1 to November 30, 1948, inclusive. All meetings were held in the Palais de Chaillot, Paris.)

Soviet Arms Plan Rejected

THE Political Committee by a vote of 36 to 6 with seven abstentions, on November 13, defeated the Soviet proposal for reductions in armaments. The Soviet plan called for (1) prohibition of the atomic bomb; (2) reduction, by the five great powers, of their armed forces by one-third in one year as a first step towards disarmament. The six votes in favour of the U.S.S.R. proposal were the members of the Soviet bloc.

During the discussion, Mr. Vishinsky (U.S.S.R.) charged the United States with preparing a Pearl Harbour sneak attack against Moscow. Opponents of the Soviet proposal attacked it as a propaganda measure carrying no guarantee that its proposed quota disarmament would be carried out.

The Political Committee approved a Belgian resolution referring the disarmament task back to the Commission for Conventional Armaments. The Belgian resolution further invites all nations to co-operate to the utmost of their power. The six members of the Soviet bloc voted against.

At a plenary meeting on November 19, the General Assembly confirmed the decision of the Political Committee and rejected the Soviet proposal by 39 to 6. Countries in the Soviet bloc alone voted in favour. The resolution to refer disarmament back to the Commission for Conventional Armaments was carried by 43 to 6, the Yemen abstaining.

Under the resolution, the Commission will next year study how to organize an international body to gather information on armaments from members of the United Nations.

Atomic Energy Control Approved

The General Assembly on November 4, by a vote of 40 to 6 with 4 abstentions, approved the amended Canadian resolution on control of atomic energy. The six opposing votes were cast by the Soviet bloc. The abstentions were: India, South Africa, Afghanistan and Venezuela. The resolution as adopted: (1) approves the majority reports of the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission; (2) expresses its concern at the impasse reached in the work of the Commission; (3) requests the Big Five and Canada to consult together to determine if a basis exists for international control of atomic energy and (4) calls upon the Atomic Energy Commission to resume its sessions and to proceed to further study of such of the subjects remaining in its programme of work as it considers to be practicable and useful.

Before the Assembly also was a U.S.S.R. proposal to outlaw the atomic bomb with simultaneous establishment of international control over atomic energy. The Assembly defeated the U.S.S.R. proposal by 40 to 6. The 6 votes in favour were from the Soviet bloc.

General McNaughton said that as a next step in trying to reach agreement on the international control of Atomic Energy, Canada would urge an early

high-level meeting of the six countries primarily concerned with atomic energy control.

Mr. Vishinsky (U.S.S.R.) said there was no point in new consultations since no basis for East-West agreement existed. He described the plan referred to in the Canadian resolution as fantastic and unreal. It would, Mr. Vishinsky added, leave the economic life of other countries at the tender mercies of an international organ controlled by the United States.

Mr. Warren R. Austin (United States), supporting the Canadian resolution, said it was the desire of the United States that the Big Five—Canada talks should be at a high level and principally concerned with the cause of the Soviet Union's finding itself at present unwilling or unable to take a co-operative part with other nations in the necessary measures for the maintenance of peace. The United States believed the time was ripe for quiet and mature discussion in an atmosphere of intelligent deliberation.

Threats to Greek Independence

By resolution of October 21, 1947, the General Assembly appointed a United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB) consisting of representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, France, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Seats were held open for Poland and the U.S.S.R. but they did not participate. The Special Committee was to observe to what extent the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece had complied with recommendations of the Assembly that they should co-operate in the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means.

The Special Committee proceeded to Greece, where it sent out teams to frontier areas to observe conditions and investigate complaints received from the governments concerned. Soon after its arrival, the Committee had to deal with the situation created by the formation of a provisional government by General Markos. The Committee stated that any recognition or assistance given to this government would be against the principles of the Charter and would endanger international peace and security. The Committee continued to observe conditions on the frontiers throughout 1948, and to try to improve relations between the four governments, especially with a view to solving certain outstanding problems such as that of refugees. The main report to the General Assembly, from which the following conclusions are listed, was made on June 30. A supplementary Report on September 16 and the Third Interim Report of October 25 confirmed these conclusions.

Special Committee's Report

1. The Special Committee has consistently endeavoured to assist Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and Greece, on the other, to establish normal diplomatic and good neighbourly relations amongst themselves. The Government of Greece has co-operated with the Special Committee in implementing the resolution of the General Assembly of 21 October, 1947. The Governments of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, on the other hand, have refused to co-operate with the Special Com-

mittee or even to recognize it as a duly constituted body of the United Nations. Because of this refusal to co-operate with it, the Special Committee has thus far been unable to give substantial assistance to the four Governments in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the General Assembly's resolution concerning (1) establishment of normal diplomatic and good neighbourly relations; (2) frontier conventions; (3) political refugees; and (4) voluntary transfer of minorities.

2. Good neighbourly relations between Greece and her northern neighbours do not exist. Diplomatic relations exist between Greece and Yugoslavia, but these relations are not normal. There are no diplomatic relations between Albania and Greece. The Special Committee has been informed that the resumption of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Greece is now under discussion in Washington, D.C.

Aid Given Guerillas

It appears to the Special Committee that the Greek guerillas have received aid and assistance from Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia; that they have been furnished with war material and other supplies from those countries; that they have been allowed to use the territories of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for tactical operations and that after rest or medical treatment in the territories of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, their return to Greece has been facilitated. The Special Committee further finds that moral support has been given to the guerillas through Government-controlled radio stations, the existence of the broadcasting station of the Greek guerillas on Yugoslav soil, and the systematic organization of aid committees. This assistance has been on such a scale that the Special Committee has concluded that it has been given with the knowledge of the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Security Endangered

3. So long as events along the northern borders of Greece show that support is being given to the Greek guerillas from Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, the Special Committee is convinced that a threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece will exist, and international peace and security in the Balkans will be endangered.

4. Although the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have not so far co-operated with it, the Special Committee is convinced

that it would be possible to assist these Governments and the Government of Greece to reach, in the interests of all, a peaceful settlement of their differences if the Governments concerned were prepared to act in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution of 21 October, 1947 and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations. It is with this hope that the Special Committee is continuing its task.

Committee's Recommendations

The Committee recommended that so long as the present disturbed conditions exist along the northern frontiers of Greece, the functions of exercising vigilance and of endeavouring to bring about a peaceful settlement should remain entrusted to an agency of the United Nations. The Committee's report further recommended that consideration should be given to the constitution of the Special Committee in a form which would not entail so heavy a financial burden on the United Nations and on the Nations members of the committee; in addition, that the General Assembly should consider ways and means of obtaining the co-operation of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia with the Special Committee.

Discussion in the U.N.

When the Special Committee's report came before the Political Committee of the Assembly, the United Kingdom, the United States, France and China presented a joint resolution to continue the Special Committee and endorse its report. Mr. Chevrier (Canada) supporting the resolution on October 29 said it appeared evident that the lack of co-operation from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania sprang rather from an uneasy conscience, not to use a stronger word, than from the spirit imbued with the principles inscribed in the preamble of the United Nations Charter. There was, on the part of those three states, a strong and determined effort to maintain an international situation as tense as possible, probably in the hope of fishing in troubled waters.

Delegates from the Soviet bloc attacked the Special Committee's report. Mr. Vishinsky (U.S.S.R.) sought to discredit the evidence in the Special Committee's report and made a violent attack on United Kingdom and United States "imperialism" for the troubles in Greece. The Bulgarian representative claimed that Bulgarian assistance given to Greek "patriots" was limited to Red Cross aid to patriots flying from tyranny in their own country. Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland) charged the United States with establishing military bases in Spain. The United States, Mr. Katz-Suchy said, was trying to build an empire reaching far beyond its borders. Mr. Bebler (Yugoslavia) ended a speech on November 5 by moving a resolution which demanded dissolution of the Special Committee and rejection of its reports.

United States Position

Mr. John Foster Dulles (United States) described as "vicious falsehoods" Soviet charges that the United States planned aggression. He said the United States national domain had not expanded despite two victorious wars. After World War I, the United States took no territory and no reparations. After World War II, the United States withdrew 97 per cent of its troops and equipment from Europe. Today, there were only 500 men in Greece. "Our deeds," Mr. Dulles said, "are not deeds of a nation set on world mastery."

It was true the United States had checked its disarmament, but this was because of the new fear gripping the world. The international organization alone could not solve fear because the Security Council was crippled by the veto and lack of military force.

Mr. Dulles added: "So long as that is the situation, the United States intends to be strong. We make no apology for that because our strength is not for ourselves alone. It is our purpose so to unite and strengthen the forces of freedom that they will not have to fear."

Mr. Vishinsky (U.S.S.R.) replied that Greece, with the knowledge of the United States and Britain, was preparing to hurl poison gas at the Greek guerillas. Who is threatening, Mr. Vishinsky asked, in reference to Mr. Dulles' statement that the United States had stopped disarming because of the new fear gripping the world.

Votes in Committee

By 48 to 6, the Committee, after a debate which had run over two weeks, adopted the resolution moved by the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and China. Australia had suggested several amendments which were accepted by the four sponsoring powers. The six votes in opposition were cast by the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia.

The Committee also rejected a Soviet motion that foreign troops be immediately withdrawn from Greece. Iran voted with the Soviet bloc in favour. Eleven nations abstained.

The Committee by a unanimous vote adopted an Australian resolution providing for a further attempt at peaceful settlement of the dispute between Greece and her northern neighbours. Under this resolution, representatives of Bulgaria, Albania, Yugoslavia and Greece are to meet in Paris with the Secretary General of the United Nations, Herbert V. Evatt, president of the General Assembly, Paul Henri Spaak, chairman of the Political Committee and Selim Sarper of Turkey.

General Assembly Approves

By 47 to 6, the General Assembly on November 27, confirmed the decision of the Political Committee. The negative votes were cast by the Soviet bloc. The U.S.S.R. also demanded a vote on the Soviet resolution calling for the end of the Special Committee on the Balkans and the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and foreign service personnel. This was defeated by 47 to 6, the Soviet bloc alone voting in favour.

Text of the Resolution

Following is the text of the Balkan resolution, submitted by the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and China and adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 27, 1948.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Having considered the reports of the Special Committee established by General Assembly Resolution 109 (11) (the resolution creating the current United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans, passed by the General Assembly in New York, Oct. 21, 1947);

2. Having noted further the conclusions of the Special Committee and in particular its unanimous conclusion that, despite the aforesaid resolution of the General Assembly, "The Greek guerillas have continued to receive aid and assistance on a large scale from Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, with the knowledge of the governments of these countries" and that the Greek guerillas in the frontier zones have as found by the Special Committee;

(1) "Been largely dependent on external supply. Great quantities of arms, ammunition and other military stores have come across the border, notably during times of heavy fighting. Strongly held positions of the guerillas have protected their vital supply lines from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and, in particular, from Albania. In recent months, there has been less evidence of receipt of supplies from Yugoslavia, by the guerillas."

(2) "Frequently moved at will in territory across the frontier for tactical reasons, and have thus been able to concentrate their forces without interference by the Greek Army, and to return to Greece when they wished."

(3) "Frequently retired safely into the territory of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia when the Greek army exerted great pressure;"

3. Having noted further the conclusions of the Special Committee that a continuation of this situation "constitutes a threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece and to peace in the Balkans" and "that the conduct of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia has been inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;"

4. Having noted the recommendations submitted by the Special Committee;

Peace Endangered

5. Considers that the continued aid given by Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to the Greek guerillas endangers peace in the Balkans, and is inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. Calls upon Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia to cease forthwith rendering any assistance or support in any form to the guerillas in fighting against the Greek Government, including the use of their territories as a base for the preparation or launching of armed action;

7. Again calls upon Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to co-operate with Greece in the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with recommendations contained in Resolution 109 (11);

8. Calls upon Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to co-operate with the Special Committee in enabling it to carry out its functions, in particular the function of being available to assist the governments concerned in accordance with paragraph 10 (C) of this resolution and upon Greece to continue to co-operate toward the same end;

9. Recommends to all members of the United Nations and to all other states that their governments refrain from any action designed to assist directly or through any other government any armed group fighting against the Greek Government;

10. Approves the reports of the Special Committee to date, continues it in being with the functions conferred upon it by Resolution 109 (11) and instruct it:

(A) To continue to observe and report on the response of Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia to the General Assembly injunction not to furnish aid to the Greek guerillas, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 109 (11) and the present resolution.

(B) To continue to utilize observation groups with personnel and equipment adequate for the fulfilment of its tasks.

(C) To continue to be available to assist the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia in the implementation of Resolution 109 (11).

And of the present resolution, and for this purpose, in its discretion, to appoint and utilize the services and good offices of one or more persons whether or not members of the Special Committee.

11. Decides that the Special Committee shall have its principal headquarters in Greece, and with the co-operation of the Government or Governments concerned, shall perform its functions in such places as it may deem appropriate for the fulfilment of its mission.

12. Authorizes the Special Committee to consult, in its discretion, with the Interim Committee (if it is continued) with respect to the performance of its functions in the light of developments.

13. Requests the Secretary General to provide the Special Committee with adequate staff and facilities to enable it to perform its functions.

Soviet Proposal Accepted

On November 10, the First (Political) Committee adopted part of a Soviet proposal for the solution of the difficulties on the Greek frontier. The resolution, which embodied only three sections of the original Soviet proposal was as follows:

The General Assembly recommends that Greece, on the one hand, and Bulgaria and Albania, on the other, establish diplomatic relations with each other, the absence of which is harmful to the relations of these countries;

Recommends the Governments of Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania to renew the previously operative conventions for the settlement of frontier questions or to conclude new ones and also to settle the question of refugees in the spirit of mutual understanding and the establishment of good neighbour relations;

Furthermore recommends the Governments of Greece, Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the end of six months, for communication to Member States of the United Nations, of the fulfilment of the above mentioned recommendations.

The General Assembly on November 27 approved the three sections unanimously.

Measures to Ensure Peace in Palestine

The Security Council and the Political Committee of the General Assembly alike, considered measures to ensure peace in Palestine.

On November 15, the Security Council decided that an armistice should take the place of the existing truce. A resolution introduced jointly

by Canada, France and Belgium called upon the parties directly involved in the conflict in Palestine to seek agreement forthwith by negotiations conducted either directly or through the Acting Mediator on Palestine, with a view to immediate establishment of an armistice including:

1. The delineation of permanent armistice demarcation lines beyond which the armed forces of the respective parties shall not move.
2. Such withdrawal and reduction of their armed forces as will ensure the maintenance of the armistice during the transition to permanent peace in Palestine.

Vote in the Council

In a paragraph by paragraph vote on the resolution, the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine abstained. Syria abstained on some sections, but opposed the references to negotiations. The other eight members of the Council voted in favor of all clauses.

The resolution stipulated that it was "without prejudice" to the actions of the acting Mediator regarding implementation of the resolution of the Security Council of November 4, 1948. The November 4 resolution had called on Egyptian and Israeli authorities to restore order in the Negev, the southern desert of Palestine. It required both parties to—

1. Withdraw forces which had advanced beyond positions held before the breach of the Negev truce.
2. Negotiate either directly or through the United Nations for establishment of permanent truce lines and neutral zones to ensure full observance of the truce in the future, meanwhile observing provisional lines to be drawn by the Acting Mediator.

The November 4 resolution further provided that if either or both parties failed to comply with these demands, a seven-power committee, consisting of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, France, China, Belgium and Colombia should report to the Security Council on measures to be taken under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

(Chapter VII provides for action to be taken with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.)

United Kingdom Proposals

At a meeting of the Political Committee of the General Assembly on November 18, the United Kingdom proposed a permanent settlement of the Palestine question on the basis of the report prepared by the late Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator in September.

Main features of the United Kingdom proposals were: The creation of a Conciliation Commission to replace the Mediator and Truce Commission; appointment of a boundary commission to delimit frontiers on the basis proposed by the Mediator, giving the whole of the Negev to the Arabs and the whole of Galilee to the Jews; the Arab states and local inhabitants to decide the future status of Arab parts of Palestine; Jerusalem to be under United Nations control, with free access to the city for all inhabitants of Palestine; the Security Council to deal with any attempt to alter the frontiers by force under Chapter VII of the Charter; repatriation of Arab refugees.

United States Attitude

Dr. Philip C. Jessup, speaking to the Committee on November 20, said that the United States looked forward to the admission of Israel, which it had already recognized, to membership in the United Nations. It was in general agreement with the Mediator's conclusions. It thought, however, that instead of trying to draw specific boundaries now the United Nations should continue the attempt to secure further agreement between the parties. Negotiations should be on the basis of the boundaries proposed in the Assembly's partition resolution of November 1947. If additions were to be made to Jewish territory, Israel must offer appropriate exchanges. No reductions in Jewish territory should be made without the consent of Israel.

In other respects the United States appeared to be in substantial agreement with the United Kingdom.

Amendments Proposed

In subsequent amendments to the United Kingdom resolution the United States agreed that a Conciliation Commission should be established and that modifications of the boundaries proposed by the Mediator should be considered insofar as they might contribute to a peaceful adjustment of the differences between the two parties. The United States continued, however, to place emphasis on the possibility of securing agreement by negotiation and called on the parties to extend for this purpose the scope of the armistice negotiations already arranged by the Security Council.

Mr. Pearson's Statement

Mr. L. B. Pearson, chairman of the Canadian delegation, made a statement in the committee on November 22. The principal points of the statement follow:

There are certain basic elements in the situation as we see it which must be recognized if the Mediator's advice is to be taken. There are certain facts which must be accepted if peace is to be restored and maintained.

The emergence of an independent Jewish State in Palestine as recommended by the Assembly a year ago is one such fact which must be taken into account in the consideration of any further developments.

No indigenous Arab authority has emerged in Palestine which has yet demonstrated its ability to take over authority in areas which are not under the control of the Jewish State.

Truce, Armistice and Peace

The additional territorial and political adjustments which must now take place in Palestine must be made as far as possible by the people of that territory themselves. The United Nations can and should make available its good offices in a number of forms but the people who live in that area must bear the main responsibility for working out the terms of their own association. They can do this either directly or through mediation but

they must take responsibility for decisions which are finally reached. Those who are directly concerned and who refuse to participate in such negotiations and decisions take on themselves a very heavy responsibility.

This further process of settlement must be a peaceful one. The whole effort of the United Nations over the past year has been to keep, so far as possible, the peace in Palestine. Unfortunately we have not been able to prevent fighting from taking place. By and large, however, the truce has prevented large scale and continuous war and in its most recent action the Security Council has reaffirmed its determination that neither party in Palestine shall renew its efforts to settle this issue by force. The Security Council has recently gone further and has pointed the way to peace by directing the parties to change the truce into an armistice.

Basic Principles

So far as the action of this Assembly is concerned I should like to see a decision taken which would incorporate the following principles, all of which must be taken together:

First, a recognition of the existence of a Jewish State. Possibly we need not wait for this action until the boundaries of that State are precisely and finally defined. I think, however, that we have the right to know that the State which we are recognizing, and this recognition would make it eligible for membership in United Nations, has committed itself fully to the principles of peaceful settlement which are embodied in the Charter and has shown its acceptance of these principles by giving effect to the truce and armistice arrangements which have been laid down by the Security Council.

I hope in the second place that the United Nations will establish some body, perhaps a small Commission as has been suggested in the United Kingdom resolution, to make available its good offices to both the Jewish State and its neighbours in working

out the arrangements by which they can define their geographical and political relations. In establishing this body I think the Assembly should indicate that a final settlement must now be negotiated in Palestine and that it should take place within the framework of the truce and mediation proceedings which have been worked out since November 29 by the Assembly and the Security Council.

Control of Jerusalem

Finally, I think the Assembly should reaffirm the recommendation which it has previously made that there should be international control of Jerusalem and should call upon both parties to co-operate in implementing this recommendation for the purpose of bringing about a decision in the Assembly along the lines I have suggested. The United Kingdom draft resolution which has been placed before us provides, I think, a good basis of discussion. It should probably be necessary, however, as we see it at present, to broaden the functions of the Conciliation Commission which is proposed in paragraph 3 of that resolution, so that it would become in effect a Commission of Good Offices to bring about a settlement through negotiations, either directly between the parties or through some form of mediation.

The negotiations which this Commission should initiate or which it may conduct should not, I think, be limited quite so precisely as is now the case in paragraphs 3 and 5 of the United Kingdom resolution. It should also be stated in the resolution that one of the primary functions of the Commission should be to initiate negotiations, and the negotiations themselves should take into consideration both the November 29 resolution

and the Mediator's report as well as the situation which exists in Palestine under the truce.

Other Draft Proposals

Mr. Semen K. Tsarapkin (U.S.S.R.) suggested that all armed foreign troops and military personnel be withdrawn from Palestine. The Soviet delegate rejected the Bernadotte report which he described as another attempt to impose a solution in the interests of the "Anglo-American trade and imperialist aspirations of these two countries." Mr. Tsarapkin thought the previous partition resolution of the Assembly was the only reasonable and just decision.

Other draft proposals were submitted by Poland, Colombia, Guatemala, Australia and Syria. Syria proposed the establishment of a single government on a cantonal or federal basis. Poland asked for the withdrawal of foreign forces, direct negotiations, a settlement on the basis of both the Assembly partition resolution and the Mediator's plan, and the admission of Israel to the United Nations. Guatemala would use only the Assembly's partition plan as a basis of settlement. It supported admission of Israel to the United Nations. Colombia proposed a Conciliation Commission consisting of five members of the International Court of Justice to establish a final settlement through direct or indirect negotiations based on the Assembly's partition plan of a year ago and the Mediator's proposals. Australia supported admission of Israel to the United Nations, and direct or indirect negotiations on the basis of the Assembly resolution of November 1947.

The Political Committee set up a group to study the various resolutions proposed.

Continuation of Little Assembly Recommended

The ad hoc Political Committee decided on November 20 to continue the Interim Committee of the General Assembly (the "Little Assembly") on

an experimental basis for another year. There was fairly general agreement that there was a need for some such subsidiary body to assist the

Assembly in developing international peace and co-operation. The Australian delegate stated, however, that he was not quite certain that the time and energy expended on the Committee were entirely justified in view of the refusal of the Eastern European group of states to participate. The representative of the Dominican Republic pointed out also that the absence of these states had deprived the Interim Committee of much of its usefulness. The Indian delegation proposed that the Interim Committee be replaced by one or more specially constituted sub-committees of the General Assembly assigned to handle items referred to them. There was little support for this proposal, however. The U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European states claimed that the Interim Committee could not be justified by the Charter, that its formation represented an attempt to circumvent the Security Council and the unanimity rule and that the reports produced by the Interim Committee were of no value. In the voting, forty-four nations supported the continuation of the Committee, the six Eastern European states opposed it and India abstained. The matter will now be finally dealt with by the General Assembly itself.

Canadian Attitude

Speaking in the ad hoc Committee on November 17, Mr. Pearson, chairman of the Canadian delegation, said careful examination of the Interim Committee's Report showed that the Committee had proceeded cautiously and had not yet exercised several of the functions, some rather important functions, assigned to it by the Assembly.

"But I suggest," Mr. Pearson continued, "that this is not a bad thing. The Interim Committee has, in fact, proceeded slowly and has been very careful indeed not to impinge on the activities of the Security Council. It has therefore not justified the violent and exaggerated criticism of its opponents who last year kept on repeating *ad nauseam*—and they seem to be

doing it again this year—in spite of the evidence, that the Interim Committee was designed to circumvent the Security Council. In confess that I detected a slight note of sadness in the statement of the representative of Poland when he admitted that the Interim Committee had not yet interfered with the Security Council. In point of fact, the work of the Interim Committee so far has, I suggest, knocked the props from under the arguments of the boycotters of the Committee. The repetition, consequently, of those arguments this year is not likely to impress anyone any more than it impressed us last year.

Legal Aspect

"Insofar as the legal aspect of the question is concerned, the argument that the Interim Committee is unconstitutional had no validity last year, has no validity this year, and will have no validity next year. As I see it, Article 22, is quite conclusive in this respect:

'The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.'

The repetition of the old arguments on this matter remind me of the Russian parable that Mr. Vishinsky is so fond of repeating to us about the priest who took a piece of meat, called it fish and ate it on Friday. The Soviet delegation insists on reversing the process—it takes an innocent Committee of the Assembly, curses it, and thereby makes it criminally unconstitutional not to be consumed at any time on pain of excommunication.

"The question of expenditure has been mentioned. I need only refer in this connection to the Korean consultation whereby the Interim Committee actually saved the United Nations a great deal of time and expense by obviating the necessity of summoning a special session of the General Assembly. I repeat that the Interim Committee has saved and in all probability will continue to save the United Nations money rather than

put an additional burden on its already overburdened finances.

"Anyone who has taken the time to read carefully the reports of the Interim Committee on the very thorough and careful studies which it has carried out will, I think, readily see that the Interim Committee has justified its existence. I refer to the studies on 'voting in the Security Council' and 'methods for the promotion of international co-operation in the political field.' These were studies carried out patiently, carefully, and seriously. In many respects,

they were technical studies divorced from the heated atmosphere of the political propaganda debates which are so depressingly characteristic of the Assembly. Something has been done already by the Interim Committee, and much more remains to be done, and for that reason my delegation will support the continuance of the Interim Committee. We think it would be prudent and wise at this time to continue it for one further experimental year and then review the situation at the next regular meeting of the General Assembly."



THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN SESSION

Efforts to End Berlin Blockade

In a joint letter dated November 13 Dr. Herbert V. Evatt (Australia), President of the General Assembly, and Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, urged upon the Governments of the Soviet Union the United States, the United Kingdom and France, the desirability of immediate conversations and other

steps necessary to a solution of the Berlin dispute.

"Every day that the deadlock continues (the joint letter read), the danger to the peace and security of all nations continues undiminished. Fear of another war is crippling the effort of all nations to repair the damage of

the last war and return once more to the ways of peace. The work of the General Assembly and of the United Nations as a whole in every field of its endeavour is being delayed and undermined.

"It is within the power of the leaders of the great nations to which this communication is addressed to end this danger to the peace."

In their replies, the Soviet Government and the governments of the Western Powers alike, adhered closely to their previously stated positions. The Soviet Government, in a letter signed by Mr. Vishinsky, observed that on October 3 last, it had addressed to the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France a note in which it proposed to accept the directive for the commanders-in-chief in Berlin of August 30 as an agreement between the governments of the U.S.S.R., the United States, the United Kingdom and France for settlement of the Berlin question.

The Soviet Government proposed at the same time to convene a session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Mr. Vishinsky's letter added) for consideration of questions pertaining to the situation in Berlin as well as the question of Germany as a whole in accordance with the four-power Potsdam agreement.

The Soviet Government still maintained this position.

The Western Powers, for their part, declined to negotiate under the duress of the Berlin blockade. Here are extracts from their replies:

UNITED STATES: The Government of the United States has repeatedly affirmed its readiness to engage in conversations as soon as the Soviet Union has lifted the blockade against Berlin so that negotiations can take place under conditions free from duress. We again affirm this position, which is in accord with the resolution proposed by the six members of the Security Council.

The United States did, at the outset in accordance with the Charter, resort to direct discussion with the Soviet Union. These discussions continued until it became apparent that the illegal blockade was established by the Soviet Union for the purpose of obtaining political objectives to which it is not entitled. We therefore referred the question to the Security Council as a threat to the peace which it still remains. To compromise the principle of the Charter that force shall not be used for the attainment of national objectives would endanger the peace of the world.

UNITED KINGDOM: His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire to recall that, in accordance with the Charter, they made every effort to resolve the Berlin question by means of direct negotiations with the Soviet Government in Moscow, and that they were frustrated by the failure of the Soviet Government to send instructions to their military governor in Berlin in conformity with the understanding which had been reached between the representatives of the Western Powers and Premier Stalin during the discussions in Moscow.

FRANCE: After a profound examination and after consultations with all the interested parties, the Security Council by a very large majority proposed a solution which seemed to furnish a satisfactory base for settling the Berlin problem, thus permitting the resumption of general negotiations relative to the peace settlement which remains in suspense. Unfortunately, the representative of the Soviet Union challenged the jurisdiction of the Security Council and, at the same time, asserted that he could not accept the proposition thus made. His opposition prevented the adoption of the resolution and the blockade of Berlin continues.

Questionnaire Submitted

After Dr. Evatt and Mr. Lie had made their joint effort, Dr. Juan A. Bramuglia (Argentina) president of the Security Council, submitted to the four parties to the dispute a questionnaire requesting further information regarding their views on the possible unification of Berlin currency. The replies, however, failed to reveal any substantial change in position. The Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the Western Powers on the other, agreed that the control organ in Berlin in respect to financial matters should be a financial commission of the four military governors. But they differed regarding the functions and operational basis of such a commission. The Soviet Union still wanted the four power control of Berlin to be based on the August 30 directive.

In an accompanying joint memorandum, the Western Powers said they were willing to agree to introduce the Soviet mark as the sole currency in Berlin provided measures could be agreed to which would assure adequate currency and credit to all parts of Berlin. The Western Powers, the memorandum added, could not agree under any circumstances that the Soviet controlled authorities of the German bank of emission in the Soviet zone should exercise the sole and unrestricted control over the currency and finances of Berlin. The memorandum further emphasized that one of the difficulties in resolving the currency question centred round the need to exercise four-power control in a city in which all other aspects of unified four-power supervision were rapidly disappearing.



RELATIONS WITH IRELAND

THE Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, made the following statement on November 25:

A meeting attended by the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, took place in Paris on November 16, 1948, with representatives of the Government of Ireland, to discuss matters arising out of the forthcoming repeal of that country's External Relations Act. Following these discussions, the Government of Canada has been giving consideration to the position which will result when the new enactment comes into force.

The Prime Minister of Ireland yesterday stated that Ireland recognizes and confirms the existence of a specially close relationship with the nations of the Commonwealth. Mr. Costello went on to express the firm desire that this relationship should be maintained and strengthened.

The Canadian Government also desires that close and friendly relations between Canada and Ireland should be maintained and strengthened and is studying the measures which may be necessary and possibly to give effect to that desire.

Mr. Costello's Statement:

Following are textual extracts from the speech of Mr. Costello, Prime Minister of Ireland, in the Dail on November 24, 1948, on second reading of the Republic of Ireland Bill, 1948:

"So far we have been unable to deal with British or Commonwealth subjects by means of the appropriate provisions of our Nationality Act. The appropriate provisions are of course those contained in Section 23 which provides that where a country grants to our citizens certain rights we may grant to their citizens like rights in our country. Inasmuch as Irish citizenship was not recognized in Britain the provisions of Section 23 were inapplicable and various devices had to be adopted to afford British and Commonwealth subjects the rights which they enjoyed and which we intend to continue. Reciprocity is, of course, the basis of all exchanges of citizenship and trade preference rights.

Citizenship Proposals

"Accordingly we propose, as and when the Commonwealth countries grant our citizens recognition and rights, to make orders provisionally under Section 23 (2) giving their citizens comparable rights. At a later stage, but in the near future, I hope, it is the Government's intention to review our whole Nationality Law and to bring before the Dail a comprehensive measure to rectify many of the anomalies that now exist in the Act of 1935. In the new Bill provisions will be made to ensure that Commonwealth citizens shall be afforded comparable rights to those afforded to our citizens in the British Commonwealth. There is one thing I should like to make clear to our friends in Britain and in the Commonwealth generally. It is that, after the passage of this Bill, we will continue, provided they so desire, the exchange of citizenship rights and privileges. Ireland does not now, and, when the External Relations Act is repealed, Ireland does not intend, to regard their citizens as 'foreigners' or their countries as 'foreign' countries.

Special Relationship

"Throughout, the position of the Irish Government is, that while Ireland is not a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, it recognizes and confirms the existence of a specially close relationship arising not only from ties of friendship and kinship but from traditional and long established economic, social and trade relations based on common interest with the nations that form the British Commonwealth. This exchange of rights and privileges, which it is our firm desire and intention to maintain and strengthen, in our view constitutes a special relationship which negatives the view that other countries could raise valid objections on the grounds that Ireland should be treated as a 'foreign' country by Britain and the Commonwealth countries for the purpose of this exchange of rights and privileges.

Exchange of Rights

"These are the considerations which we put forward to Britain and the Commonwealth countries. We found that they on their part were equally determined not to regard the passage of this Bill as placing Ireland in the category of 'foreigners' but were prepared to continue the exchange of citizenship and trade preference rights. Accordingly the factual exchange of rights that has existed hitherto will continue unimpaired. By reason of the fact that we have eliminated from this exchange controversial forms we may reasonably hope that a greater spirit of good will and co-operation will actuate this factual relationship."

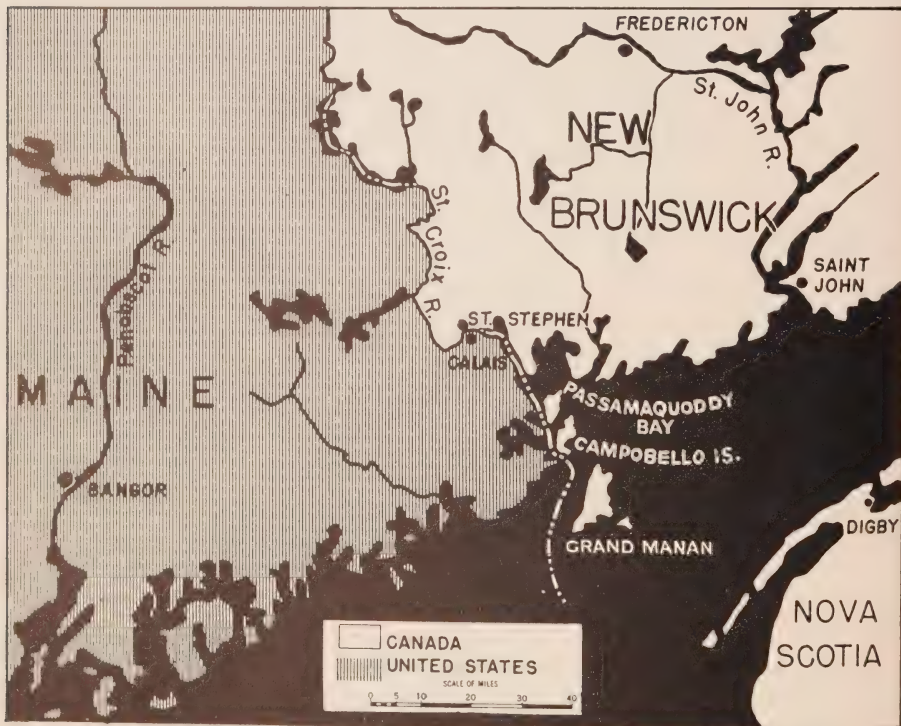


PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER PROJECT

THE Department of External Affairs announced November 9 that the Governments of the United States and Canada had agreed to refer certain matters in connection with the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project to the International Joint Commission, United States-Canada.

The Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project, as it was originally proposed in the 1920's, would involve damming Passamaquoddy Bay, on the Maine-New Brunswick border, and Cobscook Bay, which lies wholly within the State of Maine, and—by means of a controlled flow between the two basins thus formed—utilizing the great tidal range in the Bay of Fundy for the generation of hydro-electric power.

Under the terms of reference which have now been transmitted to the United States and Canadian sections of the International Joint Commission, by the U.S. State Department and the Canadian Department of External Affairs respectively, the Commission is asked to review existing plans for the project, to report how large and expensive an investigation would be required to determine whether any of these or other plans would be practicable, and to recommend a division of the expenses of such an investigation between the two countries. The reference does not ask the Commission to undertake the investigation, and both Governments have made it clear that they are not committed, by the present reference, to any later reference to the Commission for full investigation of the project itself.



Terms of Reference

The terms of reference were set out in a letter dated November 9 from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the Acting Secretary of the International Joint Commission:

In accordance with Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 11, 1909, the Governments of Canada and the United States have agreed to refer to the International Joint Commission the following matters for joint examination and advisory report, including recommendations and conclusions:

1. To review existing plans for the construction of hydro-electric power plants at Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays, arms of the Bay of Fundy, which are located at the mouth of the St. Croix River, a boundary stream between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick.

2. To report on the scope of the investigation that would be necessary, together with the estimated cost thereof, to enable the Commission to report whether any of these or other plans for using these waters is practicable, and is desirable from the point of view of public convenience and necessity.

3. To report its recommendations as to the basis on which the cost of the investigation shall be apportioned to each country.

In the conduct of its examination, and otherwise in the performance of its duties under this Reference, the International Joint Commission may utilize such information and technical data as have been acquired by the technical agencies of either Government or which may become available during the course of the investigation, thus avoiding duplication of effort and unnecessary expense.



LAW REPORTS OF TRIALS OF WAR CRIMINALS

VOLUMES I - XV

(Produced by the United Nations War Crimes Commission, and published by His Majesty's Stationery Office in London; Volume I, 2s 6d; Volume II, 3s 6d; Volumes III-XV, 5s each.)

This series of Reports relates in summary form the course of the most important from a legal and historic point of view of the trials of persons accused of committing war crimes during the Second World War, apart from the major war criminals tried by the Nuremberg and Tokyo International Military Tribunals, but including those tried by United States Military Tribunals at Nuremberg.

Each report contains also explanatory notes on the legal matters arising in the trial under review, and these notes provide at suitable points analyses of the decisions of the courts on specific points of law derived primarily from a study of relevant trials reported upon in the series. Furthermore, the volumes include Annexes on the municipal war crimes laws of those countries before whose courts the trials reported upon in the various volumes were held.

Finally, each volume includes a Foreword by Lord Wright of Durley, Chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

The volumes are being made as internationally representative as the available material allows, and include reports of trials conducted before British, Canadian, Australian, United States, French, Polish, Norwegian, Dutch and Chinese Courts. The offences tried include many committed in the Far East.

Volumes I to III

Volume I contains reports on nine trials, held before British and United

States Courts, and includes Annexes on the British and United States law concerning war crimes. Volume II is devoted entirely to a report on and analysis of the *Belsen Trial* which was held before a British Military Court; in this, an early trial, many important issues of international law were discussed, including the plea of superior orders.

In Volume III there are reported trials held before British, United States, French and Norwegian Courts. The first of the two Norwegian trials involved a point of high importance in Norwegian constitutional law, namely whether the provision of the Norwegian War Crimes Decree violated Article 97 of the Norwegian Constitution, which prohibited the retroactive operation of laws, while the French trial was that of Robert Wagner, Gauleiter of Alsace during the German occupation, and settled *inter alia*, the important question of the legal status of Alsace at that time. A study of the French and Norwegian trials will reveal some of the legal implications of the prevalent Continental legal approach to war crimes, in accordance with which the Courts require proof, not merely of a violation of the laws and usages of war, but a breach of some provision of municipal law which was not at the same time justified by the laws and usages of war.

The British trials reported upon in Volume III include an example from the Far East, and the United States and British reports in particular set out decisions of the Courts on a number of points of procedure and evidence which illustrate the degree of fairness to the accused which has been achieved in the trials of war criminals by the Allied Courts and at the same

time the efforts that have been made to ensure that no guilty person shall escape justice by exploiting mere technicalities.

Volumes IV to VII

Volume IV sets out four cases, with explanatory notes, dealing with the responsibility of high military officers for offences committed by troops under their command, with or without orders, and includes reports upon the *Trial of Kurt Meyer* before a Canadian Military Court and the *Yamashita Case* held before a United States Military Commission and brought eventually before the Supreme Court of the United States of America, the Judgments delivered therein being quoted. The questions dealt with in the notes in Volume IV also include the legality of the trial of war criminals after the termination of hostilities, the types of evidence admitted in war crime trial proceedings and the extent of the rights of alleged war criminals.

Volumes V and VI deal with the criminal aspects of the denial of a fair trial to Allied prisoners of war and inhabitants of occupied territories. The various essentials of a fair trial, as recognized by the British, Australian, United States and Norwegian Courts which conducted the trials here reported upon, receive systematic analysis in the notes contained in the two volumes. Volume V includes also a general study of the extent to which the pleas of superior orders and alleged legality under municipal law have proved effective in war crime trials.

Volume VII contains reports on two trials by Polish Courts, including that of Hoess, ex-commandant of Auschwitz Concentration Camp, together with an Annex on Polish war crimes law and reports on the trial of General Milch by a United States Military Tribunal in Nuremberg on charges of deportation enslavement

and conducting legal experiments, two French cases and the trial before a British Court of persons attached to a children's home who were accused of killing by neglect the children of Polish workers in Germany.

Remaining Volumes

The remaining volumes in the series are nearing completion and it is expected that the whole series of 15 Volumes will be on the market by the end of February, 1949, the trials being reported numbering about a hundred. Of the Reports which are not yet with the printers, individual Volumes deal with the killing of hostages and taking of reprisals, economic and other offences in occupied territories, offences against prisoners of war and crimes against peace. The notes to the cases will also deal, *inter alia*, with the legal scope of the notions of genocide and of crimes against humanity and the law concerning membership of criminal organizations.

The legal matters which receive report and comment include questions of municipal as well as international law, and it is contemplated that the final Volume will include a summary, arranged according to subject matters and with suitable cross references to earlier volumes, of the legal outcome of the entire series of decisions reported upon. The reports, together with the notes on the cases and the Annexes on municipal law, should, therefore, prove of value as source-books and commentaries not only to the historian and the international lawyer but also to all students of comparative jurisprudence and legislation. In general the intention of the Reports is to ensure that the lessons of the War Crime trials held by various Allied courts during recent years shall not be lost for lack of a proper record made accessible to the public at large.



FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER EXAMINATION

Reflecting Canada's increasing participation in international affairs, and the heavy burden of work placed on the department of government concerned with foreign policy, the Civil Service Commission is seeking to recruit for the Department of External Affairs a possible maximum of from thirty to forty qualified young men and women to serve as Foreign Service Officers.

These officers are to be selected following examinations to be conducted by the Civil Service Commission in various parts of Canada. Women are eligible on the same basis as men. In order to take the examinations, which are both written and oral, candidates must file an application with the Civil Service Commission not later than January 6, 1949. The written test for eligible candidates will be held during the week ending January 29, 1949. A candidate who passes the written tests will later be given an oral examination.

The examinations are for the first two grades of Foreign Service Officer. Candidates for the Grade 1 examination must be between 23 and 31 years of age on June 1, 1949; candidates for Grade 2 between 31 and 35.

As successful applicants may someday have to represent their country abroad, it is essential that they know Canada. Applicants must, therefore,

be British subjects who have resided in Canada for at least ten years. The period of service in the armed forces of Canada counts as residence in Canada.

A degree from a university of recognized standing is required, and preference is given to those who have done post-graduate work in one or more of the following subjects: political science, geography, history, economics and law. Training in diplomatic work is carried out by the Department. Additional credits are given to those with a knowledge of foreign languages.

Candidates who qualify in the examinations are placed on probation for one year. During this first year they are given the opportunity of demonstrating that they have the capacity to become competent and suitable officers.

Under statute, preference in appointment is given to those who have served overseas in the armed forces. However, it is likely that posts will be available for all who qualify, whether they have overseas preference or not.

Particulars as to how candidates should file their applications are given in notices issued by the Civil Service Commission and displayed in Post Offices throughout Canada.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

Transfers

Mr. T. B. B. Wainman-Wood, former Third Secretary, Canadian Legation, Havana, Cuba, arrived in Ottawa November 3rd, 1948.

Mr. William Van has been appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner to Bogota, Colombia.

New Appointment

Mr. V. C. Moore appointed Foreign Service Officer, Grade I, arrived Ottawa November 30 and assigned to Economic Division.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency The Honourable Laurence A. Steinhardt presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America,

November 1. Since 1933 Mr. Steinhardt has headed many United States diplomatic missions. After being United States Minister in Sweden, he was Ambassador in Peru from 1937-9 and was then appointed Ambassador

in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In 1942, he held the post of Ambassador in Turkey and from 1944 until his present appointment was Ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

His Excellency Mario di Stefano presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Italy on November 8. Mr. di Stefano has held the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Italian Embassy in Washington since 1947. Mr. di Stefano was born in Palermo in 1900. He entered the Italian diplomatic service in 1923 and served in Athens, Bucharest, Ankara, Moscow and Warsaw and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome.

The Honourable Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, High Commissioner for India, returned from a visit to England, and resumed charge of the Office, November 9.

New Appointments

Ignacio D. Silva, Third Secretary, Embassy of Mexico, October 25.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. M. Stephenson, Assistant Army Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, November 3.

Air Major General Gervasio Duncan de Lima Rodrigues, Air Attache, Embassy of Brazil, November 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Armando Serra Meneses, Assistant Air Attache, Embassy of Brazil, November 10.

Forrest N. Daggett, Second Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America, November 10.

Peter L. Mangovski, Counsellor, Legation of Yugoslavia, November 12.

Departures

Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. G. Jones, Assistant Army Adviser, Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, November 3.

Brigadier-General Ivan Carpenter Ferreira, Air Attache, Embassy of Brazil, November 10.

Jonkheer J. L. R. Huydecoper, Attache, Embassy of the Netherlands, November 24.

Jean Querton, Consul General of Belgium at Montreal, is proceeding to Belgium on leave, November 27. In his absence Frans Willems, Vice-Consul, will be in charge of the Consulate General.

The new address of the Consulate General of Spain at Montreal is:

200 Cote St. Antoine Road,
Westmount.

CONSULAR

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Walton C. Ferris as Consul General of the United States of America at Quebec, October 28.

Birger Over Kronmann as Acting Consul of Denmark at Montreal, November 4.

Andre Turcot as Honorary Consul of Mexico at Quebec, November 9.

Forrest N. Daggett as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, November 16.

Quentin R. Bates as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, November 17. He was previously Vice Consul at Winnipeg.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Bjorn Tiller Augdahl as Vice Consul of Norway at Montreal, October 30.

Joseph E. Gross as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, November 9.

Departures

Dr. Vasco Vieira Garin, Consul General of Portugal at Montreal, October 29. Pending the appointment of a successor, Dr. E. Dubeau, Honorary Consul, is in charge of the Consulate General.

Julio Roloff, Vice Consul of Cuba at Montreal, November 1.

Dudley E. Cyphers, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Regina, November 8.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(Earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of the External Affairs Monthly Bulletin.)

CURRENT

Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization

Washington—November 1. Dr. G. H. S. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; G. R. Paterson, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Washington. (The Council took policy decisions regarding the future work of F.A.O.)

Industrial Committee on Petroleum Refining of the International Labour Organization

Geneva—November 9. G. E. Nixon, M.P., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; V. C. Phelan, Department of Labour. (This Committee discusses labour conditions in the petroleum refining industry.)

Annual Convention, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States

San Antonio—November 10 to November 13. Brigadier W. L. Coke, Director-General

of Medical Services (Army); Surgeon Commander H. R. Rutten (Navy); Wing Commander G. A. Caldbick (Air Force). (Delegates discussed post-war medical problems and public health.)

Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization

Washington—November 15 to 29. Mr. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. G. H. S. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; *Advisers*: Dr. J. F. Booth, Dr. J. G. Bouchard, Department of Agriculture; Dr. D. A. Macdonald, Dominion Forester; Dr. I. S. McArthur, Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Department of Fisheries; Dr. L. D. Pett, Department of National Health and Welfare; Dr. W. D. Porter, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Miss H. D. Burwash, Department of External Affairs. *Technical Advisers*: H. H. Hannam, Canadian Federation of Agriculture; C. J. Morrow, Fisheries Council of Canada. *Secretary*: Dr. S. C. Hudson, Department of Agriculture. (The Conference surveyed the state of world food and agriculture and reviewed the work done by F.A.O.)



DUTCH CHILDREN RECEIVE SCHOOL SUPPLIES FROM CANADA

The pocket money of thousands of Canadian school children—contributed to help less fortunate youngsters in other lands—has resulted in 1,500 cases of basic schoolroom supplies being presented to the school children of the Netherlands. In the above photograph, taken in the Hague, Mr. Pierre Dupuy, Canadian Ambassador to the Netherlands, is shown turning over the first case of supplies to Professor Dr. Rutten, Netherlands Minister of Education (right).

Photo—Anphoto, Amsterdam

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Beirut

November 17—December 11. Dr. V. Dore, Canadian Ambassador in Brussels; A. W. Crawford, Department of Veterans Affairs; F. Desrochers, General Librarian of Parliament; J. E. Robbins, Bureau of Statistics; J. C. G. Brown, Department of External Affairs. (This was the third session of the General Conference of UNESCO. Mr. Torres Bodet was elected Director-General to succeed Dr. Julian Huxley.)

World Food Council, Food and Agriculture Organization—Washington—November 30. Dr. G. H. S. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. (The Council reviewed the decisions and work of the fourth conference of the F.A.O.).

Preparatory Commission of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization—Lake Success, New York—November 30. J. V. Clyne, Chairman, Canadian Maritime Commission; L. C. Audette, Canadian Maritime Commission; N. Wilson, Department of Transport; S. D. Wheelock, Canadian Embassy, Washington. (Mr. Clyne will preside over these meetings. The Committee will discuss the establishment of IMCO as a legal specialized agency of the United Nations.)

Governing Body of the International Labour Organization—(107th Session)—Geneva—November 29–December 10. Mr. Paul Cote, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour; P. E. Renaud, Canadian Legation, Berne, Switzerland; A. L. Brown, Department of Labour. (The Governing Body is responsible for the administration of the I.L.O.)

FORTHCOMING

Study Group on European Customs Union—Brussels—December 6. B. Macdonald, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.

Permanent Migration Committee (I.L.O.)—Geneva—January 13, 1949.

Third Session, Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—Geneva—April 8–June, 1949.

Executive Board, International Children's Emergency Fund—New York—January.

Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council—April 11 to April 22, 1949. (Tentative).

Tariff Negotiations under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—Geneva—April 11–June, 1949.

Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council—April 26 to May 6, 1949. (Tentative).

Executive Board, International Children's Emergency Fund—New York—April.

Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council—New York—May 2–May 20, 1949.

Economic and Employment Commission of the Economic and Social Council—New York—May 9 to May 20, 1949. (Tentative).

Sub-Commission of Freedom of Information and of the Press, Commission on Human Rights—New York—May 23–June 3.

International Labour Conference (32nd Session)—Geneva—June 8, 1949.

Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources—United Nations Headquarters or elsewhere in the U.S.A. June.

World Health Organization, Annual Conference—New York—June.

International Civil Aviation Organization, Annual Conference—New York—June.

Executive Board International Children's Emergency Fund—New York—June.

United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport—Geneva—August.

Third Inter-American Conference on Radiology—Santiago, Chile.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

NETHERLANDS—

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on the transfer of Canadian Army stores and equipment to The Netherlands Government, the settlement of claims resulting from the presence of Canadian Forces in The Netherlands during the war,

and related matters. Signed at The Hague, November 28, 1946 and October 28, 1948.

FINLAND—

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning Trade Relations between the two countries. Signed at Ottawa, November 13 and 17, 1948.

PUBLICATIONS

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 2: Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 13, 1946. Canadian Accession deposited on January 22, 1948.

Diplomatic Corps, British Commonwealth High Commissioners and their staffs, and Consular Representatives in Ottawa.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations Documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those Documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications—the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto. These publications and the other documents which are not printed will shortly be placed in certain Canadian universities designated as depositories for United Nations Documents. In the meantime, inquiries about the latter category of documents might be addressed to Ryerson Press or to the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. Where a particular document is to be obtained from some other place, this fact is noted in the information under that title.

1. *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948;* July 31, 1948; 135 pp.; printed; \$1.50.
2. *Report of the Trusteeship Council, April 29, 1947, to August 5, 1948;* 49 pp.; printed; 50c.
3. *Study of Methods for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Political Field—Report of the Interim Committee to the General Assembly;*

August 13, 1948; document A/605; 34 pp.; mimeographed.

4. *Advisability of Establishing a Permanent Committee of the General Assembly—Report of the Interim Committee to the General Assembly;* August 13, 1948; document A/606; 34 pp.; mimeographed.
5. *An International Bibliography on Atomic Energy—Political, Economic and Social Aspects; Volume I (Revised Edition);* document AEC/INF/7/Rev. 1; September 10, 1948; mimeographed.
6. *Constitutions, Electoral Laws and Other Legal Instruments relating to the Franchise of Women and their Eligibility to Public Office and Functions;* August 23, 1948; document A/619; 21 pp.; mimeographed.
7. *Progress Report of the United Nations Mediator on Palestine;* document A/648; 18 September, 1948; 101 pp.; (in three parts); mimeographed.
8. *United Nations Guard—Report of the Secretary-General;* document A/656; September 28, 1948; 13 pp.; mimeographed.
9. *Progress Report of the United Nations Acting Mediator for Palestine;* document A/689; October 18, 1948; 11 pp.; mimeographed.
10. *Report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans;* 36 pp.; printed, 50c.

11. *Third Interim Report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans—September 11 to October 27, 1948*; document A/692; October 25, 1948; 13 pp.; mimeographed.
12. *The Problem of Voting in the Security Council—Report of the Interim Committee to the General Assembly*; document A/578; July 15, 1948; 42 pp.; mimeographed.
13. *Museum—Quarterly Review Published by UNESCO—July, 1948*; printed, \$1.75; may be procured from UNESCO, 19 Ave. Kléber, Paris 16, France.
14. *Annual Survey of the Effectiveness of the Programme of Public Information*;

- document A/C.5/223; September 18, 1948; 4 pp.; mimeographed.
15. *Principles of International Morality Adopted at the XXXVIIth Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Rome, September, 1948*; document A/C.3/221; October 5, 1948; 5 pp.; mimeographed.
16. *Report of the Commission on Human Rights*; Economic and Social Council, Official Records, Third Year, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 1; printed; 59 pp.; 60c.
17. *Compilation of Amendments to the Draft Declaration of Human Rights*; document A/C.3/230; October 6, 1948; 18 pp.; mimeographed.

PRESS RELEASES

Presentation of basic schoolroom supplies to the school children of The Netherlands. (November 1, No. 82.)

Presentation by Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt of his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in Canada. (November 1, No. 83.)

Composition of the Canadian delegation to the General Conference of UNESCO, Beirut, Lebanon, November 17. (November 2, No. 84.)

Presentation by Mr. Mario di Stefano of his Letter of Credence, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Italy in Canada. (November 8, No. 85.)

Agreement between the Governments of the United States and Canada to refer certain matters in connection with the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project to the International Joint Commission, United States-Canada. (November 9, No. 86.)

Composition of the Canadian delegation to the General Conference of FAO, Washington, D.C., November 15. (November 9, No. 87.)

Warning to Canadians that they should consider the desirability of leaving North and Central China. (November 13, No. 88.)

Agreement between the Governments of Canada and Finland to extend on a reciprocal basis most favoured nation tariff treatment. (November 19, No. 89.)

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

No. 48/57—"Statement on Atomic Energy (II)", by Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton.

No. 48/58—Address by Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health at Boston.

No. 48/59—"Canada and World Affairs" by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, (English and French).

No. 48/60—Address by Mr. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, at Boston.



CANADIAN AMBASSADOR IN CHINA VISITS UNIVERSITY FACULTY

This photo shows Mr. T. C. Davis, Canadian Ambassador to China, with members of the faculties of the West China Union University, all of whom studied in Canada at various times. The University is largely staffed and manned by Canadians and through it a large number of Chinese have trained in our own universities. The name of Canada stands high all through the upper regions of the Yangtze, largely due to the university's operations and the activities of the many Canadians who have been associated with it over the years.

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Daily Shortwave Broadcasts from Canada

Schedule effective Dec. 5, 1948. (Subject to change)*

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
To Europe		
1500-1530	Opening and music.	
1530-1545	English	1500-1628 GMT CKNC and CKCX
1545-1600	Dutch—Monday to Saturday	
	German (to Austria)—Sunday only	1630-1830 GMT CKNC and CKCS
1600-1630	Experimental program	
1630-1700	Czech	1830-1845 GMT CKCS
1700-1715	English	
1715-1830	French—Sundays only	1845-1900 GMT CKCS and CKLO
1715-1730	English—Monday to Saturday	
1730-1745	Czech—Monday to Saturday	1900-1920 GMT CKLO
1748-1830	French—Monday to Saturday	
1830-1900	Dutch	1920-2200 GMT CKLO and CHOL
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	2200-2215 GMT CKLO
1940-2000	Danish	
2000-2030	Czech	2215-2315 GMT CKLO and CKOB
2030-2100	German	
2100-2130	French	2315-2330 GMT CKLO
2130-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech—Monday to Friday.	
2315-2327	German—Monday to Friday.	
2300-2327	German—Saturday only.	

To Australia and New Zealand

0845-1035	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area	CHOL and CHLS
	(Sundays only)	

To Latin America and the Caribbean

1845-1925	English (to Caribbean)	CKCX
1845-1925	Spanish	CKRA
1930-1945	Portuguese	CKRA
1945-2025	Portuguese	CKRA and CKLO
2030-2130	Spanish	CKRA and CKLO
2130-2145	French	CKRA and CKLO
2145-2220	English	CKRA and CKLO

To North West Territories

2310-2400	Winter Service to Arctic Settlements	CKLO and CKOB
	(Sundays only)	

CKNC	17.82 mc/s	16.84 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s	25.60 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s	19.75 metres	CKOB	6.09 mc/s	49.26 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s	19.58 metres	CHLS	9.61 mc/s	31.22 metres
CKLO	9.63 mc/s	31.15 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s	25.51 metres

*This schedule, listed in the November issue of "External Affairs", is unchanged. A new schedule will appear in the January issue.

External Affairs



Vol. I

January 1949

No. 1

a monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol. I

January, 1949

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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

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Subscription rates: ONE DOLLAR per year (Students, FIFTY CENTS) post free. Remittances, payable to the Receiver General of Canada, should be sent to The King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA: TERMS OF UNION SIGNED

IN the Senate Chamber, Ottawa, on December 11, 1948, representatives of Newfoundland and Canada signed terms of union.

Assuming approval of the terms by the Canadian Parliament and the Newfoundland Commission of Government and confirmation by the United Kingdom Parliament, it is anticipated that union will take place on March 31, 1949.

Issue Not New

The question of union is not a new issue in Canada or Newfoundland. Delegates from Newfoundland participated in the conference at Quebec in 1864 when the broad outlines of Confederation were laid, but Newfoundland declined to enter union some five years later when the Confederation Party was defeated at the polls. The door, however, always remained open, section 146 of the British North America Act, 1867, providing for the entry at any time of Newfoundland, as well as of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, on such terms and conditions as might mutually be agreed. Canadian policy throughout the years has been, however, that the first move must come from Newfoundland. Following a financial collapse in 1894, overtures for union were made by Newfoundland, but negotiations broke down over financial terms, and no further formal moves towards union were made till 1947.

In 1934, following a financial collapse, Newfoundland had given up responsible government in return for government by an appointed commission and a financial guarantee by the United Kingdom Government, until such time as the Island again became self-supporting, and restoration of responsible government was requested by the people. Although financial recovery set in strongly in the early years of the recent war, consideration of constitutional change was postponed until the close of hostilities. In 1946, a National Convention was elected to examine the economic and financial position of the Island and to make recommendations regarding possible forms of future government for submission to referendum by the people.

On March 20, 1947, the Governor of Newfoundland, on behalf of the Newfoundland National Convention, asked the Government of Canada whether it would receive a delegation to ascertain what fair and equitable basis might exist for the federal union of Newfoundland with Canada. The Canadian Government agreed and in June 1947 a delegation from the Convention came to Ottawa. Meetings with a Committee of the Cabinet continued till September. On October 29, 1947, the Prime Minister of Canada sent to the Governor of Newfoundland, for transmission to the National Convention, a statement of terms believed to constitute a fair and equitable basis of union, should the people of Newfoundland desire to enter into Confederation.

Approved by Referendum

The statement of terms submitted by the Canadian Government was debated at length in the Newfoundland National Convention and during the campaigns for the two referenda which followed.



THE SENATE CHAMBER, OTTAWA, DECEMBER 11, 1948

The occasion of the signing of the Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.

In the first referendum, held on June 3, 1948, three questions were before the people: continuation of commission of government, confederation, restoration of responsible government. In round numbers, the vote was about 22,000 for commission of government, about 64,000 for Confederation and about 69,400 for responsible government. In accordance with the conditions announced in advance, no proposed form of government having received a majority, a second referendum was required on the two leading forms.

In the second referendum, held on July 22, 1948, Confederation received a majority of about 7,000 votes and a majority in eighteen of the twenty-five electoral districts. In a statement issued on July 30, the Prime Minister of Canada said the result was "clear beyond all possibility of misunderstanding" and that the Government would be glad to receive with the least possible delay authorized representatives of Newfoundland "to negotiate the terms of union" on the basis of his letter of October 29, 1947, to the Governor of Newfoundland, and the document transmitted with it. He stated further "in these negotiations any special problems which may arise in connection with the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation will, I am sure, receive most careful consideration."

Newfoundland Delegates

The following delegation was shortly thereafter appointed by the Governor of Newfoundland: A. J. Walsh, K.C., Commissioner of Justice and Defence

(Chairman); F. G. Bradley, K.C.; Chesley A. Crosbie; Philip Gruchy, C.B.E.; J. B. McEvoy, K.C.; J. R. Smallwood; and Gordon A. Winter. Of these Mr. Bradley and Mr. Smallwood had been members of the delegation the previous year.

This delegation arrived in Ottawa on October 6, 1948, and negotiations were begun with a committee of the Cabinet consisting of the following: the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent; the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe; the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott; the Minister of National Revenue, Dr. McCann; the Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Mr. Gregg; the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Mayhew; and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson.

Problems of Finance

Throughout the negotiations, both in 1947 and 1948, the basic problem was that of including a country, which had developed separately, within a matured federal system. The most difficult aspects of the problem were financial. On the one hand, Newfoundland could not be expected to come into Confederation unless there were reasonable assurances that it could carry on financially as a province. On the other hand, it was obviously desirable that, as nearly as possible, financial arrangements for Newfoundland should fit into the prevailing system of financial relations between the federal government and the provinces. Although all financial questions concerning union were closely inter-related, they can perhaps be most usefully examined under two heads: (a) the disposition of the Newfoundland surplus; and (b) the problem of provincial revenues.

Debt and Accumulated Surplus

At Confederation Canada took over all the debts, the liquid assets of the provinces, and, without payment to the province concerned, all public works in those fields in which jurisdiction came under the federal authority. A debt allowance was, however, provided for each province on approximately an equal per capita basis. If the colony's debt was less than the debt allowance, the new province was to receive interest on the difference. If the debt exceeded the debt allowance, the province was to pay interest on the difference. Similar arrangements were made for the provinces which were created or which joined later.

Newfoundland's debt is about \$225 net per capita, whereas the highest allowed for any of the existing provinces (Prince Edward Island) was only \$50 per capita. On the other hand, Canada will acquire more extensive public works in the case of Newfoundland than those acquired from any of the existing provinces at union. The arrangements arrived at in the meetings between the Newfoundland and Canadian delegations in 1947, and embodied in the final terms, are that Canada will take over the sterling debt (i.e., the portion of the outstanding debt payable in sterling and guaranteed by the United Kingdom), which amounts to about \$63 million net. This amount was felt by the Canadian authorities to be a fair estimate of the debt contracted for purposes which would have been federal had Newfoundland been a province at the time the debt was contracted.

Since 1941, when revenues began to expand, largely because of the war-time expenditures in the Island by Canada and the United States, Newfoundland has accumulated a surplus which presently amounts to about \$24 million. This will be substantially increased at union, since personal and corporate income taxes for 1947 will still be payable. It was felt that retention of the surplus of Newfoundland was, however, essential in order to maintain its



solvency during the early years of union and to permit the province to undertake a developmental programme to bring it more into line with existing provinces.

Provincial Revenues

With regard to provincial revenues, at union, Newfoundland will give over to the Canadian Government its three main sources of revenue: the customs tax and (assuming a tax-rental agreement with the federal government) personal and corporation income taxes. These three sources currently account for some 85 to 90 per cent of Newfoundland's revenues. On the other hand, it would appear that the current expenditures of Newfoundland as a province will be reduced by union to only about half the present figure. Although in time new sources of revenue can no doubt be developed, the new province could not be expected to develop new sources over night, especially in view of its lack of highways, tourist facilities, and other revenue-producing assets developed in other provinces. Clearly, some sort of transitional arrangement to enable Newfoundland to reorganize its fiscal system as a province was necessary.

The arrangements finally worked out during the negotiations of 1947, and confirmed with important modifications in the negotiations of 1948, were three-fold. They provide for the following:

- (a) statutory subsidies comparable to those payable to the Maritime Provinces;
- (b) a transitional grant payable annually on a declining scale over a twelve-year period, beginning at \$6,500,000 for the first three years, declining thereafter for five years by \$850,000 yearly, and for the next four years by \$350,000 yearly, when payments cease;
- (c) since it was impossible to predict accurately Newfoundland's financial position after it had become adjusted as a province, a Royal Commission is to be appointed within eight years of union to enquire what additional financial assistance, if any, Newfoundland will need to enable it to continue services at levels and standards reached after Confederation without being compelled to resort to taxation more burdensome, having regard to capacity to pay, than that prevailing generally in the Maritime provinces.

Fisheries Administration

A further difficult problem encountered in the negotiations was that of fisheries administration, which under the British North America Act falls under federal jurisdiction. Within the past ten years Newfoundland has organized a comprehensive system of controlling, by means of a Fisheries Board, the exports of salt fish, its main fisheries product. This system of marketing is quite unlike that for fisheries exports elsewhere in Canada, although somewhat similar to that for marketing certain agricultural products. It was believed that the system has tended to stabilize the Newfoundland industry and its sudden abolition would disorganize the industry. Accordingly, after prolonged negotiations, it was agreed that the system should in general be permitted to continue for a five-year period, except that the Newfoundland Fisheries Board would be a federal board under the federal Minister of Fisheries and the Governor in Council to the extent that it is presently under the Newfoundland Commissioner of Natural Resources and the Governor in Commission.

Other Problems

A wide variety of other problems was also encountered during the negotiations, among them: (1) the problem of setting up a provincial government and legislature along the lines obtaining in other provinces; (2) the application of Canadian laws to Newfoundland; (3) protection of private rights existing under Newfoundland copyright and patent laws; (4) protection of existing rights of religious denominations to administer their own schools and to participate in public funds for education without at the same time preventing change, should the denominations concerned so desire; (5) the substitution of the Canadian "pay-as-you-earn" system of taxation for personal and corporate income, for the existing system in Newfoundland of payment in the year subsequent to receipt of income.

Extension of Federal Services

A further problem with which the Department has necessarily been concerned has been that of facilitating the extension of federal services to Newfoundland at the date of union. For many departments of the Canadian Government this will mean establishing partial staff in Newfoundland before union, or training staff on the spot or in Ottawa, and making other tentative arrangements to begin operating immediately after Union. In the main this is the problem of the various departments directly concerned, but the Department of External Affairs, as the department in charge of relations with other countries, had a responsibility for ensuring that satisfactory and co-ordinated arrangements should be made, before union, for the extension

of federal services. This work was facilitated by the establishment of an Inter-departmental Committee on Newfoundland, of which the Under-Secretary is Chairman and the Chief of the Commonwealth Division, Deputy Chairman.

The accession of Newfoundland as a province will bring to fruition the vision of the Fathers of Confederation of a great nation extending from ocean to ocean and including all British North America north of the United States. It will assure to Canada control of its North Atlantic frontier, a major national interest in an age of aerial transport and aerial warfare. It will enlarge Canada by some 150,000 square miles and add to its population a hardy, seafaring people of kindred stock and similar cultural traditions. Speaking to the Newfoundland Delegation in his address at the closing ceremony of the recent negotiation, Mr. St. Laurent said: "We believe that, with you, we have had the privilege of completing the structure of a 'Union Strong and Great'."*

■

* The main documents on the negotiations leading to union will be found in the Department's *Conference Series, 1948, No. 2, "Report and Documents relating to the Negotiations for the Union of Newfoundland with Canada"*, (15c.), shortly to be published by the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, from whom copies may be obtained.

CONCLUDING PLENARY SESSION

*(Speeches by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, and
Mr. A. J. Walsh, Chairman of the Newfoundland Delegation,
in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa, December 11, 1948)*

Mr. St. Laurent's Speech

MR. WALSH AND GENTLEMEN:

For two months the official Delegation from Newfoundland has been working out with Representatives of the Government of Canada precise terms for the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. I am sure all of us are agreed that our labours have been characterized by a spirit of mutual understanding and good-will. The Representatives of the Government of Canada



SIGNING THE TERMS OF UNION

Seated, left to right: Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. Albert J. Walsh, Chairman of the Newfoundland Delegation.

Standing, left to right: Mr. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Veterans' Affairs; Mr. J. J. McCann, Minister of National Revenue; Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence and Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. F. Gordon Bradley; Mr. Gordon A. Winter; Mr. Philip Gruchy; Mr. Joseph R. Smallwood. Mr. John B. McEvoy; all of the Newfoundland Delegation.

have endeavoured to appreciate the position and views of the Delegation from Newfoundland, to be responsive to requests for information, and generally to facilitate the negotiations. I hope we have succeeded. I know I am speaking for all the Canadians who have participated in our discussions when I express warm appreciation of the broad outlook and co-operative attitude of the Newfoundland delegation.

I feel that I shall be speaking for the Newfoundland delegation, as well as for my colleagues, when I express our thanks for the hard work and efficient service of the officials and the clerical staffs on both sides, who have been associated with these arduous and complicated negotiations.

No Simple Task

All of us in this room know it has not been a simple task to arrive at exact terms of union. At this moment, it may be appropriate to recall what had been accomplished before our labours began on October 6th. Time and study were required to determine whether there was a fair and equitable basis for the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. A delegation from the National Convention of Newfoundland spent four months here in Ottawa in 1947, exploring this question with a committee of the Canadian Government. Following that study, Mr. Mackenzie King communicated to the Governor of Newfoundland the general terms the Canadian Government would be prepared to recommend to Parliament as a basis for union. Then the people of Newfoundland were given, in a democratic manner, an opportunity to decide whether, on that basis, they wished Newfoundland to unite federally with Canada. When the people of Newfoundland, by a majority vote in a referendum on July 22, 1948, had expressed their desire to enter into Confederation, Mr. King announced that the government of Canada would be glad to receive authorized representatives of Newfoundland to work out the precise terms of an agreement for union. That agreement has now been concluded, and as Mr. King indicated, the next stage in Canada will be its submission to Parliament for approval. It will also require to be approved by the Government of Newfoundland and confirmed by an act of the British Parliament.

The agreement has required long and careful consideration. You for Newfoundland and we for Canada have had to do our respective bests to safeguard the interests of those whom we represent. Happily, our primary concern has not been for the narrow advantage of each, but to assure our common interests in one enlarged nation. We have, it is true, had certain difficulties. But, as D'Arcy McGee once said when talking about objections that had been raised to Confederation, "I have never . . . heard of any state being founded or enlarged or delivered from danger, except by surmounting difficulties."

Complex Problems

In many ways the problems we have surmounted have been more difficult and more complex than those faced by the Fathers of Confederation in 1867. Government then was a simpler business than government today, and the economies of the British North American colonies of that day were more alike than are the economies of Newfoundland and Canada today. In the years intervening since 1867, we have gone our separate ways; we have developed differently and we have built up quite different administrative systems. Marriage between adults of mature years requires greater adjustment and a broader tolerance of differences between the parties than does marriage between younger folk just starting to assume the responsibilities of life. So, too, with the union of mature countries. We may, I think, con-

gratulate ourselves that we have successfully surmounted these difficulties in such a relatively short space of time.

Now at last we have reached agreement and the terms of agreement for the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation have been signed. The date of union on which we have set our sights is March 31, 1949. Upon that day, I profoundly hope we shall see the fruition of our work. Some details in our agreement may not meet the approbation of all. But I would ask those who may not be satisfied with every detail to think of the general good which flows from this historic act. It is my sincere hope—and my belief—that the future will find the vast majority of people in what is now Canada and the vast majority of people in Newfoundland in continued and warm agreement as to the justice and wisdom of these terms of the union.

Advantages Mutual

The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation will, I am confident, be of mutual advantage to both parties. When, over 81 years ago, the plans for the union of the British colonies of North America were being drafted, the problem of defence and security was in the minds of a good many people who favoured union. During two wars, Canada and Newfoundland have worked in exceedingly close co-operation for mutual defence and the achievement of victory. The question of defence and security is very much in our minds again today. With Newfoundland forming the tenth province of Canada, I think that both we in Canada and you in Newfoundland will feel more secure than heretofore in this troubled world.

Union will bring our two peoples much closer together. That, to my mind, will be its most important consequence. Already we have much in common. We enjoy the same heritage. We have the same political traditions. We are certainly not strangers to each other. Now we shall be able to cultivate to the full our old associations and to build new ones. As Mr. Bradley said when the delegation from the National Convention came to Ottawa in June, of 1947, "should Newfoundland become the tenth province of your Canadian Union, you will be receiving as a partner a proud people eager and determined to pull their weight in generous measure". Canadians are equally "eager and determined to pull their weight".

Canada has made tremendous strides in the eighty-one years that have passed since the four original provinces joined in Confederation on July 1, 1867. We are a united people. Our strength, both physical and economic, has increased many fold. We are prosperous. But we have not ceased working for an ever-brighter future, with increased well-being and security for our people. In Confederation, the people of Newfoundland will share all the advantages now enjoyed by the rest of the Canadian people of whom they will then form a part.

Sur un pied d'égalité

Je tiens à dire un mot du caractère essentiel de la nation canadienne. Et pour mieux souligner ce caractère essentiel, je m'exprime maintenant en français. Notre nation, dont vous êtes à la veille de faire partie, repose sur l'association, sur un pied d'égalité, des deux grandes races qui sont si intimement mêlées à l'histoire de Terre-Neuve aussi bien qu'à celle du Canada. Notre pays a deux langues officielles et deux cultures qui, bien que parentes, sont distinctes, ont des affinités étroites. Mais nous ne formons qu'un seul peuple. Nous sommes heureux de vous recevoir, vous de Terre-Neuve, dans cette nation. Nous sommes convaincus que vous travaillerez avec nous à maintenir ce caractère distinctif de la nation canadienne, dont sir John A. Macdonald disait, peu avant la fin de sa vie, il y a près de soixante ans: "Nous

avons maintenant une constitution qui place tous les sujets britanniques sur un pied d'égalité absolue, qui leur reconnaît des droits égaux dans tous les domaines: langue, religion, propriété et personne. Il n'existe pas de race supérieure dans ce pays; il n'existe pas non plus de race vancue."

Aujourd'hui, nous sommes plus enclins à parler de citoyens canadiens que de sujets britanniques, mais l'idéal reste le même. La tolérance mutuelle et l'égalité des associés sont et demeureront les fondements de notre nation.

Common Task Begins

With the signing of the agreement by which Newfoundland is to become a province of the Canadian nation, we have concluded that part of our labours, and concluded them successfully. In another and in a much more important respect, our common task is only beginning. No nation can ever stand still. The fact that we are here is evidence of that. Newfoundland has felt the change of the times and the development of new factors in its political and economic life. Canada too has felt the force of change and development. Sir Frederick Carter, one of the original Fathers of Confederation from Newfoundland, said of Canada, on one occasion, "as you advance we must advance." With Newfoundland entering Confederation, I believe the advance towards greater unity and prosperity on the northern half of this continent will be steadier and surer.

Gentlemen, I am confident of our united future. My colleagues in the Government and I are happy and proud to have had this opportunity of working with you. We, with the people of Canada, look forward to the last great step in Confederation. We believe that, with you, we have had the privilege of completing the structure of a "Union strong and great."

Mr. Walsh's Speech

MR. PRIME MINISTER AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA:

For over two months the representatives of Newfoundland have been meeting with you to discuss the many problems—financial, economic, administrative and constitutional—which are involved in the union of Newfoundland with Canada or will arise as a result of that union. Together we have been endeavouring to work out an arrangement between our two countries which will serve to promote the welfare of both and protect the interests of each.

The Terms of Union which we have just signed on behalf of our Governments embody the agreement reached on financial, economic and constitutional matters and with the British North America Acts, will form the basis on which the constitutional edifice of the proposed new province will rest. Of less formality but great practical importance is another document which deals largely with administrative matters and records Government policy respecting them in their application to Newfoundland during the period immediately following union.

Constitutional Principles

The great constitutional principles applying to this Federal system of Government were worked out prior to 1867 by the Fathers of Confederation and applied to the four original provinces when they united to form one Dominion under the name of Canada, and these principles also applied with but slight, if any, variation to provinces subsequently admitted to the union.

Apart from providing for the machinery of Government in the province, because of the present constitutional position of Newfoundland, it has not been found necessary to deal to any great extent with constitutional matters.

Since 1867, however, great developments have taken place in Newfoundland and her economy has broadened considerably. The people of this new province will depend upon its economy to provide a livelihood for themselves and their families and careful consideration of economic questions was necessary at the recent discussions in order, as far as possible, to ensure the existence of conditions which would provide reasonable prosperity in its industries.

With the Government of the Province will remain the responsibility of providing the major public services which are so essential to the welfare of the people. Financial questions of great importance to the province arose for discussion, as undoubtedly they have on similar occasions in the past. After long and careful study of the services provided in Newfoundland the costs involved in providing necessary services for a thinly scattered population, the system of raising public revenues at present applying and the sources from which revenues may within provincial powers be drawn, agreement on these important questions was reached.

Regulation of Trade

In many respects and for different reasons the policy of Newfoundland, particularly that respecting regulation of trade and commerce and promotion of industrial enterprises, has differed from the policy of Canada, and provision has in many cases been made respecting matters of importance to Newfoundland in these fields.

Our discussions have, therefore, covered a wide range of topics, because without doubt union will involve changes of great importance for Newfoundland in many directions. Many of the questions were discussed by the committee of the National Convention which in 1947 met representatives of your Government to ascertain whether a fair and equitable basis for union existed. The Proposed Arrangements submitted to the National Convention following those discussions were debated in the Convention and were before the people when in July last they, by a majority, at a referendum voted in favour of union with Canada. In accordance with the undertaking given to the people by the Government of the United Kingdom before the referendum, this delegation was appointed to discuss and settle the full terms of union. In signing the Terms of Union today we, as representatives of Newfoundland, do so with the knowledge that they make more adequate provision for the needs of the proposed new province than those before the people at the referendum, and in our opinion assure to the provincial Government a period of financial stability.

The signing of this important document is one of great historic significance. The provisions of the document as a constitutional instrument will probably be examined and construed by courts on many occasions; its financial provisions will probably form the basis for claims and counter-claims. Its great importance, however, lies in recording an agreement between representatives of two countries to unite into one great country with a common citizenship for its people who will in the strength of unity stand together and face the future with confidence. The occasion is one of particular significance because of the failure of efforts to bring about union on former occasions with the result that Newfoundland stood alone on the eastern seaboard of a great country which expanded and grew in size and importance. This occasion marks a necessary and important step towards the final realization of the vision of the Fathers of Confederation, who saw a great new nation standing astride the northern half of the continent. With approval by your Parliament and

the Government of Newfoundland and confirmation by the Government of the United Kingdom, this vision will be fully realized on March 31st, next.

For a large number of the people of Newfoundland the union will mean changes. While many look forward with confidence to a great future in this union, many feel that the destinies of Newfoundland could best be worked out by the people of Newfoundland themselves standing as a separate entity in the world. As in many other agreements of this kind, much depends upon the desire of both sides to make the arrangement succeed. The people of Newfoundland will undoubtedly obtain many benefits from this Union; they will also make a great contribution to the further development of Canada.

We, representatives of Newfoundland, are proud of our participation in this great event. We assure you that Newfoundland and her people will play their part as citizens of Canada and we place great faith in the obvious desire of your Government and your people that our country and our people will find a prosperous and happy place in this great union.

FACSIMILE OF THE FINAL PAGE OF THE TERMS OF UNION

..... Thirty-first day of March, 1949, if His Majesty has theretofore given His Assent to an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirming the same.

Signed in duplicate at Ottawa, this 11th day of December, 1948.

on behalf of Canada

Wm. L. Bennett

Arthur Meighen

on behalf of Newfoundland

Albert J. Walsh
William D. Harris
Chas. Gundy
James D. Gundy
Joseph R. Smallwood
or either

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(A Summary of the work of the First Part of the Third Session of the General Assembly)

THE Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which had been meeting at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, since September 21, adjourned on September 12. The Session will be reconvened in New York in April to deal with unfinished business.

At its closing meeting the General Assembly adopted by 48 to 6, with one abstention, a resolution which gave its approval to the establishment of the Republic of Korea after elections supervised by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The Soviet bloc opposed the resolution. Sweden abstained.

The Assembly resolution on Korea provides for the continuation of the Commission on Korea as originally constituted, except that the number of members has been reduced from nine to seven, and Canada and the Ukraine have not been included in the reconstituted Commission. This change was proposed by Canada on the ground that the responsibilities of the Commission had been decreased.

Atomic Plan Approved

The General Assembly adopted a resolution which (1) approves the majority reports of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission; (2) expresses concern at the impasse reached in the work of the Commission; (3) requests the United Kingdom, the United States, France, the U.S.S.R., China and Canada (that is, the powers which sponsored the first Assembly resolution on Atomic energy) to consult together to determine if a basis exists for agreement on international control of atomic energy; and (4) calls upon the Atomic Energy Commission to resume its sessions and to proceed to further study of such of the subjects remaining in its programme of work as it considers to be practicable and useful. The vote was: for, 40; against, 6 (the Soviet bloc); abstentions, 10.

Disarmament Proposals

By 43 to 6, with Yemen abstaining, the General Assembly adopted a Belgian resolution to refer the disarmament question back to the Commission for Conventional Armaments. Under this resolution, the Commission will next year study methods by which the plan for disarmament could be made effective through inspection, verification and control. A Soviet proposal to deal with disarmament by a simple proportional reduction was rejected because it made no adequate provision for inspection and control.

The Balkan Problem

The General Assembly by 47 to 6 (the Soviet bloc) found that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia had continued to give aid and assistance on a large scale to Greek guerillas and had thereby endangered peace. The Assembly further extended the life of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans for another year, and called on Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to cease aiding the Greek guerillas and to co-operate with Greece and UNSCOB in order to settle the Balkan dispute.

Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly, by 48 to 0, with 8 abstentions (the Soviet bloc plus Saudi Arabia and the Union of South Africa) adopted a Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A U.S.S.R. resolution to defer final consideration of the Declaration until the next session of the Central Assembly was defeated by 45 to 6 with 3 abstentions. The Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Commission were requested to prepare a draft Convention on Human Rights, and measures of implementation. The Economic and Social Council was further asked to examine in greater detail the problem of petitions and minority rights when studying the draft covenant.

(A Canadian Statement on Human Rights and the text of the Declaration are published on pages 18 to 24 of this issue.)

Genocide Outlawed

The General Assembly unanimously approved a Convention to outlaw Genocide. Genocide is defined as an attempt to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnical, racial or religious group. The genocide convention aims specifically to outlaw, prevent and punish crimes such as those perpetrated in the Hitler concentration camps. Its objective is to halt crimes against mankind. The Convention (the text of which appears on pages 25 to 28 of this issue) is open for signature and ratification.

Conciliation in Palestine

The General Assembly, by 35 to 15, with 8 abstentions, established a three-nation conciliation commission for Palestine. Members of the Conciliation Commission are France, Turkey and the United States. The Commission will seek to bring about a settlement in Palestine by means of negotiations, either direct or through the Commission, between Jews and Arabs. It will also prepare the plan of a permanent international regime for the territory of Jerusalem. A United Nations representative will co-operate with local authorities regarding the interim administration of the Jerusalem area.

The Assembly gave approval to a fund of \$32,000,000, to be raised by voluntary contribution for member states, for the relief of Palestine refugees.

Interim Committee

By 40 to 6, with India abstaining, the General Assembly decided to extend for a further year the life of the Interim Committee, popularly known as the Little Assembly. This decision to continue the Interim Committee was a temporary one, and will be reconsidered at the next regular session of the General Assembly in the fall of 1949. Members of the Soviet bloc indicated that they would continue to boycott the Interim Committee.

Use of Spanish

By 30 to 21, with seven abstentions, the General Assembly voted to add Spanish to French and English as its third working language. English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese are official languages of the Assembly but, hitherto, only English and French have been working languages, i.e., the languages in which all documents, resolutions, and records are published.

International Court

Judge John E. Read of Canada was re-elected to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Judge Read now sits on the International Court for a further term of nine years. Five vacancies were created by the retirement of judges elected originally for a term of three years only. All five retiring judges, including Judge Read, were re-elected.

Elections

The Assembly elected Cuba, Egypt and Norway to replace Colombia, Syria and Belgium as non-permanent members of the Security Council, for a term of two years. China, France, India, Peru, Belgium and Chile were elected to the Economic and Social Council. Canada's term on the Security Council does not expire till the end of 1949. Its term on the Economic and Social Council expired at the end of 1948.

Unfinished Business

Business still on the agenda when the General Assembly adjourned included: the problem of the veto; former Italian Colonies; Franco Spain; treatment of Indians in South Africa; measures for pacific settlement of disputes; requests to the Soviet Union to withdraw regulations forbidding Russian women married to foreigners to follow their husbands abroad; the establishment of United Nations guard force; conventions on freedom of information; problem of refugees and displaced persons; the advisability of creating an Ad Hoc Committee to study the methods and procedures to speed up the work of the General Assembly; proposals to make Russian and Chinese working languages of the General Assembly. Many of these questions had already been considered in Committee and required only final action in plenary session for completion.



UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

THE following is the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948:

PREAMBLE

Whereas, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world;

Whereas, disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people;

Whereas, it is essential if man is not to be compelled to have recourse as a last resort to rebellion against tyranny and oppression that human rights should be protected by the rule of law;

Whereas, it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations;

Whereas, the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;

Whereas, Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Whereas, a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

1. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the Constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. Every one has the right to leave any country, including his own and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of Government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to the realization through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each state, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration, insuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available, and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this declaration may be interpreted as implying for any state, group or person, any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.



CANADIAN STATEMENT ON THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(A statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the Third General Assembly of the United Nations, at Paris, in the Plenary Session, December 10, 1948.)

BEFORE a vote is taken on the Draft Declaration on Human Rights in the form which it has now taken, I wish to make clear the attitude which the Canadian Government adopts, generally, towards it.

In the first place, we regard this document as one inspired by the highest ideals; as one which contains a statement of a number of noble principles and aspirations of very great significance which the peoples of the world will endeavour to fulfil, though they will make these efforts variously, each nation in its own way and according to its own traditions and political methods. In an imperfect world, it is clearly impossible to secure a perfect application of all these principles immediately. The Charter itself commits the members of the United Nations to principles which are not yet applied uniformly throughout the world. The difficulties in the way of a full and universal application of the principles of the Declaration of Human Rights will be even more complex. We must, however, move towards that great goal.

Lack of Precision

The Draft Declaration, because it is a statement of general principles, is unfortunately, though no doubt unavoidably, often worded in vague and imprecise language. We do not believe in Canada that legislation should be placed on our statute books unless that legislation can indicate in precise terms the obligations which are demanded of our citizens, and unless those obligations can be interpreted clearly and definitely in the courts. Obviously many of the clauses of this Draft Declaration lack the precision required in the definition of positive obligations and the establishment of enforceable rights. For example, Article 22 which gives the right to public employment to people irrespective of political creed might, unless it is taken in conjunction with Article 31, be interpreted as implying an obligation to employ persons in public service even if it was their stated and open desire and intention to destroy all the free institutions which this Declaration of Rights is intended to preserve and extend. Without those free institutions, which can only flourish in a liberal democratic society, there can be no human rights.

It is our view that some of the difficulties and ambiguities in this Declaration might have been removed had this document been reviewed by a body of international jurists, such as the International Law Commission, before final action was taken by the General Assembly; and we regret that the general desire to expedite this important matter has made such a reference impossible. If the Soviet Delegation had had this in mind in their amendment, we would have been able to support it. But in their speeches, Mr. Vishinsky and Mr. Manuisky showed that, for them, a reconsideration of this Declaration would merely mean a further attempt to include in it ideas which, in our view, are far removed from human rights: as far removed as a town meeting from a slave labour parade. We do not accept—and never will accept—the doctrine that the rights of man include only those which are sanctioned and sanctified

by communist doctrine; that all other rights are to be outlawed as "fascist", a word which once had a clear, if dread meaning in the dictionary of despotism, but which now has become blurred by its abuse to cover any person or any idea of which communism does not approve.

Position of Canada

So far as the position of Canada in regard to the maintenance and extension of human rights is concerned, we shall, in the future, as we have in the past, protect the freedom of the individual in our country where freedom is not only a matter of resolutions but also of day-to-day practice from one end of the country to the other.

The freedoms to which I refer have developed in Canada within the framework of a system of law derived both from statutes, and from the judgments of the courts. We have depended for the protection of the individual upon the development of this system rather than upon general declarations. Because this method is in accord with our tradition, we shall continue to depend on it and to expand it as the need may arise. While we now subscribe to a general statement of principles such as that contained in this Declaration, in doing so we should not wish to suggest that we intend to depart from the procedures by which we have built up our own code under our own federal constitution for the protection of human rights.

Rights of Provinces

In this regard, there is a special circumstance which applies to Canada. When some of the articles of the Draft Convention were adopted in committee the Canadian Delegation abstained, explaining that the subject under consideration was in some of its important aspects within the field of provincial jurisdiction in Canada. I wish to make it clear that, in regard to any rights which are defined in this document, the federal government of Canada does not intend to invade other rights which are also important to the people of Canada, and by this I mean the rights of the provinces under our federal constitution. We believe that the rights set forth in this Declaration are already well protected in Canada. We shall continue to develop and maintain these rights and freedoms, but we shall do so within the framework of our constitution which assigns jurisdiction in regard to a number of important questions to the legislatures of our provinces.

Because of these various reservations on details in the Draft Declaration, the Canadian Delegation abstained when the Declaration as a whole was put to the vote in committee. The Canadian Delegation, however, approves and supports the general principles contained in the Declaration and would not wish to do anything which might appear to discourage the effort, which it embodies, to define the rights of men and women. Canadians believe in these rights and practise them in their communities. In order that there may be no misinterpretation of our position on this subject therefore, the Canadian Delegation, having made its position clear in the committee, will, in accordance with the understanding I have expressed, now vote in favour of the resolution, in the hope that it will mark a milestone in humanity's upward march.



CONVENTION ON GENOCIDE

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

HAVING CONSIDERED the declaration made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 96(I) dated December 11, 1946, that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world;

RECOGNIZING that at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity; and

BEING CONVINCED THAT, in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge, international co-operation is required;

HEREBY AGREE AS HEREINAFTER PROVIDED:

Article 1

The contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and punish.

Article 2

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article 3

The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) Genocide;
- (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- (d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- (e) Complicity in genocide.

Article 4

Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3 shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.

Article 5

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact, in accordance with their respective constitutions, the necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present convention and, in particular, to provide effective penalties for persons guilty of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3.

Article 6

Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3 shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of

which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction.

Article 7

Genocide and other acts enumerated in Article 3 shall not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition.

The Contracting Parties pledge themselves in such cases to grant extradition in accordance with their laws and treaties in force.

Article 8

Any Contracting Party may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3.

Article 9

Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfillment of the present convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute.

Article 10

The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall bear the date of December 9, 1948.

Article 11

The present Convention shall be open until 31 December, 1949, for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State to which an invitation to sign has been addressed by the General Assembly.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

After 1 January, 1950, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State which has received an invitation as aforesaid.

Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 12

Any Contracting Party may at any time, by notification address to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, extend the application of the present convention to all or any of the territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations that Contracting Party is responsible.

Article 13

On the day when the first twenty instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited, the Secretary-General shall draw up a procès-verbal and transmit a copy of it to each member of the United Nations and to each of the non-member States contemplated in Article 11.

The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

Any ratification or accession effected subsequent to the latter date shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 14

The present Convention shall remain in effect for a period of ten years as from the date of its coming into force.

It shall thereafter remain in force for successive periods of five years for such Contracting Parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiration of the current period.

Denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 15

If, as a result of denunciations, the number of Parties to the present Convention should become less than sixteen the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of these denunciations shall become effective.

Article 16

A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any Contracting Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General.

The General Assembly shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such request.

Article 17

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in Article 11 of the following:

(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions received in accordance with Article 11;

(b) Notifications received in accordance with Article 12;

(c) The date upon which the present convention comes into force in accordance with Article 13;

(d) Denunciations received in accordance with Article 14;

(e) The abrogation of the Convention in accordance with Article 15;

(f) Notifications received in accordance with Article 16.

Article 18

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the Archives of the United Nations.

A certified copy of the Convention shall be transmitted to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in Article 11.

Article 19

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force.



RESOLUTIONS ON GENOCIDE

The following is the text of the two resolutions relating to genocide which were also passed by the General Assembly on December 9.

Resolution relating to the Study by the International Law Commission of the question of an international criminal jurisdiction:

The General Assembly,

CONSIDERING that the discussion of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide has raised the question of the desirability and possibility of having persons charged with genocide tried by a competent international tribunal,

CONSIDERING that, in the course of development of the international community, there will be an increasing need of an international judicial organ for the trial of certain crimes under international law,

INVITES the International Law Commission to study the desirability and possibility of establishing an international judicial organ for the trial of persons charged with genocide or other crimes over which jurisdiction will be conferred upon that organ by international conventions,

REQUESTS the International Law Commission in carrying out this task to pay attention to the possibility of establishing a Criminal Chamber of the International Court of Justice.

Resolution relating to the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide with respect to dependent territories:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY recommends that Parties to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide which administer dependent territories, should take such measures as are necessary and feasible to enable the provisions of the Convention to be extended to those territories as soon as possible.



DE FACTO RECOGNITION OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

THE Secretary of State for External Affairs made the following announcement on December 24, 1948:

The Canadian Government has today informed the provisional government of Israel that the Canadian Government recognizes *de facto* the State of Israel in Palestine and that it also recognizes *de facto* the authority of the provisional government of Israel.

The State of Israel was proclaimed on May 15, 1948. During the seven months that have elapsed, the State of Israel has, in the opinion of the Canadian Government, given satisfactory proof that it complies with the essential conditions of statehood. These essential conditions are generally recognized to be external independence and effective internal government within a reasonably well-defined territory.

The provisional government of Israel has been informed that the recognition given by Canada is accorded in the knowledge that the boundaries of the new State have not as yet been precisely defined, and in the hope that it may be possible to settle these and all other outstanding questions in the spirit of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 11, 1948.

The following is the text of the message of December 24, 1948, from the Secretary of State for External Affairs to Mr. Moshe Shertok, Foreign Secretary of the Provisional Government of Israel:

"I have the honour to inform you, on behalf of the Government of Canada, that Canada recognizes *de facto* the State of Israel in Palestine, and that it also recognizes *de facto* the authority of the Provisional Government of Israel, of which you are a member. This recognition is accorded in the knowledge that the boundaries of the new State have not as yet been precisely defined, and in the hope that it may be possible to settle these and all other outstanding questions in the spirit of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 11, 1948."

Israel and United Nations

Mr. Pearson, in making the announcement on December 24, explained that the question of the recognition of the State of Israel was separate from that of Israel's admission to the United Nations. Israel had recently applied for admission to the United Nations and its application had been considered by the Security Council, by which it must be approved before it could be submitted to the General Assembly for its approval. Israel's application had failed to receive the necessary seven votes in the Security Council. Only five of the eleven members of the Council had supported it. Canada had abstained from voting on this occasion because the Canadian Government considered that further time was required to examine the implications of a statement made at the previous meeting of the Council by the representative of the U.S.S.R., who had said:

"In our opinion, the territory of the State of Israel has been determined and delimited by an international instrument, that is, the resolution of the General Assembly of 29th November, 1947, which has not been revoked by anybody, and which remains in force. Not only does that resolution delimit the territory and boundaries of the State of Israel, but the resolution has a map appended to it, which can be consulted at any moment by any member of the Security Council or by anybody else."

The U.S.S.R. representative also used the word "enforcement" in relation to the boundaries referred to in the above resolution. As these boundaries are not now acceptable either to the State of Israel or the neighbouring Arab states, the Canadian representative was anxious not to be put into the position of appearing to accept them in voting for the Israel application. That is why he supported a French resolution for a short postponement of the application, which would not in any event have delayed a final decision, as the Assembly, which would also have to approve the application, does not meet until April 1, 1949. The request for postponement was rejected, and the Canadian representative therefore felt obliged to abstain on the vote on the application, which, of course, can be made again by the State of Israel, if it so desires.

Israel's Reply

The Secretary of State for External Affairs further announced on December 27 that the following reply had been received from Mr. Shertok:

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your cable of 24th December and to convey to Your Excellency on behalf of the Provisional Government of Israel an expression of deep appreciation of the *de facto* recognition by the Canadian Government and the hope of the early establishment of formal relations between Canada and Israel. The Provisional Government of Israel is anxious for the rapid restoration of peace and the settlement of all outstanding questions either directly or through the good offices of the Conciliation Commission appointed under the General Assembly resolution of December 11th, 1948, and regards this act of recognition by Canada as an important contribution towards this end."



SECURITY COUNCIL ORDERS CEASE FIRE IN INDONESIA

THE United Nations Security Council, meeting in Paris on December 24, called upon the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic to cease hostilities forthwith. The Council's resolution which was adopted by 7 to 0 with four abstentions (Belgium, France, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine), reads:

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Noting with concern the resumption of hostilities in Indonesia and
Having taken note of the reports of the Committee of Good Offices
Calls upon the parties:

(A) To cease hostilities forthwith; and

(B) Immediately to release the President and other political prisoners arrested since December 18.

Instructs the Committee of Good Offices to report to the Security Council fully and urgently by telegraph on the events which have transpired in Indonesia since December 12, 1948; and to observe and report to the Security Council on the compliance with sub-paragraphs (A) and (B) above.

The resolution in its original form was presented jointly by Colombia, Syria and the United States. Part of it, which called upon the parties immediately to withdraw their armed forces behind the demilitarized zones established by the Renville truce agreement was defeated for lack of the necessary seven affirmative votes. Only five members voted for it with Argentina, Canada, France, Belgium, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine abstaining. The Ukrainian delegate was absent but the chairman ruled that his absence be counted as an abstention.

Other proposals defeated for lack of a sufficient number of affirmative votes were:

Clauses of the joint resolution (*a*) stating resumption of hostilities to be in conflict with the Council's previous cease fire order for Indonesia and (*b*) requesting the Committee of Good Offices to assess responsibility for the outbreak of hostilities.

An Australian amendment asking the Committee of Good Offices to ensure that no reprisals or punitive action would be taken against individuals in Indonesia.

A Soviet proposal (*a*) condemning the Netherlands Government on the charge of aggression against the Indonesian Republic, (*b*) ordering immediate cessation of hostilities, with release of political prisoners and (*c*) providing for the creation of a Security Council Committee to supervise the cease fire order and the withdrawal of troops and assist in settling the Indonesian conflict.

A Canadian proposal requesting the Committee of Good Offices to make an early report which might enable the Security Council to determine what steps could be taken in view of the existing situation in Indonesia, to bring about speedy establishment of peaceful conditions.

The following amendments to the Canadian proposal also failed to secure the necessary number of votes.

A Syrian amendment which would have asked the Good Offices Committee to report also on technical possibilities for withdrawal of troops in Indonesia to their previous military positions.

An Australian amendment which asked the Consular Committee in Indonesia to continue making its military observers available to the Good Offices Committee.

Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie (Canada), submitting the Canadian proposal, deplored the events in Indonesia. He regarded continuation of hostilities as endangering possibilities of fruitful co-operation between the Netherlands and the free peoples of Indonesia. The Canadian delegation was interested in a cease fire and Mr. Ritchie would therefore vote for the first part of the joint resolution. But he felt that the next step should be establishment of conditions on which permanent peace in Indonesia could be built. He asked the Council to establish a structure for such a peace but the Council needed full information on the present military situation.

The Soviet Union, at a meeting of the Security Council on December 27, submitted a resolution ordering the Netherlands Government to comply with the cease-fire order in Indonesia within twenty-four hours. This resolution also failed for lack of a sufficient number of affirmative votes. Only Syria, China and the Ukraine voted with the Soviet Union in favour.

Netherlands Position.

The view of the Netherlands Government, as stated to the Security Council, is that the military action taken by the Netherlands against the Indonesian Republic is a police action of domestic concern, and, as such, is outside the competence of the Security Council. Dr. Van Roijen, representative of the Netherlands, in the Security Council on December 22, challenged the competence of the Council to deal with the Indonesian question on three counts: (1) The United Nations Charter applied to sovereign states and the Indonesian Republic was not a sovereign state; (2) The matter was within the domestic jurisdiction of the Netherlands and the Security Council could not intervene under Article 2 of the Charter; (3) Finally, events in Indonesia were not threatening international peace and security. Thus, any Council action was precluded.

Dr. Van Roijen added: "My Government firmly stand by their opinion that the Security Council is, under the terms of the Charter, not competent to deal with the Indonesian question. If some members of the Council should hold a different opinion, my Government remains willing, as it was last year, to submit the question of the Council's competence to the International Court of Justice."

The Netherlands delegate charged that the Republicans had been engaged in constant violations of the truce agreement by infiltrations into Netherlands-held territory with acts of terrorism. The Netherlands Government had chosen the present course because the Republican Government was unwilling or unable to enter into binding agreements. It was probably unable to do so due to the influence of "disruptive, irresponsible, revolutionary communist elements."

Indonesian View

Dr. Palar, representing the Indonesian Republic, said the military action launched four days before by the Netherlands against the Indonesian Republic

was only the final step in a carefully worked-out schedule of the Netherlands Government. Dr. Palar charged that the Netherlands had violated the Ren-ville truce agreement while the Republic had always co-operated with the Committee of Good Offices.

On December 27 the Netherlands representative assured the Security Council that his Government had given immediate and serious consideration to the Council resolution of December 24. Military observers might be sent to the scene of fighting as requested. Some Republicans had been released and all Republican leaders would be free to participate in later consultations on the formation of a Federal Interim Government. Neither a Soviet resolution ordering an end to hostilities within twenty-four hours nor a Ukrainian resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of troops received enough support to pass.

On December 28, the Council passed by eight votes to three abstentions (U.S.S.R., Ukraine, United Kingdom) a resolution submitted by China requesting that the Netherlands release Republican leaders forthwith in accordance with the December 24 resolution and report on its action within 24 hours to the Security Council. A Colombian resolution asking the Consular representatives in Batavia to report on the situation there was passed by nine votes to two abstentions (U.S.S.R., Ukraine).



DEATH OF MR. PHILIPPE ROY

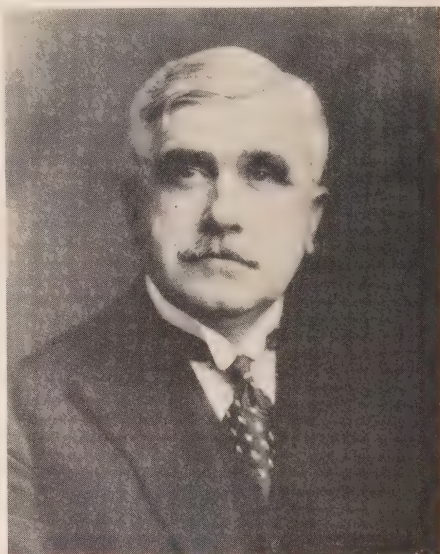
The Prime Minister issued on December 10 the following statement on being informed of the death of the Honourable Philippe Roy:

My colleagues and I have learned with the deepest regret of the death of Mr. Roy, and we extend to his widow and to the other members of his family our sincere sympathy.

Mr. Roy had a long and distinguished career in the service of Canada, both at home and abroad. He was a member of the Senate of Canada until 1911 and represented Canada in Paris for twenty-seven years, first as Commissioner General and later as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. As a mark of the esteem in which he was held in France, he was named an Honorary Citizen of Paris.

Mr. Roy also represented Canada on numerous occasions at the meetings of the Assembly and of the Council of the League of Nations.

In recognition of Mr. Roy's distinguished service, he was appointed in 1926 to the King's Privy Council for Canada.



Mr. Philippe Roy



APPOINTMENTS OF MR. W. F. A. TURGEON AND MR. S. D. PIERCE

The Office of the Prime Minister made public on December 29, the text of an Order in Council appointing a Royal Commission on Transportation. The Chairman of the Commission is Mr. W. F. A. Turgeon, Canadian High Commissioner to Ireland. Mr. Turgeon remains as High Commissioner but is recalled to Ottawa for temporary duty as Chairman of the Commission.

The Office of the Prime Minister also announced on December 29, that Mr. S. D. Pierce, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, had been transferred from the Department of External Affairs, and appointed Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce as and from February 1, 1949.

The Department of Trade and Commerce is charged with the responsibility for procurement for the armed forces, which necessarily involves close relations with Canadian industry and with the procurement agencies of the United States Government. Mr. Pierce will be concerned, primarily, with the activities of the Department in this field.

PRECEDENCE OF HIGH COMMISSIONERS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs issued the following statement to the Press on December 20, 1948:

"The Government of Canada has had under consideration the application in Canada of the recommendations concerning the precedence of High Commissioners made at the recent meeting in London of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

"The Canadian Government has decided, in consultation with the Governments of other countries of the Commonwealth, that High Commissioners at Ottawa will rank with Ambassadors according to the date of the presentation of Letters of Credence of Ambassadors and the date of arrival of High Commissioners at Ottawa, except that the position of Dean of the Diplomatic Corps will continue to be held by the senior foreign Ambassador.

"Accordingly High Commissioners will take precedence as if they had had the rank of Ambassador when they first arrived in Ottawa. They will rank among themselves according to the date of their arrival at Ottawa and not, as heretofore, according to the seniority of Commonwealth countries.

"Ministers Plenipotentiary and Chargés d'Affaires *ad interim* at Ottawa will continue to have the precedence previously accorded them by courtesy; that is to say, they will follow the new category of Ambassadors and High Commissioners."



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

Following is the text of a statement issued to the Press by the United States Department of State at the conclusion of a meeting on December 10, 1948, with the representatives of the parties to the Brussels treaty and Canada:

"The Acting Secretary of State this afternoon conferred with the Ambassadors of Belgium, Canada, France, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and the Minister of Luxembourg in a continuation of the talks, begun in July, on security problems of common interest in relation to the Senate resolution of June 11, 1948. The conversations had been recessed in September to give the Governments an opportunity to consider the tentative views which had been developed. The resumed conversations are expected to continue for some time and no information concerning their substance will be made public until such time as decisions may be reached."

TEMPORARY DIVERSION OF NIAGARA POWER EXCHANGE OF NOTES

The Department of External Affairs announced on December 23, 1948 that notes had been exchanged between Canada and the United States providing for temporary emergency diversions of water for power purposes from the Niagara area.

The notes provide for the diversion above the falls of 4,000 cubic feet per second, as arranged in the exchange of notes between the two Governments on May 3, 1944, through the hydro-electric plants located along the Canadian side of the Niagara River, and the additional diversion of 2,500 cubic feet per second, during the non-navigation season only, through the Welland Ship Canal for use in the DeCew Falls power plant near St. Catharines. The diversion of the 2,500 cubic feet was recently requested by Canada at the instance of the Hyrdo-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to alleviate the serious power shortage in Southern Ontario.

In view of the emergency power situation in Ontario, the agreement will be operative provisionally as of December 23, 1948 with the understanding that it will enter into force definitively when approved by the United States Senate and if rejected by that body, the agreement will thereupon terminate and the diversion of water provided therein be discontinued.

Note of December 23, 1948 from the Canadian Ambassador to the United States to the Acting Secretary of State of the United States:

"I have the honour to refer to the exchanges of notes of May 20th, 1941, and October 27th and November 27th, 1941, regarding emergency diversions of water for power purposes from the Niagara River, and to conversations that recently have taken place between officials of the Governments of Canada and the United States of America regarding the critical power shortage in Southern Ontario.

"In view of the urgent need for additional power in Ontario and of the fact that there are existing hydroelectric facilities on the Canadian side of the Niagara River to use additional water, the Government of Canada hopes that the Government of the United States of America will permit the following temporary diversions:

- "1. The temporary diversion above the falls for power purposes of 4,000 cubic feet per second, in terms of daily aggregate, as provided in the notes exchanged between the two Governments on May 3rd, 1944, through the hydroelectric plants located along the Canadian side of of the Niagara River.
- "2. The temporary additional diversion of 2,500 cubic feet per second, in terms of daily aggregate, during the non-navigation season, through the Welland Ship Canal for use in the DeCew Falls power plant near St. Catharines.

"These diversions of water for power purposes shall be subject to the following conditions:

- "1. They shall terminate not later than April 15th, 1951.
- "2. They shall be reviewed periodically, as are the arrangements effected by the exchanges of notes referred to above.

"3. They shall be used only through the existing hydroelectric facilities and shall not involve the construction of any new facilities."

Note of December 23, 1948 from the Acting Secretary of State of the United States to the Canadian Ambassador to the United States:

"I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States of America concurs in the proposals set forth in your note of December 23rd, 1948, and that it is willing to permit the diversions of water under the conditions stated in your note and on the basis that the diversions will not create any vested interest in the use of such amounts of water.

"The Government of the United States of America considers that your note and this reply thereto shall be regarded as an agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada concerning this matter. In view of the emergency power situation to which you refer in your note, the Government of the United States of America will consider the said agreement to be operative provisionally as of today's date, with the understanding that this agreement shall enter into force definitively when approved by the Senate of the United States of America and if rejected by that body the agreement shall thereupon terminate and the diversion of these waters provided therein shall be discontinued."

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APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

New Appointment

Mr. V. C. Moore was appointed to the Department on November 30, and posted to the Economic Division as a Foreign Service Officer.

Transfers

Mr. Justice E. S. McDougall, who has been with the International Military Tribunal for the trial of Major Far Eastern War Criminals, Tokyo, Japan, returned to Canada December 11, 1948.

Mr. Jean Fournier has returned from duty at the National Defence College, Kingston, and is now on loan to the Office of the Privy Council.

Mr. J. M. Teakles is on duty at the National Defence College in Kingston.

Mr. K. C. Brown has been posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, to Ottawa. He arrived in Ottawa December 16, 1948.

Trade and Commerce

Mr. W. D. Wallace, Assistant Commercial Secretary at Washington, has been transferred to Lima, Peru, to replace temporarily, Mr. J. C. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary at Lima, who is returning to Canada on Home Leave early in the Spring.

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APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull, Minister of Cuba, returned from a visit to Cuba and resumed charge of the Legation on December 1.

His Excellency Liu Chieh, Ambassador of China, returned from Paris where he attended the General Assembly of the United Nations; he resumed charge of the Embassy, on December 21.

New Appointments

Wing Commander S. G. Birch, Assistant Air Force Adviser, Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, November 25.

Emin Boysan, Assistant Commercial Attaché, Embassy of Turkey, December 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Clarkin, Assistant Military Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, December 2.

Commodore Antonio Vasquez del Mercado,

Naval Attaché, Embassy of Mexico, December 17.

Major Joseph Hanus, Military and Air Attaché, Legation of Czechoslovakia, December 2.

Quentin R. Bates, Second Secretary and Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, December 7.

Henry R. Zoelly, Second Secretary, Legation of Switzerland, December 13.

Departures

Group Captain M. W. S. Robinson, Assistant Air Force Adviser, Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, November 25.

Rear Admiral Ignacio Garcia Jurado, Naval Attaché, Embassy of Mexico, December 17.

Walter E. A. Jaeggi, Second Secretary, Legation of Switzerland, December 31.

CONSULAR

Isidore Sembinelli, Vice Consul of Switzerland at Toronto, has been promoted to the rank of Consul and will assume charge of the Consulate of Switzerland in that city upon the resignation of John Oertly, Honorary Consul, December 31.

Provisional recognition was granted to

Lai Shi-Chen as Consul of China at Vancouver, December 4.

Chin Tieh-Chang as Vice Consul of China at Vancouver, December 4.

Teh Chuan Yu as Vice Consul of China at Toronto, December 4.

Harold F. Fishleigh as Honorary Vice Consul of Spain at Toronto, December 14, succeeding Colonel F. Robins, deceased.

Archibald E. Gray as Consul General of the United States of America at Halifax, December 23. He was previously Consul in that city.

Isidore Sembinelli as Consul of Switzerland at Toronto, December 28.

Departures

Bernard Gotlieb, Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, December 7.

VISITS OF FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICIALS

Mr. St. Laurent gave a dinner at the Country Club on December 11 on the occasion of the completion of negotiations for the union of Newfoundland and Canada.

Mr. C. T. de Water, personal representative of the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, visited Ottawa from December 13 to 20.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The full delegations for earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of the External Affairs Monthly Bulletin.

Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations

New York—January 6 and thereafter periodically. Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

United Nations Security Council

(Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948). New York—January 7 (first meeting in 1948 and continu-

ously thereafter)—Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations. (The Security Council held its meetings in Paris during the Third Session of the General Assembly).

United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments

(As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948. New York—January 12 (first meeting in 1948 and periodically thereafter)—Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations.

International Telecommunications Union, Provisional Frequency Board

Geneva—January 15 and continuously thereafter. C. J. Acton, Department of Transport. (The International Telecommunications Union is a specialized agency of the United Nations.)

Sub-Committee of the Joint Maritime Commission of the ILO

Geneva—November 29-December 3. V. C. Phelan, Department of Labour. (This sub-committee considered what further action might be taken to facilitate ratification of the nine conventions concerning seamen adopted in 1946).

Governing Body of the International Labour Organization

(107th Session)—Geneva—November 29-December 10. Paul Coté, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour; P. E.

Renaud, Canadian Legation, Berne, Switzerland; A. L. Brown, Department of Labour. (The Governing Body is responsible for the administration of I.L.O.).

Study Group on European Customs Union

Brussels—December 6. B. Macdonald (observer), Canadian Embassy, Brussels. (This group is studying the economic feasibility of a European Customs Union).

Executive Committee, International Refugee Organization

Rome—December 7. Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy (Chairman); Mr. O. Cormier, Overseas Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources. Advisers: J. L. Anfossi, Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources; Dr. A. M. Savoie, Dr. M. J. M. La Salle, Department of National Health and Welfare (all of Rome).



MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS PLACE A WREATH ON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER IN PARIS

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BY CANADA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for an additional temporary diversion of water in the Niagara area for power purposes. Signed at Washington, December 23, 1948.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

Treaty Series, 1947, No. 35: Agreement relating to the resolution of conflicting claims to German enemy assets. Signed at Brussels, December 5, 1947.

Treaty Series, 1947, No. 38: Protocol amending the International Accord on

German-owned patents of July 27, 1946. Signed at London, July 17, 1947.

Canadian Representatives Abroad and British Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada, December 15.

NOTE ON PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Department distributes abroad publications on Canadian affairs; it distributes in Canada publications on Canadian policy in the field of external relations.

Except where otherwise indicated, printed publications in both English and French may be obtained free by writing to the King's Printer, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. Where the price is indicated the publication may be obtained from the same source. "Reference Material" may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

Periodical Publications

External Affairs. A monthly bulletin providing reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department (\$1.00 per year, Students 50c.).

Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. An annual report of the Department's activities. Canada and the United States, 10c.; other countries, 15c.

Occasional Publications.

Canada from Sea to Sea. An illustrated booklet written in popular style. (25c.)

Canada Spreads its Wings. An illustrated booklet on the development of Canadian aviation. (Distributed in Canada by the Department of Transport.)

Conference Series.

Reports in this series deal with the proceedings of certain conferences in which Canada has participated.

No. 1, *Canada at the United Nations, 1948.* (Canada and the United States, 50c.; other countries, 60c.).

Treaty Series.

These publications give the text of international agreements concluded between Canada and the Governments of other countries. (Canada and the United States, 25c.; other countries, 30c.).

Canadian Representatives Abroad and Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada. These lists are revised at frequent intervals. (Canada and the United States, 25c.; other countries, 30c.).

Reference Material

The following material is distributed abroad only:

Daily Airmail Bulletin. A summary of current Canadian news.

Canadian Weekly Bulletin. A survey of the week's news in Canada.

Informaciones Canadienses. Items of current Canadian news printed in Spanish for use in Latin America.

Reprints. Articles on Canada, reprinted from various sources.

Fact Sheets. Concise factual information on Canada for the use of teachers and students.

The following publications are distributed both in Canada and abroad:

Reference Papers—on subjects of current interest.

Biographies—of prominent Canadians, such as representatives abroad and delegates to international conferences.

Statements and Speeches. Full texts of official statements on matters relating to external policy.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations Documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those Documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for the United Nations Publications—the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto.

These publications and the other documents which are not printed will shortly be placed in certain Canadian universities designated as depositories for United Nations documents. In the meantime, the inquiries about the latter category of documents might be addressed to Ryerson Press or to the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. Where a particular document is to be obtained from some other place, this fact is noted in the information under that title.

1. *Letter dated November 1, 1948, from the Permanent Representative of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting the Annual Report of the Yugoslav Army Military Government on the Administration of the Yugoslavian Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste*; November 4, 1948; 80 pp.; mimeo.
2. *Resolutions Adopted by the Trusteeship Council during its Third Session from June 16 to August 5, 1948*; 7 pp.; printed, 10c.
3. *The Report from the Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian Administration*; October 31, 1948; 85 pp.; mimeo.
Annex IV to the report (above); October 31; 82 pages; mimeo.
4. *Report on Nutrition and Health Aspects in six UNICEF countries in Europe by Dr. H. F. Helmholtz and Dr. J. M. Latsky*; (International Children's Emergency Fund); October 15, 1948; 53 pp.; mimeo.
5. *Report on Financial Arrangements to facilitate the trade of the countries of the ECAFE region* (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East); October 26, 1948; 19 pp.; mimeo.
6. *List of Statistical Publications received by the ECAFE Secretariat* (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East); October 26, 1948; 19 pp.; mimeo.
7. *Report and Recommendations for Industrial Development by the Industrial Development Working Party* (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East); October 31, 1948; 58 pp.; mimeo.
7. *Annex A Study on Fuel and Power*; October 26, 1948; 62 pp.; mimeo.
Annex C Fertilizers and Agricultural Requisites; November 8; 6 pp.; mimeo.
Annex E Study on Textiles; November 5, 1948; 47 pp.; mimeo.

Annex F Study on Heavy Engineering Industries; October 31; 10 pp.; mimeo.

Annex G Study on Financial Requirements for Reconstruction and Development; November 8, 1948; 14 pp.; mimeo.

8. *Report of the Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Tanganyika under British Administration*; November 8, 1948; 205 pp.; mimeo. *Petitions annexed to the report (above)*; November 8, 1948; 138 pp.; mimeo.
9. *Fourth Interim Report to the Security Council of the Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question*; November 15, 1948; 138 pp.; mimeo.
10. *First part of the Report of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, Volume 1*; August, 1948; 47 pp.; 60c.; *First Part . . . Vol. 2. Annexes 1 to 8*; August, 1948; 99 pp.; \$1.50.
11. *Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly for the period July 16, 1947, to July 15, 1948*; 144 pp.; printed, \$1.50.
12. *Non-Governmental Organizations; Background Paper No. 45 of the Department of Public Information Research Section*; November 15, 1948; 42 pp.; mimeo.
13. *Report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly, August 18, 1947, to August 29, 1948*; September, 1948; 87 pp.; 90c.
14. *United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information—Replies to Request for Information—Reply of the French Government*; December 2, 1948; 56 pp.; mimeo.
Reply of Turkish Government; December 3, 1948; 30 pp.; mimeo.
Reply of the Mexican Government; December 7, 1948; 12 pp.; mimeo.
Reply of the Argentine Government; December 7, 1948; 22 pp.; mimeo.
Reply of the Iranian Government; December 2, 1948; 34 pp.; mimeo.

PRESS RELEASES

Composition of the Canadian Delegation to the meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) at Lake Success, November 30. (November 26, No. 90).

Arrangements for the return of Canadians to Canada by air from China. (December 3, No. 91.)

Claims for restitution of identifiable property in the United States zone of occupation of Germany. (December 6, No. 92.)

Recruitment of Foreign Service Officers for the Department of External Affairs. (December 15, No. 93.)

Precedence of High Commissioners at Ottawa. (December 20, No. 94.)

Names of Canadians aboard first plane scheduled to leave China for Canada December 20. (December 21, No. 95.)

Notes exchanged between Canada and the United States providing for temporary emergency diversions of water for power purposes from the Niagara area. (December 23, No. 96.)

De facto recognition by the Canadian Government of the State of Israel. (December 24, No. 97.)

Registration of Polish securities held by Canadians. (December 27, No. 98.)

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

No. 48/61—"Statement on Palestine," by Mr. L. B. Pearson.

No. 48/62—Address by Mr. Hume Wrong at Statesville, N.C., on December 6, 1948.

No. 48/63—"Statement on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," by Mr. L. B. Pearson.

No. 48/64—Statements by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent and Mr. A. J. Walsh at the Concluding Plenary Session of the Meetings between Delegates from Newfoundland and Canada.

No. 48/65—"Application of Israel for Membership in the United Nations"; speeches by Mr. L. B. Pearson and Mr. R. G. Riddell.



CANADIAN POSTS ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Palace Hotel)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida President Wilson)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (No. 3 Ping Tsang Hsiang)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Acting Trade Commissioner...	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris xvi (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (Post Office Box 400)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Malayan Union.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
Newfoundland.....	High Commissioner.....	St. John's (Circular Road)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Acting Trade Commissioner...	Karachi (Post Office Box 531)
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza San Martin)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo Fonseca, 103-4)
Sweden.....	Commercial Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)

CANADIAN POSTS ABROAD—*Concluded*

Country	Designation	Address
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port-of-Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayrançi Baglari, Kavaklıdere)
Union of South Africa.	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
“ “	Acting Commercial Secretary..	Cape Town (South African Mutual Building)
“ “	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Buildings)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	Ambassador.....	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
“ “	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martin's Bank Bldg.)
“ “	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
“ “	Trade Commissioner	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 3320, 630 Fifth Avenue)
“ “	Permanent Representative....	Geneva (Hotel de la Paix)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
“ “	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
“ “	Consul-General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
“ “	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
“ “	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
“ “	Consul-General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
“ “	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange St.)
“ “	Consul-General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul-General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Garasaninovaso)



External Affairs



Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol. I

February, 1949

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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS is issued monthly in English and French by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. It provides reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department. Any material in this publication may be reproduced. Citation of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS as the source would be appreciated. Subscription rates: ONE DOLLAR per year (Students, FIFTY CENTS) post free. Remittances, payable to the Receiver General of Canada, should be sent to the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

GREAT LAKES—ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY AND POWER PROJECT

FROM the Straits of Belle Isle, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence System extends inland for 2,225 miles: about one eighth of the distance around the world at the latitude of Cornwall, Ontario. The western end of the system in Canada, at Fort William, is at the very heart of the continent, nearly half way between Cape Breton and the Pacific.

Navigation Potentialities

From the earliest history of colonization in North America, the St. Lawrence System has provided a valuable navigation route. Its potentialities have been developed down through the centuries until at present the route is navigable over most of its length to large-size, deep-draft vessels. From the mouth of the Gulf, there is no serious obstacle to navigation for the 1000 miles to Montreal, channels being dredged to a minimum depth of 32½ feet. Upstream for the next 115 miles, however, navigation is limited by the controlling 14-foot depth in the 35 miles of existing Canadian canals along the north shore of the River.

Through the Thousand Islands Section, the Welland Canal, the connecting channels between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, there is a channel depth of 25 feet (21 feet in the upbound channels in the Upper Lakes) capable of being increased to 27 feet by dredging only. Existing locks have a depth of 30 feet over the sills and would require no alteration. A continuous 27-foot navigation route throughout the entire Great Lakes-St. Lawrence System would require the completion of 40 miles of canals, with 7 locks and 8 movable bridges, in the all-Canadian and International Rapids Sections, and channel dredging only in various sections from the Thousand Islands to the Head of the Lakes.

The physical features of the St. Lawrence System and the existing and proposed navigation works are shown in tabular form on the attached chart.

Power Potentialities

The chart also gives an indication of the hydro-electric power potentialities of the system. From Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, there is a total drop of more than 600 feet. Lake Superior pours an average volume of 71,000 cubic feet per second into Lake Huron, and the volume of outflow increases through the length of the system until, at Lachine, there is an average flow of 262,000 cubic feet per second. If all power developments which now appear economically feasible were completed, the system could produce approximately 8,000,000 horsepower of hydro-electric energy for use in Canada and the United States. Only a little more than one-third of the hydro-electric power potential of the system has been developed. Joint development by Canada and the United States, in the International Rapids Section, could add 1,100,000 horsepower to the power production of each country. In addition about 2¼ million horsepower remain to be developed for Canadian use, when required, in the all-Canadian Soulanges and Lachine Sections.

History of Negotiations

The recent history of Canada-United States negotiations begins about the end of the last century. It should be mentioned, however, that the piecemeal development of the St. Lawrence System began centuries ago and that important navigation improvements were being carried out on the Canadian side during most of the last century. In 1895, agitation for the improvement of inland waterways resulted in the appointment by Canada and the United States of Commissions of Inquiry, even before the completion by Canada of the 14-foot navigation system from Montreal to the Upper Lakes in 1900. In 1912, the Canadian Government decided to undertake the construction of a new Welland Canal (completed in 1932) which would eventually form an essential link in a projected deep water navigation route. Proposals for further joint Canada-United States consideration were cut short by the first World War, but were renewed after it and resulted in a decade of extensive studies and investigations during the 1920's. These, in turn, led to the signing by Canada and the United States of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Treaty in 1932. In 1934, this Treaty failed to receive the two-thirds affirmative vote in the United States Senate required for ratification. The subject was not completely dropped, however, and studies instituted a few years later finally led to the signing of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Agreement on March 19, 1941. Since that time, various unsuccessful attempts have been made in the United States to secure Congressional approval for the Agreement.

Provisions of 1941 Agreement

The 1941 Agreement provides: (a) for the construction of the remaining links of a 27-foot waterway from the head of the Great Lakes to Montreal; (b) for a combined power-navigation scheme in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, the power to be developed in a controlled, single-stage project with an installed capacity of 2,200,000 horsepower; (c) for the preservation of the scenic value of Niagara Falls, combined with the increased development of power at Niagara; (d) for stabilizing the situation regarding diversions of water from the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence System; and (e) for the use, for power purposes, of waters which may be diverted into the Great Lakes System from other watersheds, such use being granted to the country making the diversions.

Although the 1941 Agreement has never received the approval of the United States Congress and the Canadian Parliament, it can still be approved by these legislative bodies and brought into force by the exchange of ratifications.

It is unlikely that the Agreement will be approved in the exact terms in which it was originally signed. Measures introduced in the United States Congress in recent years, designed to give approval to the agreement, have contained certain important reservations and new suggestions.

Conditions Proposed

A measure introduced in the United States House of Representatives at the beginning of January, 1949, would give approval to the 1941 Agreement on condition that:

1. The Canadian Parliament would also approve the Agreement.

2. The Canadian Government would agree to the elimination of Article VII of the Agreement. (It is contended that this Article, extending perpetual navigation rights in boundary waters, should be dealt with by separate treaty.)
3. The Canadian Government would agree to the elimination of Article VIII, section (c). (This section deals with the question of unilateral diversions of water from the Great Lakes System by either country, and would provide for a procedure of arbitration in case of damage resulting from such diversion.)
4. The Canadian Government would agree to the elimination of Article IX. (This Article would amend the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 with respect to the diversion of water at Niagara for power purposes. It is contended that this should be dealt with by separate treaty.)
5. The Canadian Government would agree to the principle of self-liquidation of the deep water navigation work on the St. Lawrence River authorized by the Agreement and the approving measure. (On April 24, 1947, the Secretary of State for External Affairs stated in the House of Commons that the Canadian Government had agreed in principle to the proposal to make the waterway self-liquidating by toll charges, "subject to the conclusion of arrangements satisfactory to both Governments for the implementation of this principle.")



The Long Sault Rapids

(N.F.B. Photo)

Effect of Conditions

The inclusion of these or other alterations or reservations in an approving measure adopted by the United States Congress would not, in itself, affect the status of the Agreement. For the Agreement to be effective and binding between the two countries, under International Law, it would of course be necessary for the Canadian Government to approve and ratify any changes put forward by the United States Government.

Furthermore, it need not necessarily follow from the inclusion of such reservations that the features of the over-all St. Lawrence problem, which are to be deleted, have thereby ceased to be regarded as important. On the contrary, the United States Government has made it clear, that in its view, each of these features should be subject to special agreement.

Work Required Under Agreement

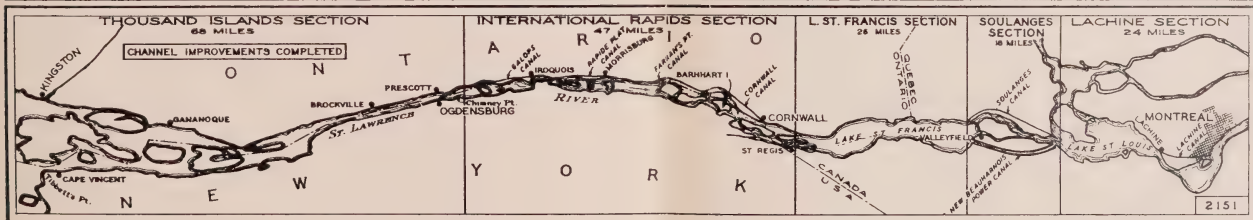
At this point it may be of interest to consider, in some detail, the actual work which would be undertaken if the 1941 Agreement received the approval of the legislative bodies of Canada and the United States.

In the Upper Lakes, channel dredging would be required to provide a minimum depth of 27 feet over the entire navigation route. This work would be the responsibility of the United States.

Between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, Canada would be responsible for dredging work in the Welland Canal to increase the minimum depth from 25 feet to 27 feet.

The principal engineering works of the controlled single-stage project planned for the International Rapids Section, above Cornwall, Ontario, are the following:

1. A control dam in the vicinity of Iroquois Point.
2. A dam in the Long Sault Rapids at the head of Barnhart Island; and two power houses, one on either side of the international boundary, at the foot of Barnhart Island.
3. A side canal, with one lock on the United States mainland to carry navigation around the control dam; and a side canal, with one guard gate and two locks, on the United States mainland south of Barnhart Island, to carry navigation from above the main Long Sault Dam to the river south of Cornwall Island.
4. Dykes, where necessary, on the United States and Canadian sides of the boundary to retain the pool level above the Long Sault Dam.
5. A channel enlargement from the head of Galop Island to below Lotus Island.
6. A channel enlargement between Lotus Island and the control dam, and from above Point Three Points to below Ogden Island.
7. The necessary railroad and highway modifications on either side of the international boundary.
8. The necessary works to permit the continuance of the 14-foot navigation on the Canadian side around the control dam and from the pool above the Long Sault Dam to connect with the existing Cornwall Canal.



In the Lake St. Francis Section, a distance of 26 miles from the foot of Cornwall Island to the foot of Lake St. Francis, the provision of a 27-foot channel would mean the removal of eight projecting points and the excavation of a channel 2,000 feet in length opposite the village of Lancaster.

In the Soulanges Section, an 18-mile stretch between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, it would be necessary to dredge an entrance channel from deep water in Lake St. Francis to the entrance of the Beauharnois Power Canal, and to excavate one short side canal, with locks, to pass shipping from the Power Canal to Lake St. Louis. Two fixed bridges over the Power Canal would be replaced by movable bridges, a total of four movable bridges being required in this Section.

The Lachine Section, extending from deep water at the head of Lake St. Louis to Montreal Harbour, is the subject of a report by a Board of Engineers appointed in 1947. The Board's report was released by the Minister of Transport late in 1948, and includes several alternative schemes of development which would provide the necessary navigation improvements, with or without concurrent power development.

Cost of Project

When the 1941 Agreement was concluded, the total cost of the project was estimated at \$544,059,000, including the cost of those works already completed. Canada's share of this cost was estimated at \$264,003,000, which included the \$131,900,000 already spent on the Welland Canal. Costs have, of course, increased considerably since 1941. The work of revising estimates and keeping them up-to-date has been continuing in both Canada and the United States. The estimates on the Lachine Section, released at the end of 1948, are an example of this type of work. At the time of writing, however, estimates for all phases of the St. Lawrence project are not available.

Provincial Participation

Another cost factor, from the Canadian point of view, is the extent of provincial participation in the project. In 1941, an Agreement was entered into by the Governments of Canada and Ontario, under which Ontario agreed to pay \$64,125,000 for the Ontario share of the hydro-electric power development in the International Rapids Section. (This figure did not include the purchase and installation of power machinery and equipment, which was to be Ontario's responsibility.) If the project were now to go forward, new arrangements would have to be concluded between the Canadian and Ontario Governments. In connection with the all-Canadian section of the project, the Canadian Government offered, in 1941, to pay the Government of Quebec \$7,972,550 for the facilities already constructed in the Beauharnois development which would be used as an integral part of the deep waterway.

Developments During 1948

On February 27, 1948, the United States Senate re-committed Senate Joint Resolution 111 to its Foreign Relations Committee. This was the most recent measure designed to approve the 1941 Agreement, and the Senate's action removed any possibility that the Agreement would be approved during the life of the existing Congress.

GREAT LAKES — ST. LAWRENCE BASIN DEVELOPMENT
NAVIGATION FEATURES

Section	Total Length Ft. William to Belle Isle Miles	Average diff. in level Ft.	Average flow C.F.S.	Existing		Navigation Works		Proposed			
				Canal Miles	Minimum Depth Ft.	Locks No.	Movable Bridges No.	Canal Miles	Minimum Depth Ft.	Locks No.	Movable Bridges (a) No.
Upper Lakes Channels											
Lake Superior	258.0	23	71,000	1.6	Downbound = 25 ft. Upbound = 21 ft.	1 (b)	1	1.6	27	1 (b)	1
St. Mary's River	63.0										
Lake Huron	219.0										
St. Clair River	39.0										
Lake St. Clair	18.0										
Detroit River	32.0	3									
Lake Erie	219.0										
Niagara River			194,000								
Welland Ship Canal	27.6	326		27.6	25	8	20	27.6		8	20
Lake Ontario	155.4										
St. Lawrence River (to Montreal)											
Thousand Isd.	68.0	1	237,000	12.0 (c)	27	7 (d)	3 (e)	11.2		3	2
Int. Rapids	47.0	92			14						
Lake St. Francis	26.0	1			14					2	4
Soulanges	18.0	83	241,500	14.7	14	5	8	15.5		2	2
Lachine	24.0	46	262,000	8.7	14	5	11	11.2	35		
Lower St. Lawrence & Gulf	1,011.0	23			32.5						
TOTALS	2,225.0	603		64.6		26	43	67.1		16	29

Notes: — (a) Bridges — Service Bridges at Locks not included.

(b) Only 1 lock at "Sault" is required to overcome the lift of 23 feet but there are 4 locks available on U.S. Side and 1 on the Canadian Side.

(c) (d) (e) Figures shown are for downbound route only. On upbound route there are 11.5 miles additional canal, 4 more locks and 2 more bridges.

Minimum Lock Dimensions on completion of Deep Waterway will be 80 ft. wide — 860 ft. long — 30 ft. depth of water on sills.

A few weeks later, Governor Dewey of New York State, and Premier Drew of Ontario announced that their governments were prepared to undertake full power development in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence river at their own expense, leaving navigation development — which could be integrated with the proposed power development — for later agreement between the two federal Governments. The plan was that the Power Authority of the State of New York and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario would seek an order of approval for the undertaking from the International Joint Commission, under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. The New York and Ontario applications were submitted to the United States State Department and the Canadian Department of External Affairs in July, 1948. The New York Power Authority also made application to the United States Federal Power Commission for a license to carry out its part of the project, and hearings on this application were held in October. In December, the United States Administration decided not to approve the separate power plan, but to urge Congress to approve the combined navigation and power project. Since the new session of Congress opened at the beginning of January, 1949, President Truman has on three different occasions urged the approval of the combined project.

Supporters' Arguments

Those who support the waterway and power project argue that greatly increased economic development would result from its completion. In the past, transportation has been one of the basic economic problems on this continent, and the improvement of the natural advantages of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence System has gone far towards resolving some of the difficulties in this field. The successive deepening of the various canals in the system has regularly been followed by an increased flow of goods, taking advantage of the resulting transportation economies. It is argued that the deepening of the present 14-foot canals in the lower part of the system, to accomodate economical deep-draft vessels, would result in a similar development. Industrially, the joint development of power and navigation would encourage expansion and development in tributary area, and indirectly throughout a large part of Canada and the United States.

Iron Ore Discoveries

A new and important factor in current consideration of the St. Lawrence project, and one which has secured influential backing for the project in the United States, is the discovery of very large reserves of high-grade iron ore in the Quebec-Labrador region. It is claimed that the most economical route for this ore would be via the deepened waterway to Cleveland and other Great Lakes ports.

Defence Considerations

The project has also been receiving recent consideration from the standpoint of defence. The arguments in favour of it are many: a short, protected route from the heart of the continent to overseas ports; greater industrial development in the less vulnerable inland areas; greater dispersal of facilities vital to the industrial defence potential; greatly enlarged facilities for the construction of naval and merchant shipping. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, United States-Canada, has on more than one occasion recommended the early completion of the waterway and power project.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WATERWAY IN NATIONAL DEFENCE

MR. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, speaking at Sault Ste. Marie on January 11, 1948 discussed the place of the St. Lawrence Waterways in our national defence.

Mr. Claxton recalled that, during the darkest days of the war, President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King worked out again an agreement for the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterways. "The project was advocated", Mr. Claxton continued," as a great contribution to the peaceful life and trade of this continent and it was planned as a definite line of communication for the defence of our continent.

"If it were desirable in 1941 that we should construct the waterways for purposes of transportation and for power, recent events have shown that it is even more desirable today; if it were desirable to proceed with the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterways for purposes of defence in 1941, nothing that has happened since has in any way diminished that need.

"In the interest of National Defence and International Security the St. Lawrence Waterways project should be started as soon as possible and pressed to completion.

Urgent Priority

"General economic benefits, transportation and communication, power and iron-ore are reasons which give the completion of the St. Lawrence urgent priority in joint defence. Let us examine each of these.

1. The completion of the waterways system, like every other major development of transportation and power, would lead to the expansion of the civilian economy and any expansion in the industrial and economic potential which in peacetime leads to prosperity and a higher standard of living, also leads to an increased ability to arm ourselves for our own defence. Here in this home of steel, there is no need to remind you of what Hanson Baldwin said, that it was 'The factories of America, the industrial know-how of America and the mechanical competence of America . . . that won the war.'

2. In modern war the lines of communication stretch all the way from the battlefield to the factories and the full use of the St. Lawrence would bring resources of the interior of our continent closer to any possible fighting front; it would permit the more effective mobilization of the industrial potential of the continent; it would make possible the construction of all but the largest vessels in the industrial centres of the Great Lakes; it would provide a means of transportation alternative to the railways.

3. We saw in the last war how important an element was water power. You may remember how it led us in 1942 to build at Arvida a plant bigger than Boulder Dam in a little more than a year. The United States and Canada need the full power potential of the St. Lawrence now.

4. The completion of the waterways would make it possible for the great resources of iron ore in northern Quebec and Labrador to be made safely available to the smelters of Canada and the United States.

Before Defence Board

"This matter has already received the attention of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. Ordinarily, its recommendations are not made public, but this was of such interest that the recommendation of the Board in May 1947, was put in evidence by General Marshall at a Congressional hearing. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Defence of the United States, gave evidence of the need for the project.

"In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Governments of the United States and of Canada, accepting the advice of their principal military and civilian advisers, are pressing for authority to proceed with the completion of the St. Lawrence waterways as a combined power and navigation project in the interests of prosperity in peace and security in war."



AIR POLLUTION: REFERENCE TO JOINT COMMISSION

THE Department of External Affairs announced on January 12 that the Governments of Canada and the United States had agreed on terms of reference to the International Joint Commission requesting it to investigate complaints of air pollution along the International Boundary in the vicinity of Detroit and Windsor.

The terms of reference request the Commission to investigate complaints that vessels passing through the Detroit River are causing the pollution of air in the vicinity of those two cities. The reference also requests the Commission to ascertain other major factors which might be contributing to this air pollution by the discharge of smoke, soot and fly ash in quantities sufficient to be detrimental to the public health, safety and general welfare of citizens.

The reference, which is made under the provisions of Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty signed January 11, 1909, asks the Commission to conduct inquiries and to report to the two Governments upon a number of questions, and also calls for recommendations as to remedial or preventive works which may be considered necessary to prevent pollution of the air in the vicinity of the International Boundary.



OBSERVATIONS ON THE TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS IN JAPAN

THE International Military Tribunal for the Far East, (I.M.T.F.E.) which was the Japanese counterpart of the Nuremberg Court, was established in virtue of four documents: the Cairo Declaration, the Potsdam Declaration, the Instrument of Surrender, and the Agreement of the Moscow Conference of December 26, 1945.

At Cairo it was agreed "to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan"; at Potsdam it was further determined that "there must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest . . . We do not intend that the Japanese people shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners". The Instrument of Surrender subjects the Emperor and the Japanese Government to the authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, (SCAP). At the Moscow Conference it was agreed that, "The Supreme Commander shall issue all orders for the implementation of the terms of surrender, the occupation and control of Japan".

Special Proclamation

On January 19, 1946, a special proclamation of SCAP citing the authority of the above mentioned international agreements, established the I.M.T.F.E. On the same day the charter of the Tribunal was approved by SCAP, setting forth the constitution, jurisdiction and functions of the tribunal. On February 15, 1946 the Supreme Commander issued an order appointing nine members of the Tribunal to be nominated, one by each of the Allied Powers. (This number was increased by an amendment of the charter to eleven, that is to say, all the powers represented on the Far Eastern Commission). SCAP appointed from among these eleven the President of the Tribunal, Sir William Webb, Representative of Australia. Canada was represented by Mr. Justice E. S. McDougall. The other members of the Tribunal were: China—Mr. Justice Ju-Ao-Mei; France—Mr. Justice H. Bernard; India—Mr. Justice R. B. Pal; United Kingdom—Lord Patrick; Netherlands—Mr. Justice B. V. A. Roling; New Zealand—Mr. Justice E. H. Northcroft; The Philippines—Mr. Justice D. Jaranilla; U.S.S.R.—Maj. Gen. of Justice I. M. Zaryanov; United States—Mr. Justice Higgins, subsequently replaced by Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer.

Policy Decision

The Far Eastern Commission passed a policy decision on April 3, 1946 on the subject, "Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East", which set forth the principles by which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should be guided in apprehending and trying not only the so-called major war criminals, viz. those charged with "planning, preparing or waging a war of aggression . . . in violation of international treaties", but those commonly referred to as minor war criminals, those charged with violation of the laws and customs of war. The Charter of the I.M.T.F.E. was amended on April 26, 1946, to conform with this policy decision.

The eleven nations were requested to name associate prosecutors to assist the Chief of Counsel, Mr. Joseph B. Keenan of the United States. The Canadian prosecutor was Brigadier H. G. Nolan, K.C.

Unlike the rules followed at Nuremberg, the I.M.T.F.E. allowed the Japanese accused to be represented by U. S. attorneys as well as their own counsel. All the accused took advantage of this ruling.

On April 29, 1946, twenty-eight Japanese leaders (see Appendix, page 22) were indicted on fifty-five counts. The original indictment charged the accused with conspiring to have Japan wage aggressive war, and with the responsibility for wholesale atrocities against prisoners-of-war and civilians. After deliberation, the Tribunal eventually reduced to ten the number of counts on which a verdict could be given. The accused were arraigned on May 3, 1946, when all entered a plea of not guilty. The prosecution opened its case on June 4, 1946, and hearings of the case continued, with sundry recesses, until April 16, 1948, when the court adjourned for the Tribunal to prepare its judgment.

Court's Judgment

The court was reconvened on November 4, 1948, to hear the verdict and judgment. Individual verdicts and sentences were read on the closing day, November 12. All defendants were found guilty either in part or in whole as charged under various counts and the following were the sentences: sentenced to death by hanging: Doihara, Itagaki, Muto, Kimura, Matsui, Hirota, and Tojo. (Hirota was the only civilian in this group). Sentenced to life imprisonment: Araki, Hashimoto, Hata, Hoshino, Hiranuma, Kaya, Kido, Koiso, Minami, Oka, Oshima, Sato, Shimada, Shiratori, Suzuki, and Umezu. Togo was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment from the date of arraignment and Shigemitsu to 7 years from the same date.

Majority Decision

Judgment and sentences were determined by majority decision of the eleven judges. The judges from the Netherlands and France entered partially dissenting opinions, while the Indian judge entered a completely dissenting opinion, in which he gave it as his view that none of the defendants should have been found guilty and that the Tribunal itself was not properly constituted to try the accused. The Australian judge, Sir William Webb, while not dissenting from the majority judgment, entered a brief personal opinion in which he stated that he was not in favour of the capital sentence, partly because of the advanced age of some of the defendants. As an additional reason he stated that he regarded the Emperor as the ringleader in the conspiracy, but he had not been placed in the dock since he was granted immunity by the Allied powers for political reasons. The French and Chinese judges made statements expressing the view that the Emperor should have been indicted. Dissenting and concurring opinions of individual judges were not read in open court, as were the judgment and sentences.

Execution of Sentences

On November 22, General MacArthur, in accordance with the directive from the Far Eastern Commission, summoned the representatives of the eleven powers

in Tokyo to consult and advise with him on the sentences. He was empowered to reduce any sentences as he saw fit but not to increase their severity. On November 24 he announced that he was satisfied that the verdicts were fair and that he "could conceive of no judicial process where greater safeguard was made to evolve justice". Accordingly, he made no changes in the sentences. Counsel for two who were sentenced to death, Doihara and Hirota, sent appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, which agreed to entertain the appeals on December 16. The Supreme Court, voting 6 to 1 on December 20, decided it had no jurisdiction over the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Execution of sentence was carried out upon the seven condemned to death on the morning of December 23, 1948.

TRIBUNAL COMPARED WITH NUREMBERG

In procedure this Tribunal differed noticeably from Nuremberg. Most obvious of all was the participation of eleven instead of four powers in the Far Eastern Tribunal. The Nuremberg trial was completed in just under a year whereas from the opening of the Tribunal to the date of judgment in Tokyo, over two and a half years had elapsed. In the case of Nuremberg the accused were indicted on four counts only as opposed to the fifty-five in the original indictment in Tokyo (reduced as explained above with the elimination of counts 6 through 17 and 18 through 26).

The linguistic problem was much greater in the case of the Tokyo trial. The European languages used in Nuremberg are closely related and thus could be rapidly and accurately translated from one to the other, whereas the precise rendering of Japanese into English and vice versa presents formidable difficulties even to a panel of experts. In Tokyo the Tribunal was fortunate in employing the services of highly competent linguists as court interpreters. Because of the possibilities of error, however, all interpretation was monitored by a small group of experts who intervened to make corrections whenever the interpreters stumbled over a difficult phrase or departed significantly from the meaning of the original.

70 Million Words

In proportion to the greater length of the Tokyo trial was the vastly larger body of evidence taken. The stenographic record of the proceedings in Tokyo runs into more than 300 volumes of 33,000 pages, with a total of 70,000,000 words. In addition, the documentary evidence covers more than 3,400 pages, not including the very valuable Kido diary, which was run off in a copy of 5,600 pages. In Nuremberg the total number of witnesses for both prosecution and defence numbered less than a hundred; 1,800 affidavits were presented. In the case of Japan both witnesses and affidavits numbered more than this.

The basic difference between the problem presented at the trial at Nuremberg and at Tokyo lies in the relatively simple political structure of the Nazi state, built pyramidally, from the Fuehrer at the top down through descending chains of command to the lower organizations of the state and party, whereas no such simple state structure existed in Japan. The court chose January, 1928 as a convenient starting point for its analysis of Japanese aggression; actually the first overt act in the history of that aggression was the assassination of Marshal Chang Tso-lin in Manchuria in June of that year.

Japanese Scene

The period from 1928 until the end of the war, almost two decades, saw the gradual elimination of party politics from the Japanese scene; it was characterized by sometimes obscure and sometimes violent manoeuvres of civil and military fascist groups.

Some of the most far-reaching decisions were taken in such secrecy that only a handful of Japanese knew of them, until the court proceedings recently brought many of them to light. In this period there were changes in the political structure of Japan, which unlike the Nazi state, was capped by the Emperor system, itself a most controversial matter. Some claimed it was a neutral or passive object in this period of military conspiracy, others such as the President of the Tribunal, and also the French and Chinese judges believed that without the Emperor's consent no vital decisions could have been taken even though he may have had private misgivings. It is for reasons such as this that the Tokyo trial presented infinitely more baffling questions to the court than was the case in Nuremberg.

Trial's Significance

Rather than enter into the labyrinthine legal problems arising from the whole proceedings, issues which were argued at great length by the defence, the remainder of this article will briefly attempt to assess the historical value of some of the evidence that was made public in court and the Tribunal's interpretation of recent Japanese history.



THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST IN SESSION

(U.S. Signal Corps Photo)

The significance of this trial is difficult to exaggerate. Its judgment, both in time and scope, goes far beyond that of the Nuremberg trial. The President of the Tribunal went so far as to say at the beginning of the proceedings, "there has been no more important criminal trial in history". This statement could certainly be upheld by one criterion alone, namely, its major contribution to history. The accused in varying degrees were held responsible for their share in decisions ranging over the whole field of military, diplomatic, economic and political affairs during a period of almost twenty years. Of necessity the judgment had to survey thoroughly and extensively Japanese history in the years delimited by the indictment. Thus the transcript of the court will provide the historian with rich material for a study of modern Japan. The real value of this material, which must be sifted out from the vast bulk of the whole transcript, consists chiefly of hitherto secret documents which might otherwise never have seen the light of day, together with the testimony of witnesses.

Secret Documents

Some of the more important witnesses were such senior statesmen as Shidehara, Okada, Yonai, former diplomatists Arita and Nomura, former generals Ueda, Tada, Kagesa, Ugaki, and Tanaka (Ryukichi). Among the roster of interesting witnesses was also the puppet Emperor of Manchoukuo, Henry Pu Yi and the exotic figure of a general from Outer Mongolia. Many of the accused took the witness box themselves and through their defence counsel gave their version of their political responsibilities; the subsequent cross-examination by the prosecution sometimes resulted in damaging evidence being given not so much against the accused in the witness box as against some of his colleagues in the dock.

Some of the important documents contained in the transcript are records of Imperial conferences and Liaison conferences; memoranda and secret notes on Japanese policy towards China from 1932 to 1939; plans for total warfare and economic regimentation in many parts of East Asia dominated by Japan; proof of a wide narcotic traffic designed not only to demoralize the Chinese but to finance the puppet state of Manchoukuo.

The transcript also contains communications exchanged between Ambassador Nomura in Washington and his government during the fateful days before Pearl Harbour; there is a record of peace feelers towards China; the reasons behind Tojo's resignation in 1944 and the abortive plan to send Prince Konoye to Moscow in July, 1945, to open peace negotiations.

Of the Japanese Government documents those which seem to have been most fully preserved and will be of special interest to students of Far Eastern international affairs are the Japanese Foreign Office records, of which the pre-1941 section is fairly intact. There are also the records kept by the Ministry of the Imperial Household of Imperial conferences and meetings of the Privy Council. Some of the Home Ministry files contain reports of the secret police.

Saionji-Harada Memoirs

Among the most valuable of the private documents are the Saionji-Harada memoirs and the diary of Marquis Kido. Neither has been published yet and they are only in very rough translation and in a form which is awkward to read, but even a cursory examination reveals their great value to the historian.

The late Prince Saionji, who was the last of the *genro* or Elder Statesmen, was known to have exerted throughout his career a moderating influence on Japanese policy. He used his influence as far as he could to advise the Emperor to rely upon cautious and liberal prime ministers. His influence, however, was bitterly resented both by civilian fascists and army politicians; thus his later years were spent in cloistered retirement, often under police protection. In 1930 he was criticized for his stand on the Naval Reduction Conference in London; this criticism was the first that had ever been publicly directed against an Elder Statesman.

An Intimate Record

Realizing that he was facing an increasingly hostile political scene, the aged prince asked his private secretary, Baron Harada, a man of lively disposition with a keen ear for gossip whether trivial or important, to keep a journal in which to record not only all the significant conversations that Prince Saionji might have with important individuals, but also to preserve any political information which Baron Harada himself might gather in his capacity as confidential messenger between Saionji in his quiet villa near Shizuoka and the capital. At the end of every week Baron Harada read to Prince Saionji his recording of the week's events and the *genro* corrected or enlarged upon his secretary's record. This journal is a rather intimate and unofficial record, but it has genuine historical value because of the wide circle of officials whom Baron Harada met and because its pages were written with the utmost frankness since they were meant only for Prince Saionji and those who enjoyed his fullest confidence. The journal is further enriched by the comments of the one surviving statesman, Saionji, who in his own career linked contemporary Japan to the early years of the Restoration of the Meiji Emperor.

Marquis Kido's Diary

Marquis Kido, one of the accused, was originally a protégé of Saionji, although in later years he, like Prince Konoye, moved away from the spirit and philosophy of the Elder Statesman. Kido served for a number of years both as cabinet minister and as a high official in the Imperial Household and became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1940. His diary is thus a valuable source of information on inner politics in Japan and its importance increases after his assumption of the post of the Lord Keeper. Yet the diary itself is somewhat disappointing because of the terse and bare form in which it is written. There is no shading or refinement of thought; only a laconic summary of appointments and conversations. Perhaps one reason for Kido's reticence in his diary was the fear that it might be stolen and thus fall into the hands of political opponents. In any case, Kido was reluctant to put on paper his private opinion on men and events. Despite this, however, the document is of the utmost importance to the historian. Curiously enough, he made no effort to destroy it before his arrest on the charge of war crimes in the fall of 1945 even though he had ample time to do so. Kido's diary supplements the Saionji-Harada memoirs and continues beyond it for five years. The two documents should be used together as a means of checking and corroborating each other.

Army Extremists Appeased

One example of the way in which the Saionji-Harada memoirs throw light on Kido's own political behaviour will have to suffice for this brief article. One dominant characteristic of Kido's policy was his fear of any internal disturbance. His policy may be described as limitless appeasement of army extremists for fear that resistance to them would precipitate civil disorder. Accordingly he used his influence with the Emperor to give way to the army expansionists and their allies on matters of vital issue. As early as July, 1933, Kido remarked to Harada, "it is disturbing to hear the Emperor taking such pointed action", referring to a rebuke the Emperor had given Itagaki over army intrigue. Later Kido remarked to Harada, "the present Emperor is a scientist and very much of a liberal as well as a pacifist; therefore, if the Emperor's ideas are not changed there will exist quite a gap between His Majesty and the Army and rightist groups". Harada was infuriated at this attitude, feeling that it was Kido's responsibility to exert pressure on the army to comply with the Emperor's wish when it was not in accord with prevailing army views. Thus the prosecution in the trial made effective use of Harada's opinions when it stated, "Kido was always prepared to let the military have their way and in later years at length to make it easy for them rather than risk the possibility of civil war or revolution in Japan".

Emperor Quoted

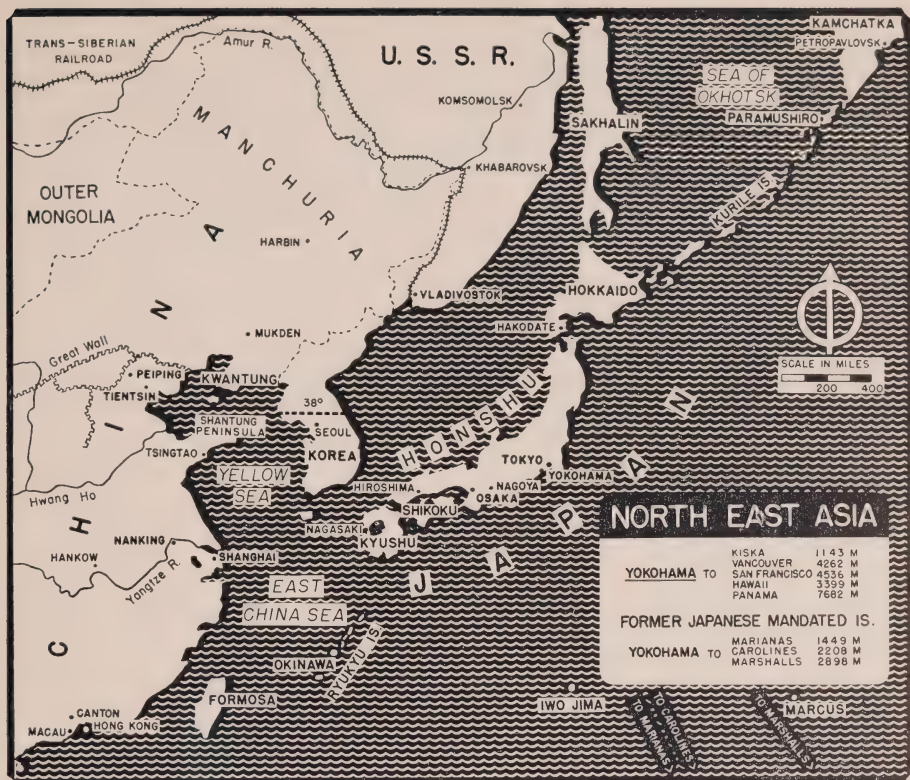
One example from Kido's diary will be given to illustrate its value. This example incidentally will tend to qualify the impression gained from the quotations from the Saionji-Harada memoirs relating to Kido's influence on the Emperor. In the late autumn of 1941 when the fateful decision to launch the Pacific war was being made, Kido himself was so disturbed that he went to the Emperor to inform him that the navy was reluctant to go along with the plan for an attack and there appeared to be a danger of a deadlock between the two services on this vital issue. Here are Kido's own words on this matter:

"I visited the Emperor at 3:30 p.m. in response to his request. He said that Prince Takamatsu had told him that the Navy's hands were full and it appeared that he wished to avoid war, but did not know what to do. I advised the Emperor to ask the opinions of the Navy Minister, the Chief of the Naval General Staff, and the Premier, for the situation was really grave. We could not be too prudent in the matter. At 6:35 p.m. I again visited the Emperor in response to his request. He said that he had ordered the Premier to act according to program on account of the affirmative answers of the Navy Minister and the Chief of the Navy General Staff concerning the question as to the success of the war."

In this instance then the matter seemed to lie not in Kido's hands but with the Emperor himself, and it is for the historian to decide whether the Emperor was the mere puppet that some interpreters of the Japanese political scene before the war have maintained.

Record's Historical Value

In assessing the value of the court record and judgment one must be aware of the unavoidable shortcomings of a Tribunal as a writer of history. The mantle of the historian is not cut to fit the judge. The judge is concerned primarily



with the law, the nature of evidence, the relevance of testimony to the main issues; he is only incidentally a historian. What would often be of primary interest to the historian was rejected as evidence by the court. Opinions of experts and affidavits of diplomatists with special knowledge of Japan were not accepted by the court. For obvious political reasons, it was impossible to examine and analyze internal developments in such countries for example as China or the U.S.S.R. in the years in which Japan was directing various forms of aggression or intrigue against them. It is, for instance, highly pertinent to the historian to know whether there was any significant pro-Japanese faction among Chinese leaders, and what relations such a faction might have had either with Japanese authorities or with groups in Japan which were not committed to all-out aggression. To put it another way, Japan was not only *acting* upon others but in some fashion was *being acted upon* and this highly complex inter-relationship could not adequately be explored. Thus perhaps the least satisfactory aspect of the judgment for the historian's purpose is the section which deals with Sino-Japanese relations. There were also certain witnesses held by Soviet authorities whose appearance in the court might have added to our knowledge of pre-war relations between Japan and the U.S.S.R. Despite these limitations, the record contributes materially to a fresh understanding of both Japanese foreign and internal policies from 1928 to 1945.

Japanese aggression was incubated, if not hatched, even earlier than marked out by the indictment. Okawa Shumei, one of the defendants, in the early

twenties began a vigorous campaign for Japanese expansion and a fascist type of state. He was also an incorrigible conspirator who found in Hashimoto, leader of the Young Officer Group with its special organization known as the Cherry Society, a collaborator congenial both for his hatred of democracy and his ruthless readiness to assassinate any figure who might block their path. Both Okawa and Hashimoto were judged by the court to be among the ringleaders of the Manchurian Incident of September, 1931; they were also deeply implicated in abortive coups d'état in 1930 and 1931 and afterwards in political assassinations.

What will come perhaps as a surprise to some students of Japanese political affairs is the Tribunal's estimate of Hirota's role. Hirota became Foreign Minister in the Saito Cabinet in September, 1933; he continued in that post in the succeeding Okada Government of August, 1934. Following the army mutiny in February, 1936, Hirota became Prime Minister in March of that year. The army by vetoing other candidates, were in effect supplanting Saionji in his traditional function of nominating a premier to the Emperor; by this act they revealed also their confidence in Hirota. Under his cabinet the army scheme, a New Order in East Asia, became a settled policy. His government accelerated the tempo of re-armament; it brought Japan into the Anti-Comintern Pact. Yet Hirota was a subtle and skillful diplomatist who preferred to subject China to Japanese domination if possible by means short of war, but he willingly assisted in the creation of a great striking force as a threat by which Japanese diplomacy might carve out an empire in East Asia, perhaps without recourse to war. At the end of his government, the course of Japanese aggression in China was charted and set. Hirota's principles and policies were inherited and further developed in the first Konoye Cabinet which took office in June, 1937, with Hirota as Foreign Minister. Thus Hirota appears as the teacher and Konoye as the willing pupil.

Contending Factions

The court record reveals the extraordinary complexity of Japanese politics and the difficulty in finding a centre of gravity within the state machine. There are different factions contending for power not only as between the armed services and other branches of government but within the army itself and between different leaders of ultra-nationalist societies. Conspiracies are hatched on comparatively low levels; the results are accepted by the higher authorities. Incidents such as the Manchurian Affair of 1931 were exploited not only as an excuse for deploying Japanese armed forces on the continent, but also to work radical changes within the Japanese Government. There is thus a continual action and reaction as between extremists on the one hand and the government on the other, until by 1941 the government has adopted practically the full programme of the extremists. Yet all these great changes within Japanese politics went on without a constitutional revolution so that it is dangerous to be dogmatic as to the particular date or event when Japan became a fascist or aggressive state.

Decision For War

The court record is of material assistance to the historian in searching for the mechanism by which vital issues are decided. It is perhaps impossible to give a precise answer to the question: when did the Japanese leaders finally decide to wage war against the Western powers? Insofar as a simple answer

could be given to this it would appear that this decision was made at the Liaison conference of September 1940. (The Liaison conference in those years tended more than Cabinet meetings to make policy; it consisted of representatives of the key ministries and the two armed services). A more binding and irrevocable decision was made in the Imperial conferences of July 2 and September 6, 1941. But with the benefit of hindsight it could be argued that the die was really cast at the Liaison conference mentioned above when the implications of Japan's joining the Axis powers were fully comprehended. As the records of these conferences are available in the form of exhibits, the historian can find ample material to decide how and where such vital decisions were made. It might be noted in passing that basic issues were often decided by comparatively junior officials at lower levels speaking on behalf of the army and navy, then ratified by a conference of senior officials perhaps in the form of an Imperial conference, that is to say in the presence of the Emperor.

Effect of Trial

It is too soon after the judgment to attempt to estimate the effect the trial has had on Japanese public opinion and the extent to which it may have helped in the political education of the Japanese. It should be pointed out however that the Japanese press and journalistic publications have published an impressive body of commentary on different aspects of the trial. In the long run the documentation made available by the court will be of inestimable value chiefly to Japanese historians who for the first time will have access to unique personal memoirs and to state papers on all aspects of Japanese policy in the pre-war years. In view of the unwieldy bulk of the record and its inaccessibility to the public at large it is the task of interested historians to digest this mass of documentation and present in comprehensible form an account of the rise and fall of Japanese militarism.

ATROCITIES AGAINST PRISONERS OF WAR

Concurrently with the trial of essentially political prisoners by the I.M.T.F.E. in Tokyo, military commissions in Yokohama dealt with the large number of individuals charged with atrocities against prisoners of war and civilian populations. On October 2, 1945, Legal Section was established by SCAP as a Special Staff Section of General Headquarters to advise him on legal matters of a general nature, on general policies and procedures in respect of war criminals, and to assist in the prosecution of war criminals. It was to be responsible for the prosecution in U.S. Eighth Army military commissions of "B" and "C" war criminals, i.e. those individuals who violated the laws and customs of war and those persons guilty of crimes against humanity such as murder, group extermination, enslavement of populations etc. These "minor" war crimes trials continue at this writing, but as of December 9, 1948 there had been 303 trials committed, involving 844 persons. Of this group 114 were sentenced to death, 52 were given life sentences, 80 were acquitted and the remainder were given sentences varying from a few months to 50 years.

Although these commissions were set up as U. S. military courts, various governments were asked to have representation on the bench and in the prosecution staff where their nationals had been victims. The Canadian Division of Legal Section, GHQ, began its work on April 16, 1946, and continued until

May 23, 1947. In that period 12 cases were completed, involving 23 defendants. The Division did general duty on the commissions in addition to those cases involving Canadian victims. Col. Thomas Moss, K.C., sat on the commissions and the prosecution work was shared by Lt. Col. Oscar Orr, Lt. Col. M. J. Griffin, Major John Dickey and Major John Boland. Canadian witnesses were called from time to time and probably in this category the testimony of Wing Commander L. C. Birchall was most striking. Wing Commander Birchall had been senior prisoner-of-war in a large camp at Yokohama and his detailed recounting of events led to the conviction of a most sadistic member of the camp staff. These trials in Japan were the counterpart of similar trials held before other military commissions throughout the Far East.

Indicted Japanese War Leaders

ARAKI, SADAŌ : Former General. Energetic proponent of army policy of political domination at home and military aggression abroad. He became Minister of War in December, 1931, and continued in that post until January, 1934. From November, 1938, until August, 1939, he was Minister of Education.

DOIHARA, KENJI : Former General. Before the Manchurian Affair spent eighteen years in China, and was Army specialist on China. He held a command position in the Lake Khassan fighting against Soviet forces in 1939. He commanded the 7th Area Army from April, 1940, to April 1945 ; this command included Malaya, Sumatra, Java and for a time Borneo.

HASHIMOTO, KINGORO : Army officer and advocate of military dictatorship ; leader of the so-called "Young-Officer Group".

HATA, SHUNROKU : Former Field Marshal. War Minister in the Abe Cabinet from August, 1939 to July, 1940. From March, 1941 was Commander-in-Chief of Expeditionary Force in China, a position he held until 1944.

HIRANUMA, KIICHIRO : High Government official for many years. President of Privy Council from 1936 until 1939, at which time he became Prime Minister. Served later as Minister Without Portfolio and Home Minister in second and third Konoye Cabinets. From October 17, 1941 to April 19, 1945 he was one of the senior statesmen (*jushin*).

HIROTA, KOKI : Foreign Minister from 1933 to March, 1936, when he became Prime Minister. His Government fell in February, 1937. He entered First Konoye Cabinet in May, 1938, as Foreign Minister. From that time on he was treated as one of the senior statesmen.

HOSHINO, NAOKI : Specialist in Manchurian affairs. Held high office both in Finance Ministry and General Affairs Bureau of Manchoukuo. He was recalled from that position in Manchoukuo in 1940 to become President of the Cabinet Planning Board. In October, 1941, he became General Secretary to Cabinet in the Tojo Government.

ITAGAKI, SEISHIRO : Former General. For many years on the staff of the Kwantung Army. Minister of War in the Konoye Cabinet from May, 1938, and later in the Hiranuma Cabinet. From September, 1939 to July, 1941 he was Chief of Staff of the China Expeditionary Force and from July, 1941 to April, 1945, was Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Korea. From April, 1945 to the surrender he commanded the 7th Area Army with Headquarters in Singapore.

KAYA, OKINORI : Finance Minister in the First Konoye Cabinet. In July, 1939 he was member of the Asia Development Committee and in August of that year President of the North China Development Company. In October 1941 he became Finance Minister in the Tojo Cabinet. He held that office until February, 1944, when he became adviser to the Finance Ministry.

KIDO, KOICHI : From 1930 to 1936 served in the Imperial Household. In 1937 he entered the Konoye Cabinet and continued as Minister of Home Affairs in the Hiranuma Ministry in 1939. In 1940 he became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the most responsible adviser to the Emperor. He held that position until the surrender.

KIMURA, HEITARO : Former General. Vice Minister of War, April, 1941, a position he held until March of 1943. In August, 1944, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Area Army until the surrender.

KOISO, KUNIAKI : Former General. Active for many years in the Kwantung Army, until he became Chief Staff from August, 1932 to March, 1934. He held post of Overseas

Minister in both the Hiranuma and Yonai Cabinets. He served as Governor General of Korea from 1940 to July, 1944, when he was recalled to become Prime Minister. He retired to make way for the final war time cabinet of Admiral Suzuki in April, 1945.

MATSUI, IWANE : Former General. He had wide experience both in the General Staff and in the Kwantung Army. He commanded the Shanghai Expeditionary Force in 1937 and was then made Commander-in-Chief of the Central China Area Army. Troops under his command captured Nanking on December 13, 1937.

MINAMI, JIRO : Former General. Minister of War from April, 1931, to December, 1931. From December 1934 to 1936 Commander of the Kwantung Army, after which he became Governor General of Korea until 1938.

MUTO, AKIRA : Former General. His first important post was Chief of Military Affairs Bureau from September, 1939 to April, 1942. From April, 1942 to October, 1944 he commanded the Second Imperial Guards Division in North Sumatra. In October, 1944, he became Chief of Staff to General Yamashita in the Philippines, a post he held until the surrender.

OKA, TAKASUMI: Former Admiral. In October, 1940, promoted to Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, a post he held until July, 1944. He was a member of the important Liaison Conference, at which Japanese policy was largely decided.

OSHIMA, HIROSHI : Former General and diplomatist. His most important posts were—Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. from 1936 to 1938 ; Ambassador to United Kingdom from 1938 to 1941 ; Ambassador to Wang Ching Wei Puppet Government in China from 1942 to 1943, after which he became Foreign Minister.

SATO, KENRYO: Former General. Held various positions in the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry from 1936 on, holding the post of Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau from April, 1942 to December, 1944.

SHIGEMITSU, MAMORU: Career Diplomatist. Became Minister to China in 1931; Vice Foreign Minister 1933-36; Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., November, 1936 to November, 1938; Ambassador to Great Britain, 1938 to June, 1941; Ambassador to the Nanking Puppet Government, December, 1941 to April, 1943; Foreign Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, April, 1943 to July, 1944; and Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister for Greater East Asia Affairs in the Koiso Cabinet, July, 1944 to April, 1945.

SHIMADA, SHIGETARO : Former Admiral. Navy Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, October, 1941, a post he held until August, 1944. For part of that period he was also Chief of the Navy General Staff.

SHIRATORI, TOSHIO : Career diplomatist. His first prominent position was Chief of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, October, 1930 to June of 1933. Minister to Sweden, June, 1933 to April, 1937. Ambassador to Italy, September, 1938. He was adviser to the Foreign Office, August, 1940 to July, 1941, at which time he retired because of illness. Together with Oshima, the Ambassador in Berlin, Shiratori was a consistent champion of an alliance with the Axis powers.

SUZUKI, TEIICHI : Former General. Active in Asia Development Board. In the Second Konoye Cabinet he became Minister without Portfolio and Councillor of the Total War Research Institute ; in the same Cabinet he was also President of the Planning Board, a position he held through the Tojo Cabinet, until its fall in July, 1944. In this last capacity he regularly attended meetings of the Liaison Conference, the virtual policy making body for Japan.

TOGO, SHIGENORI : Career Diplomatist. His most important post was Foreign Minister in the Tojo Cabinet from October, 1941, until he resigned in September, 1942. He was also Foreign Minister in the last war cabinet of Suzuki from April, 1945 to the surrender.

TOJO, HIDEKI : Former General. Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army June, 1937. In May, 1938 he was Vice Minister of War, and then Minister of War from July, 1940, a post he held continuously and often concurrently with other posts, until July, 1944. He became Prime Minister in October, 1941, until his final retirement in July, 1944.

UMEZU, YOSHIJIRO : Former General. He commanded Japanese troops in North China from 1934 to 1936. He was Vice Minister of War from March, 1936 to May, 1938. Commander of the Kwantung Army from 1939 to 1944 and Chief of the Army General Staff from July, 1944 until the surrender.

In addition to the aforementioned there were : MATSUOKA, YOSUKE, Foreign Minister in the Second Konoye Cabinet, and NAGANO, OSAMI, a former admiral, both of whom died during the trials ; OKAWA, SHUMEI, leading fascist propagandist and conspirator, who would have been a key figure in the trial, was removed to a lunatic asylum shortly after the arraignment.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(Proceedings of the Security Council of the United Nations summarized for the month of January, 1949, with particular reference to the problems of Indonesia, Palestine, Berlin and Kashmir)

I. Indonesia⁽¹⁾

The importance of Canada's contribution to a settlement of the Indonesian problem was particularly emphasized during January, when General A. G. L. McNaughton was President of the Security Council and therefore had the responsibility of attempting to reconcile divergent opinions as to the best solution. The Council's first meeting of the year was held on January 7 at Lake Success, where the issues raised at the special December meeting in Paris were further discussed.

Netherlands Statement

Dr. van Royen, the Netherlands representative, opened the January 7 meeting with a statement regarding his Government's compliance with the Council's three resolutions of December 24 and 28 calling for:

- (a) a cease-fire in Indonesia;
- (b) the release of political prisoners;
- (c) the extension of necessary facilities to the Committee of Good Offices and to the Consular Commission in Indonesia.

In connection with these resolutions, Dr. van Royen said that military activities had ceased in Java on December 31 and in Sumatra on January 5, that President Soekarno and Premier Hatta were still in custody and that "necessary instructions" had been given to enable the Committee of Good Offices and the Consular Commission to carry out their tasks.

Criticism Expressed

Representatives of the Philippines and of India strongly criticized the Netherlands action and suggested that because of it the United States should consider suspending Marshall Plan aid to the Netherlands.

The Security Council again met to discuss the Indonesian question on January 11, when Dr. Philip Jessup, the United States representative, attacked the Netherlands for their failure to comply with the Council's instructions and insisted that the Indonesian leaders who were still held as prisoners should immediately be released. Dr. Jessup said that the "first and fundamental step" in the solution of the Indonesian question should be the fixing of dates for elections in Indonesia and for the transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands to a newly-constituted United States of Indonesia. General support of the United States views was expressed in statements by the representatives of China and of Norway, both of whom stressed the desirability for a more positive role of the Security Council in Indonesia.

(1) See also *External Affairs*, January, 1949.

Netherlands Reply

At the Council meeting of January 14, the Netherlands representative replied to criticism of his Government's policy and claimed it had shown obvious "bias and unfairness". Dr. van Royen reiterated previous claims that the Security Council was not competent in the Indonesian question, which, he said, was a matter of domestic jurisdiction under Article II, Paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter and did not, in any case, threaten international peace and security. The Netherlands Government, he said, was prepared to submit the question of competence to the International Court of Justice. Dr. van Royen's statement also outlined a programme for political settlement in Indonesia, which provided for the institution of a Federal Interim Government within one month, holding of elections during the third quarter of 1949 and transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands to the United States of Indonesia in the course of the year 1950. The Netherlands Government would invite United Nations personnel to observe these elections.

Following Dr. van Royen's statement, the views of the United Kingdom Government were put forward by Sir Alexander Cadogan, who emphasized the necessity for unconditional release of Republican political leaders so that they might be free to take part in negotiations for a settlement. Regarding the withdrawal of troops, Sir Alexander said that the United Nations agencies in Indonesia should examine this question thoroughly in order to determine the areas from which troops could be withdrawn without a resultant disturbance of law and order.

Observers' Report

The first report from military observers in the field in Indonesia was received at Lake Success on January 14. This report, which was forwarded by the Committee of Good Offices, revealed that there had been large-scale destruction of roads, bridges and property as a result of guerilla activity since the beginning of the year. The report said that all railroads were completely blocked while many main roads in central Java were not open; also that the number of Netherlands troops in the newly-occupied areas was insufficient to prevent roving bands of guerillas from moving freely and from performing acts of sabotage.

Another report from the Committee of Good Offices, tabled at a meeting of the Council on January 17, concerned a visit of the Committee to the Island of Bangka, where President Soekarno, Premier Hatta and other Republican leaders were imprisoned. This report informed the Council that the Republican leaders had not been given their freedom, as previously claimed by the Netherlands representative, but were detained in small rooms and under guard. Dr. van Royen, on behalf of his Government, said that these conditions had been imposed in direct opposition to instructions given by the Netherlands Government, that "severe measures" would be taken against those responsible and that Netherlands officials were on their way to Bangka to see that the original instructions were carried out.

At the January 17 meeting, the representative of the Republic of Indonesia criticized the Netherlands programme for his country and averred that the implementation of this programme would not constitute by any means the solution of the Indonesian problem. He claimed that the Netherlands proposals were based upon a unilateral interpretation of the Linggadjati and Renville Agreements and were being imposed upon the Indonesian people.

U.S. Draft Resolution

On Friday, January 21, the United States delegation circulated a draft resolution on the Indonesian question which was sponsored jointly by China, Cuba and Norway and which was stated to be a compromise between differing points of view. This resolution offered a plan for continued United Nations participation in the Indonesian question and outlined the steps considered necessary to resolve the dispute. It provided for:

- (a) immediate discontinuance of all military operations and guerilla warfare;
- (b) unconditional release of political prisoners captured by the Netherlands forces and re-assumption of their functions as officials of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia;
- (c) negotiations between the Netherlands and the Republic of the Linggadjati and Renville Agreements and leading up to the establishment of the Interim Federal Government not later than March 15, 1949, elections in Indonesia by October 1, 1949, and the transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands to the United States of Indonesia by July 1, 1950;
- (d) formation of a new United Nations Commission for Indonesia to act as the representative of the Security Council in Indonesia. This Commission would be charged with assisting the parties in negotiations, making recommendations to the Security Council, observing elections, assisting in achieving restoration of the Republic's Civil Administration and making periodic and special reports to the Council. The Commission would supplant the Committee of Good Offices.

Criticism of the United States draft resolution was voiced by the representative of the Soviet Union, who saw it as a "deal" to bolster the Netherlands and allow them to "continue aggression against the Republic". He claimed that the proposed Commission would be another wedge for the United States in the East Indies and an attempt to "legalize and consolidate" the Netherlands occupation.

New Delhi Proposals

A resolution which conformed in some measure to the United States proposals was also adopted at the New Delhi Conference on Indonesia of nineteen Asian and African nations, which ended on January 22. This resolution was cabled to Lake Success and asked the Security Council to order a Netherlands withdrawal of troops from the Indies; to form an Interim Government with United Nations supervision and to grant full sovereignty to a United States of Indonesia by January 1, 1950. In a covering message to the President of the Security Council, Pandit Nehru emphasized the strength of feeling among the Governments represented at the Conference about the Netherlands action and their earnest and urgent desire that the dispute between the Netherlands and the Republic should be rapidly settled within the principles of the Charter.

Adoption of the United States Proposal

Discussion on the United States draft resolution was carried on at meetings held during the week following its presentation and resulted in a few minor amendments to the text of the resolution. Finally, on January 28, the Council proceeded to vote on the paragraphs of the draft resolution, most of which were adopted by a vote of 8-0 with 3 abstentions, France, the Ukraine and the

Soviet Union. Argentina abstained on a few sections of the resolution and in particular on those dealing with the functions and powers of the proposed Commission.

In his capacity as Canadian representative to the Security Council, General McNaughton made a brief statement on the resolution prior to the voting. He said that in considering the Indonesian dispute, the Canadian delegation has supported proposals aimed at bringing about a cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace and order as essential preliminary conditions to a negotiated settlement. He added that Canada desires that these resumed negotiations should result in the establishment, with the least possible delay, of a democratic and independent Government in Indonesia in association with the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Canadian delegation, he concluded, believed that the joint draft resolution was directed to these several objectives and, therefore, would support it.

II. Palestine

Canada supported the resolution on Palestine adopted on December 11 by the General Assembly at the close of its Third Session. This provided for the creation of a Conciliation Commission of three members to aid Arabs and Jews in reaching a final settlement of all outstanding questions. The Conciliation Commission was instructed to appoint an official for the interim administration of the Jerusalem area and to draw up for the General Assembly's approval a plan for a permanent international regime for the city and its environs. Arab and Jewish authorities would be asked to submit to the General Assembly guarantees for the protection of holy places in the rest of Palestine. The Conciliation Commission was to secure arrangements which would promote the economic development of Palestine and was to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and rehabilitation of Palestinian refugees.

Conciliation Commission Meets

The Conciliation Commission, composed of representatives of the United States, France and Turkey, held its first meeting in Geneva on January 17 and arranged to begin work in Jerusalem on January 24.

On November 29, while the General Assembly was still at work on plans for achieving a permanent settlement in Palestine, Israel submitted to the Security Council an application for immediate admission to membership in the United Nations. Under the terms of the Charter a favourable vote in the Security Council was required before the General Assembly could take a decision on the application. Six members of the Security Council, including Canada, were of the opinion when the question was considered on December 17 that time was needed to clarify Israel's position in relation to resolutions of the General Assembly or of the Security Council. A motion to delay action for a month having failed of adoption by one vote, the proposal to recommend the admission of Israel immediately was also lost. Five members abstained from voting, including Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and China. Canada's *de facto* recognition of Israel on December 24, an act unconnected with the application for United Nations membership, was in line with the observation of the United Nations Mediator in September 1948 that the state of Israel had become a living reality.

On December 21 Israel suspended arrangements for the supervision of troop movements by United Nations truce observers in southern Palestine and on the following day launched an attack on Egyptian forces in the area allotted to the latter under the Security Council's resolution of November 4. Israeli forces subsequently made incursions into Egypt itself. The renewal of hostilities was reported to the Security Council on December 27 by the Acting Mediator. Following direct representations by the United States, Israel withdrew most of the forces which it had sent into Egypt, while Egypt desisted from retaliatory air raids. Fighting continued in Palestine, however, near the Egyptian border.

Cease-Fire Ordered

On December 29 the Security Council adopted a resolution calling on the governments concerned to order an immediate cease-fire, to facilitate complete truce supervision by United Nations observers and to withdraw their forces behind provisional truce lines established under the Security Council's resolution of November 4. Israel, which now occupied positions in Palestine some 50 miles beyond the truce lines, reaffirmed in an official statement of January 1 that it had resumed its freedom of action. On January 2, Egypt accepted the Security Council's resolution however, and two days later offered to order a cease-fire and to enter into direct negotiations with Israel under a United Nations chairman in an effort to agree on implementing the Security Council's resolutions of November 4 and 16. Israel then acquiesced in the Security Council's resolution of December 29. It restored facilities for truce supervision by United Nations observers on January 7, the day when the cease-fire went into effect. Negotiations began on the Island of Rhodes between Egyptian and Israeli representatives on January 13 under the chairmanship of Dr. Ralph Bunche, the Acting Mediator.

RAF Aircraft Shot Down

A sudden crisis followed the shooting down by Israelis on January 7 of five RAF aircraft engaged in reconnaissance near the border between Egypt and Palestine and the despatch of United Kingdom troops about the same time to the port of Aqaba. On January 11 Israel protested to the Security Council against the alleged endangering of international peace and security as a result of military and political measures taken by the United Kingdom. It charged that the United Kingdom had been supplying war materials clandestinely to three Arab states. This charge the United Kingdom subsequently denied categorically. Israel suggested that the Security Council might examine the situation under Article 34 of the Charter, embodied in Chapter VI on peaceful settlement of international disputes.

In London the Foreign Office issued a statement on the same day drawing attention to repeated violations of the truce by Israel and the attacks of the latter on neighbouring Arab countries. It referred to the importance of re-establishing the authority of the Security Council, stated that the United Kingdom was exercising great restraint in order that the negotiations at Rhodes might not be prejudiced and pointed out that the United Kingdom had always maintained that the final settlement would have to be something reasonably acceptable to both Arabs and Jews. No meeting of the Security Council was requested by either party and the issue was allowed to rest while the negotiations at Rhodes proceeded.

III. Berlin

Hopes that the threatening situation brought on by the Berlin blockade might be speedily settled, disappeared when, on October 25, the Soviet delegate to the Security Council vetoed a resolution introduced jointly by the six delegations not directly involved in the dispute. The resolution, which was the result of two months' hard work by the six delegations, was designed to set up a reasonable procedure under which Soviet zone currency would become the official currency in all sectors of Berlin and the mutual restrictions on inter-zonal communications lifted. It was implicit in the resolution that, when they were free from the duress of the blockade, the Western Powers would be able to negotiate directly with the U.S.S.R. on the details of Berlin currency and trade and, later, on all outstanding problems relating to Germany as a whole.

Committee of Experts

With the Soviet veto, however, it became apparent that if the six delegations were to make any progress in their efforts to remove this threat to the peace they would have to do more than suggest a mode of procedure for the contending powers to solve their dispute. Therefore, on November 30 the Security Council President, Juan Bramuglia of Argentina, with the approval of the United Kingdom, United States, French and Soviet representatives, established a Committee of Experts to draft terms for dealing with the problems of Berlin currency and trade.

The Committee of Experts, officially known as the Technical Committee on Berlin Currency and Trade, included representatives of the Security Council members not party to the dispute and experts assigned from the United Nations Secretariat. It began its work in Paris under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom. The Committee was given authority to hear experts from each of the occupying powers in its attempt to reconcile divergent points of view.

As the Committee's work was not finished by the end of December the incoming chairman of the Security Council, General McNaughton of Canada, agreed to an extension of the Technical Committee's life.

IV. Cease-fire in Kashmir

In the last week of December the governments of India and Pakistan accepted principles proposed by the U.N. Commission for India and Pakistan to govern a plebiscite to determine the future status of Jammu and Kashmir. The governments of India and Pakistan then ordered a cease-fire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir which took effect on January 1, 1949.

According to the cease-fire and truce arrangements, Pakistan will withdraw its troops from Jammu and Kashmir and will make every effort to withdraw tribesmen and Pakistan nationals who are not residents of the State but who entered it to fight. The administration of this territory, when the troops have evacuated, will be carried out by local authorities under the supervision of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan. After the Pakistan troops have withdrawn, the Commission will inform India which will then begin to withdraw the bulk of its forces, leaving only those needed to keep law and order.

The Secretary-General, in agreement with the United Nations Commission for India-Pakistan, will nominate a Plebiscite Administrator who will be formally appointed by the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Administrator is to have the co-operation of all civil and military authorities in the State and one of his duties is, in consultation with India, to determine the final disposal of Indian and State forces, having due regard to the security of the State and the freedom of the plebiscite. Citizens who left the State during the disturbances are to be free to return while those who are not citizens and who entered it since August, 1947, "for unlawful purpose" are to leave the State.

Plebiscite Principles

The plebiscite principles provide that there is to be no intimidation or coercion of voters and ensure that all subjects of Jammu and Kashmir may freely express their views on the question of accession to India or to Pakistan and may freely vote in the plebiscite. Freedom of the press, speech and assembly and freedom of travel are guaranteed by these principles. After the plebiscite is held, the Plebiscite Administrator, who has not yet been appointed, will report the result to the United Nations Commission and to the Government of Jammu, and Kashmir, and the U.N. Commission will then report to the Security Council whether the plebiscite has been free and impartial.

Eight countries, (Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Norway, Sweden and the U.S.A.), were invited to send observers to assist the Military Adviser to the U.N. Commission in the supervision of the cease-fire arrangements in Jammu and Kashmir. The requirements were that all such observers should be fluent in English and should be appointed by countries not immediately concerned with the differences between Pakistan and India and having no colonial possessions in the Far East. Canada has nominated four observers : Brigadier A. D. Tremaine, Ottawa ; Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Angle, Kelowna, B.C.; Major W. H. L. Sellings, Winnipeg; Major M. F. P. Vallee, Quebec City. These officers have been called out to active duty with the Canadian Army and seconded to the Department of External Affairs for this duty in Kashmir. About forty military observers will be sent by the U.N. to Kashmir.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

The fifth session of Canada's Twentieth Parliament opened on January 26, 1949. The Speech from the Throne contained the following references to external questions:

North Atlantic Pact

The first concern of Government in world affairs is to ensure peace and security. To this end, Canada continues to support the principles of the United Nations Charter. Our foreign policy is based on the realities and dangers of the existing situation. One of these is the Communist menace. Until the United Nations are able to provide an adequate guarantee of peace and security, peace-loving nations will also be obliged to seek security by combining their strength. The North Atlantic nations, including Canada, are negotiating a Security Pact. The Treaty when concluded will be laid before you for approval. The North Atlantic Treaty will supplement the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee signed by the Western European nations at Brussels last year. Such regional arrangements are provided for in the United Nations Charter.

Despite unsettled conditions and the disruptive activities of international Communism, the nations of Western Europe are making progress toward recovery. Aid from North America is contributing substantially to the restoration of economic activity, thereby increasing their ability to resist internal and external aggression.

Newfoundland Agreement

The people of Newfoundland, by a majority vote in a referendum, expressed their desire to enter Confederation. The precise terms of Union were subsequently negotiated with an authorized delegation from Newfoundland. You will be asked without delay to approve the agreement signed on December 11, and to make provision for the entry of Newfoundland as a province of Canada on March 31. I am confident the Union will be of mutual advantage to Newfoundland and Canada.

St. Lawrence Waterway

You will be asked to approve, subject to the approval of the United States authorities, the agreement concluded in 1941 for the Development of Navigation and Power in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin.

Agreements with the United Kingdom

You will be asked to make the further legislative provision necessary to implement the agreements for the sale of agricultural products to the United Kingdom.

I.T.O. Charter

With a view to assisting in the restoration of world trade, so vital to general security and our own prosperity, Canada participated in formulating the Charter for the International Trade Organization and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which will be submitted for your approval. Within the next few months Canada will engage in further negotiations with thirteen other countries

to broaden the scope of the tariff concessions which we obtained at Geneva in 1947. The Government will continue to press vigorously for the lowering of tariff and other barriers and, as quickly as possible, the expansion of trade on a multi-lateral basis.

European Recovery Programme

Meanwhile the Government is seeking to remove specific obstacles to the continued sales of Canadian products in our traditional export markets, and to that end is co-operating closely with the nations concerned in the implementation of the European Recovery Programme.

The Continuing Committee established by the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom to review the progress of trade between the two countries is presently meeting in London.

In the interests of both domestic and foreign trade, legislation will be introduced with the object of promoting extensive and adequately safeguarded use of the national trade mark "Canada Standard" associated with goods which conform to prescribed standards, and of requiring proper labelling of goods to prevent deception of the public.

Exchange Control

Improvement in our United States dollar position has resulted in the removal of certain restrictions imposed in November 1947. Further restrictions will be removed as the position improves. So long as trading and financial conditions remain unstable, a degree of control over foreign exchange will be required. You will, accordingly, be asked to extend the Foreign Exchange Control Act for a further period.

Prime Minister's Visit to Washington

The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, made the following statement in the House of Commons on January 27:

I hope it will be of interest to Honourable Members to learn that the President of the United States announced today that he had invited me to visit Washington on February 12, 1949, and that I had accepted his invitation.

The United States Ambassador called on me yesterday morning to extend the invitation. I told Mr. Steinhardt I would naturally be pleased to accept President Truman's invitation.

The President was kind enough to indicate that he would like to renew our acquaintance and to discuss the matters which are of common interest to our two countries as neighbors, and also the world situation as it affects our two countries.

Everyone knows the friendly personal relations between the late President Roosevelt and our Prime Minister were of inestimable advantage to this continent and the world. President Truman has expressed the desire, which I fully share, to maintain these friendly personal relations between the leaders of the governments of our two countries. Honourable Members will recall that President Truman visited Ottawa in June 1947 at the invitation of my predecessor and that his visit was both pleasant and beneficial.

North Atlantic Pact: Prime Minister's Statement

During the subsequent debate on the Address, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, referring to the proposed North Atlantic Pact, said:

This North Atlantic pact and the development of the Brussels pact also, sets up the undertaking of the signatories to avoid resorting to force or the threat of force in connection with possible disputes that may arise between them, and to apply the rule of law to such situations or such threats to the peace of the world as may arise.

There are quite a large number of the western democracies of Europe; there is the United States and there is Canada, who, we believe, are willing to put their signatures to a regional pact undertaking to have the rule of law observed between themselves as well as to unite their strength in the hope that their united strength will be sufficient to deter any aggressor who might otherwise feel disposed to repudiate the solemn undertaking he signed at San Francisco.

Fear of Aggression

There is no use deceiving ourselves or mincing words. We know that the people of the North American continent, that the people of the democracies of Western Europe, fear there may be an aggression from this great power which was allied with us in the last war but which profess an ideology that would necessarily exclude the civilization under which our institutions have been established. We fear that those totalitarians who direct that great mass of human beings might attempt, by force, to impose their ideology upon the rest of the world. But we believe they are realistic and we believe that if we can negotiate with them from strength, they will be apt to feel there would be considerable risk in starting any war. We believe they will not start any war they are not confident they can win.

We believe that those we mentioned as the likely signatories of this North Atlantic pact have the potential strength, manpower, industrial know-how, material, the courage and desire to remain free men which would make it very doubtful that any aggressor could overcome them. We are forming or hope to form the alliance not for the purpose of having to fight together — of course we will if it is imposed upon us, but it is not for that purpose. Primarily, it is being formed for the purpose of doing that for which the Charter of the United Nations was signed at San Francisco in 1945.

It seems to me that any free man in any of our countries should have no greater hesitation in having his country become a party to that North Atlantic security pact than he had in having his country become a signatory to the San Francisco Charter.

Now, that is the matter in the international field which His Excellency says, in the speech from the throne, is the first concern of his government. The second paragraph reports that, in spite of the unsettled and disruptive activities of international communism, the nations of western Europe are making progress towards recovery, and that North America is contributing substantially to the restoration of economic activity, thereby increasing their own power to resist aggression, either within or from outside. I think that is a statement which

needs no development here. We all know that has been happening, and we know how effective it has been. From the elections that were held in Italy, we know what a partial restoration of economic activity in that country was able to do in repelling aggression from within.

It is said that an offensive for peace is now being pushed by the eastern powers. This has been mentioned by the communist leader in Italy as well as by the communist leader in France. If it is anything but a sham, those leaders have a wonderful opportunity, as Mr. Lippmann pointed out in an article which I think was in yesterday's newspaper, of demonstrating their sincerity. If they will instruct their fellows to help rather than resist the restoration of economic activity in their respective countries, then we may be able to believe that this peace offensive is more than a sham, and that it is the expression of some desire by the rulers of these totalitarian states to put an end to this enervating cold war that has been having such serious effects throughout the world.



INCREASE OF \$387 MILLION IN EXCHANGE RESERVES

Addressing the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce on January 5, 1949, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Douglas Abbott, announced that Canadian exchange reserves (which had fallen to a low of \$461 million in December 1947) stood at \$998 million on December 31 last. Deducting \$150 million, proceeds of a long-term loan sold to three American life insurance companies last August, this represented an increase in exchange reserves of \$387 million.

In his speech, Mr. Abbott said:

Long before the war ended, Canada took active steps, in co-operation with the United Kingdom, the United States and other interested countries, to establish the necessary international machinery for economic co-operation. You are familiar with the role that Canada played in the establishment of the two Bretton Woods institutions and with the more recent efforts to establish an International Trade Organization in which Canada played an important role. You are familiar too with the positive steps taken through the extension of foreign credit to aid in the recovery of the United Kingdom and Western Europe, thus helping to re-establish and maintain our traditional markets there. It was clearly in the long-term interest of every section of Canada and every Canadian industry to promote the recovery of those countries with whom we have always conducted a large and mutually profitable trade but such a programme of assistance could not be undertaken without some special efforts.

Why Reserves Declined

Within Canada the transition from war to peace has proceeded smoothly. Throughout the period we have had peak production and employment. The flow of imports to meet the backlog of investment and consumption demand was at a high and growing level. But, because of the inability of the European countries to expand their exports to us, the bulk of the increase in imports came from the United States. The value of Canadian exports was also high and rising, and was more than sufficient to pay for our import needs under normal circumstances. A substantial part of our exports, however, had to be sold on credit. Consequently our receipts of foreign exchange were not sufficient to pay for our imports from the United States and our exchange reserves declined.

Canadian exchange reserves fell from about \$1500 million at the end of 1945 to \$500 million by November 1947, and to a low of \$461 million in December. There was obviously a limit to the decline in reserves which could be permitted.

Emergency Measures

On November 17, 1947, the Government announced emergency measures to safeguard our gold and dollar reserves and to correct the lack of balance in our trade position with the dollar countries. The main emphasis was on the positive aspects of the programme, which aimed at achieving a better balance through measures designed to expand exports to the dollar countries, particularly the United States. To achieve immediate results in putting a stop to the drain on our reserves a temporary series of trade and travel restrictions were put into effect. We have regarded these temporary restrictions as unavoidable measures which were necessary to help bridge the gap until the positive measures could produce their results.

Constructive Programme

The main pivot of the constructive programme was the successful termination of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which opened the United States market to Canadian goods to an extent greater than had ever been achieved in the past.

Furthermore, in order to reduce permanently the lack of balance in our trade with the United States, the Government undertook to make every feasible effort to encourage a more rapid development of our natural resources and their domestic processing. This would make available more goods for export to the United States, and in some cases reduce our dependence on United States sources of supply. An outstanding example of development in this direction is the remarkable progress achieved in the Alberta oil industry during the past year.

No One Device

The achievement of a better balance in our exchange position through constructive means could not be reached through any one device. We had to have a carefully worked out and balanced programme which operated toward this end in a number of ways. We sought to promote a diversion of exports to dollar markets wherever this could be done without disturbing established trade connections, and without inflicting hardship on the United Kingdom and other European countries. We devised methods to achieve a better balance in the operations of our branch plant industries so that their exports to the United States and other dollar markets would to some extent pay for their heavy imports of parts

and materials. In the past this has traditionally been a one-way flow. We established conditions which would help the United Kingdom and Western Europe to recover their markets in Canada for goods which they traditionally exported to us before the war. This would enable them to buy more imports from Canada and at the same time make us less dependent on dollar sources of supply.

Finally we undertook to assist the production of gold by offering a production subsidy to help the gold mining industry meet the higher costs of production. The Government kept in close touch with developments in the United States which had a bearing on our trade position. We were anxious to impress upon our United States friends the importance of having the European Recovery Programme include a feature which would permit the recipient countries to use Marshall dollars for purchases in Canada. This would help to maintain export markets and would enable Canada to continue its contribution to European recovery by making available large supplies of goods essential to them.

Temporary Restrictions

Obviously, we could not expect these constructive measures to solve our problems overnight. Accordingly I had the unpleasant job of announcing the imposition of temporary restrictions designed to protect our limited reserves until the positive aspects of the programme began to take hold. I promised then that the restrictive aspects of the programme would be relaxed as soon as the improvement in our exchange reserves made such relaxation possible.

A little over a year has passed since these steps were taken to correct our exchange difficulties and establish a closer balance in our dollar trade. I am happy to be able to tell you that the programme has worked with increasing success through the year. This success is shown in the steady rise in our exchange reserves. A short while ago I said that in future I intended to release the figures of official gold and United States dollar holdings on a quarterly basis. At that time I gave out the figures for September 30 last which then amounted to \$855 million. To-day, I am in a position to announce the preliminary figure for the end of the final quarter of 1948. At December 31 our official holdings of gold and United States dollar exchange had reached \$998 million. This figure compares with the low point of \$461 million on December 17, 1947, hardly more than a year ago. During this relatively short period our reserves have increased by no less than \$537 million. The December 1948 figure includes the sum of \$150 million, which is the proceeds of the long-term loan sold to three American life insurance companies last August. If we deduct the proceeds of this loan we see that our reserves have increased by \$387 million as a result of our improved trade position.

Gratifying Achievement

I think you will agree that this improvement in our exchange reserves in so short a time is a gratifying achievement. The real significance of the improved position can be seen in the record of our foreign trade during 1948. Exports to all countries during the first 10 months increased from about \$2300 million to \$2500 million, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. Exports to the United States for this period increased from \$850 million to \$1200 million, an increase of over 42 per cent. From the point of view of the main objective of Canadian export policy during this period, namely the increase of exports to dollar markets and

the achievement of a closer balance in our trade with the United States, this is a most encouraging accomplishment, indicating in no uncertain terms that the constructive features of the emergency exchange programme are meeting with a very considerable measure of success. While exports to the United Kingdom and Europe showed a decline, they remained on a high level. The off-shore purchase arrangements of the Marshall Plan enabled Canada to send a large amount of exports to the United Kingdom and Europe and to receive payment for a substantial proportion in U. S. dollar.



MEETING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—CANADA CONTINUING COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

THE United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs met in London on January 25 under the chairmanship of Mr. N. A. Robertson, the Canadian High Commissioner, concluding its session on January 28. During the meetings, opportunity was taken to review the whole range of United Kingdom-Canadian economic and trade relations, with special emphasis on the need to maintain trade between the two countries at the highest possible level. The members of the Continuing Committee will report to their respective Governments. The next meeting of the Continuing Committee will be held in Ottawa.

The Committee was formed, following Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to Canada last September, as a means of ensuring continued and close liaison between official representatives of the two countries. Through this Committee consultation will take place on commercial and economic matters of mutual concern, and especially on measures which both countries might adopt to ensure the greatest trade possible between them. Consequent upon such consultation, the members of the Committee will report to their respective Governments.

The Canadian members are :

Mr. N. A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom.

Mr. M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture.

Mr. J. J. Deutsch, Director, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance.

The United Kingdom members are :

Sir John Woods, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Sir Henry Wilson Smith, Second Secretary at the Treasury.

Mr. F. G. Lee, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Food.

Sir Percivale Liesching, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, also attended.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES FOR ITALIAN CHILDREN

AT the Ministry of Public Instruction in Rome on January 10, the Canadian Ambassador, Mr. Jean Désy, handed to the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Gonella, two packages. One contained school supplies; the other, a CARE food parcel. They represented a number of such packages sent from Canada for Italian teachers and pupils, which are being distributed by ENDISI, the Italian voluntary relief organization.

The cartons for the school children contain notebooks, pencils, pen nibs, chalk and other practical necessities for school. There are also in some cases messages from Canadian school children, and pamphlets about Canada. They are being distributed to elementary schools in Rome, Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia according to an ENDISI plan.

Over 500 of the food packages were handed out to teachers from Rome and nearby districts at the offices of CARE, the American relief organization. Each package contains 22 lbs. of food specially selected to suit Italian taste. With each package went a letter from Canadian teachers asking for an exchange of correspondence as a way of building up personal contacts.

Sending these parcels to Italy is part of the general activity of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO. This Council has also organized the Canada-UNESCO fellowships for six months post-graduate study in Canada. An Italian committee, with representatives of the Foreign and Public Instruction Ministries, is now preparing a list of candidates to forward to UNESCO for final selection.



A HELPING HAND FOR WAR REFUGEES.

Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy, presides at a meeting of the executive committee of the International Refugee Organization (IRO) at the Palazzo Venezia, Rome. From July to December 1948, the organization repatriated or resettled 94,000 persons. Five hundred and twenty-five thousand refugees are still to be found mainly in Germany, Austria and Italy. Most of them come from Poland, the Baltic states, the Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

- Mr. A. D. P. Heeney, Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary of the Cabinet, was appointed Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs on January 19, 1949, the appointment to become effective in March.
- Mr. N. A. Robertson, High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, was appointed Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet on January 19, 1949, the appointment to become effective in March.
- Mr. C. M. Drury, Acting Head of the Economic Division, was appointed Deputy Minister of National Defence on January 19, 1949.
- Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre was appointed to the Department on January 17, 1949, and posted to the Economic Division as Head of Division.
- Mr. G. P. de T. Glazebrook was appointed to the Department on January 3, 1949, as a Foreign Service Officer and seconded to the Department of National Defence as Head of the Joint Intelligence Bureau.
- Mr. C. P. Hébert, Minister in Cuba, was appointed Ambassador in Mexico, January 25, 1949, to succeed Mr. S. D. Pierce, who had been appointed Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
- Mr. D. M. Johnson, Head of the American and Far Eastern Division, was appointed Acting High Commissioner in Dublin on January 12, 1949, in the absence of the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon who has been appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Transportation.
- Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot, Head of the Personnel Division, was appointed Head of the European Division on January 13, 1949.
- Mr. Leon Mayrand, Head of the European Division, was appointed Head of the American and Far Eastern Division on January 13, 1949.
- Mr. R. G. Riddell, Head of the United Nations Division, was appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs on January 25, 1949.
- Mr. J. W. Holmes, former Chargé d'Affaires at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow, was appointed Acting Head of the United Nations Division on January 25, 1949.
- Mr. Marcel Cadieux was appointed Acting Head of the Personnel Division on January 13, 1949.
- Mr. C. E. McCaughey was posted from the American and Far Eastern Division to the Canadian Consulate General, Chicago, on December 27, 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

- Mr. A. W. Evans has been appointed Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Legation in Cuba. The territory served by Mr. Evans, in the capacity of Trade Commissioner, comprises Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

Lieutenant-Colonel Max Waibel, G.S.C., Military and Air Attaché to the Legation of Switzerland was promoted to the rank of Colonel, December 31.

His Excellency Urho Toivola, Minister of Finland, left January 8 for a visit to the United States, where he expects to remain until February 7. In his absence, F. A. Mustonen, Attaché, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

The Hon. Dr. P. R. Viljoen, M.C., left Ottawa, January 17, on relinquishing his post as High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. Pending the arrival of his successor, H. H. Woodward, Secretary, is in charge as Acting High Commissioner.

New Appointments

H. H. Woodward, Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, December 30.

Alfred David Vas Nunes, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Netherlands, December 31.

Edmond Cailleteau, Assistant Commercial Attaché, Embassy of France. He will assume his duties at the end of the month.

Hans E. Sköld, Attaché, Legation of Sweden, in the place of C. H. Nauckhoff.

Departures

Robert Le Guyader, Assistant Commercial Attaché, Embassy of France, January 15.

C. H. Nauckhoff, Attaché, Legation of Sweden, February 1.

Colonel Jaromir Petzold, Military and Air Attaché, Legation of Czechoslovakia, has been transferred to Prague.

CONSULAR

The Honorary Vice Consulate of Norway at North Sydney was closed following the death of Mr. William Hackett, Honorary Vice Consul, September 12. North Sydney is now included in the territory of Mr. Roy Forbes Young, Honorary Vice Consul of Norway at Sydney.

Alfred W. Klieforth, Consul General of the United States of America at Vancouver, left January 15 for approximately two months leave in the United States. In his absence, George D. Andrews, Consul, is in charge of the Consulate General.

Provisional recognition was granted to :

Horacio Sully de Souza as Consul General of Brazil at Montreal, January 4.

Alfredo Teixeira Valladao as Consul of Brazil at Toronto, January 4. He was previously Consul at Montreal.

Albert W. Stoffel as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, Jan. 4.

Paul Reyes Spindola as Consul of Mexico at Montreal, January 8.

Charles E. B. Payne as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, January 11. He was previously Vice Consul at Sarnia.

Edward P. Prince as Vice Consul of the United States at Montreal, January 14.

Definitive recognition was granted to :

William E. Brodie as Honorary Vice Consul of Norway at Quebec, with jurisdiction in the city of Quebec, January 14.

Roy Forbes Young as Honorary Vice Consul of Norway at Sydney, with jurisdiction comprising Cape Breton Island except the town of Louisburg. His jurisdiction previously comprised only the city of Sydney.

Departures :

Colonel Frank W. Clarke resigned as Honorary Vice Consul of Norway at Quebec, January 11.

John R. Barry, Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, January 14.

VISITS OF FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICIALS

Mr. St. Laurent gave a dinner at the Château Laurier, January 8, in honour of the Right Honourable Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

The Right Honourable Anthony Eden was Mr. Pearson's guest at dinner at the Château Laurier, January 23.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(Earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of the External Affairs Monthly Bulletin.)

High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of the International Telecommunications Union

Mexico City—October 22, 1948 to February 1949. Mr. C. P. Hébert, Canadian Minister to Cuba; C. J. Acton, Department of Transport; D. S. Cole, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Mexico City. (This Conference allocates short waves frequencies amongst the member states of the ITU.)

International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference

Washington—January 26 to February 10. Stewart Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; A. W. H. Needler, Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries; *Advisers:* S. W. Ozere, Solicitor, Department of Fisheries; F. M. Tovill, Department of External Affairs. *Secretary:* F. H. Wooding, Department of Fisheries. (This Conference will discuss joint international co-operation in the investigation and, where necessary, the conservation of fishery resources of the North-West Atlantic.)

International Wheat Conference

Washington—January 26. Dr. C. F. Wilson, Director Wheat and Grain Division, Department of Trade and Commerce; W. C. McNamara, Assistant Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board; *Advisers*: A. M. Shaw, Director of Marketing Services, Department of Agriculture; C. C. Boxer, Washington Representative, Canadian Wheat Board; G. R. Patterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Washington; J. J. M. Côté, Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Washington; *Technical Advisers*: R. C. Brown, Vice-President United Grain Growers; L. P. Farnalls, Farmer; B. S. Plumer, Alberta Wheat Pool; J. H. Wesson, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. (This Conference is to prepare an International Wheat Agreement similar to that which Canada signed a year ago, but which failed to come into effect because the United States Congress did not ratify it.)

Preliminary Meeting of Technical Experts on Safety in Coal Mines

Geneva, January 31—J. Crawford, Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta (Canadian Expert). (This Committee reviews the draft Model Code of Safety in Coal Mines prepared by the International Labour Office in 1949.)

Third Session, Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—Anney—April 8 - June, 1949.

Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council—Anney—April 11 - April 22.

Tariff Negotiations under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—Geneva—April 11 - June, 1949.

Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of New Conventions to Protect Victims of War—Geneva—April 21 to June.

Fourth Conference of American States Members of the I.L.O.—Montevideo—April 25.

Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council—April 26 - May 6.

Executive Board, International Children's Emergency Fund—New York—April.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs — New York—May 9 - May 20.

Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, Commission on Human Rights—New York—May 23 - June 3.

Seventh Pacific Science Congress

Auckland, Christchurch, New Zealand, February 22 to 23, 1948. Dr. D. M. Schrum, Head of the Department of Physics, University of British Columbia will head a delegation of fifteen scientists. (This is a private meeting held under the auspices of the Royal Society of New Zealand. The Canadian Delegation was selected by the National Research Council which is the official Canadian member or the Congress.)

Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund

New York, February—Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare (Welfare). (The Board will consider relief operations in Palestine and the Philippines, a milk-conservation programme, and the budget for 1949.)

Second Session of the Committee on the 1950 Census of The Americas

Rio de Janeiro—February 14 to February 25.—Dr. O. A. Lemieux, Director of the Censur Division, Bureau of Statistics. (This is a Conference of technicians from American nations. They will consider the main basic items, definitions and other important aspects of the 1950 census.)

FORTHCOMING

International Labour Conference (32nd Session)—Geneva—June 8, 1949.

Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources—United Nations Headquarters or elsewhere in the U.S.A. — June.

World Health Organization, Annual Conference—New York—June.

International Civil Aviation Organization, Annual Conference—New York—June.

Executive Board, International Children's Emergency Fund—New York—June.

United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport—Geneva—August.

Third Inter-American Conference on Radiology — Santiago, Chile — November 11 - November 17. Wing Commander W. A. Sifton, Medical Services of Canadian Armed Forces ; Dr. Digby Wheeler, Dr. Jules Gcsse-lin, both of Canadian Association of Radiologists.

International Conference of Experts on Pneumoconiosis — Australia — latter part of 1949.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BY CANADA

MULTILATERAL

Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics of December 14, 1928. Signed at Paris, December 9, 1948.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations Documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those Documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for the United Nations Publications—the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto.

These publications and the other documents which are not printed will shortly be placed in certain Canadian universities designated as depositories for United Nations documents. In the meantime, the inquiries about the latter category of documents might be addressed to Ryerson Press or to the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. Where a particular document is to be obtained from some other place, this fact is noted in the information under that title.

1. *Reply of the Government of Luxembourg (United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information—Replies to Requests for Information)*; December 9, 1948; 21 pp; mimeo.
2. *Review of International Commodity Problems, 1948*; (Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements); November 23, 1948; 42 pp; printed; 50c.
3. *Report of the FAO/ECAFE Joint Working Party on Agricultural Requisites*; (Food and Agriculture Organization, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East); November 13, 1948; 125 pp; mimeo.
4. *Food and Agriculture Conditions in Asia and the Far East 1948*; (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East); November 27, 1948; 55 pp; mimeo.
5. *Letter dated 21 December, 1948, from the Representative of the Netherlands to the President of the Security Council transmitting additional information regarding events in Indonesia*; December 21, 1948; 50 pp; mimeo.
6. *Annual Report on Child and Youth Welfare 1948 (based on Information received from Member Governments between April 1, 1947 and March 31, 1948)*; 236 pp; printed.
7. *Housing and Town and Country Planning—Bulletin I*; November, 1948; 70 pp; printed.
8. *Appendices to the Special Report of the Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question to the Security Council dated December 12, 1948*; December 15, 1948; 113 pp; mimeo.
9. *Letter dated 10 January, 1949, from the Chairman and Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council and transmitting the Second Interim Report of the Commission*; 10 January, 1949; 35 pp; mimeo.
10. *Reply of the United States Government to the Fiscal Commission Questionnaire on the Tax Treatment of Foreign Nationals, Assets and Transactions*; 31 December, 1948; 54 pp; mimeo.
11. *Reply of the Government of Greece* (see Item No. 10); 31 December, 1948; 38 pp; mimeo.
12. *Reply of the Government of Ecuador* (see Item No. 10); 31 December, 1948; 24 pp; mimeo.
13. *Final Act and Related Documents, United Nations Maritime Conference, February 19 to March 6, 1948*; November 17, 1948; 55 pp; printed; 40c.
14. *Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, March 23 to April 21, 1948*; December 20, 1948; 41 pp; printed.

15. *Introductory Survey of Some Trends in Recent Tax Agreements*; December 30, 1948; 10 pp; mimeo.
16. *Preliminary Report on the Work accomplished by the League of Nations in Fiscal Matters*; January 5, 1949; 34 pp; mimeo.
17. *Draft Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation or the Prostitution of Others—Note by the Secretary-General*; December 23, 1948; 28 pp; mimeo.
18. *Chart of Observations by Governments on the Revision of the 1937 Draft Convention* (see Item No. 17); December 22, 1948; 49 pp; mimeo.
19. *Annotated List of Publications on Technical Training received in ECAFE Secretariat up to September, 1948*; (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East); October 20, 1948; 20 pp; mimeo.
20. *Report of the Executive Director to the Executive Board of the ICEF on the Program in China*; (International Children's Emergency Fund); January 12, 1949; 20 pp; mimeo.
21. *National Income Statistics 1938-1947*; January, 1949; 150 pp; printed; \$1.50.
22. *Study Abroad—International Handbook—Fellowships, Scholarships, Educational Exchange. Volume I 1948*; (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization); 224 pp; printed.
23. (Each one of the public information pamphlet series listed below comes under the general heading "What the United Nations is Doing", contains from 16 to 24 pages, is printed and costs 15c).
 - (a) *Economic Commission for Latin America*
 - (b) *Non Self-Governing Territories*
 - (c) *Refugees and Displaced Persons*
 - (d) *World War on Tuberculosis*
 - (e) *Economic Commission for Europe*
 - (f) *Status of Women*
 - (g) *Better World Trade*

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Report of the Department of External Affairs, Canada, 1948, (King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, 25c).

Conference Series 1948, No. 2: Report and Documents relating to the negotiations for the union of Newfoundland with Canada, (King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, 25c).

PRESS RELEASES

Letter from Mr. Moshe Shertok acknowledging Canadian *de facto* recognition of Israel. (December 27, No. 99).

Text of C.B.C. broadcast by General A. G. L. McNaughton on the work of the Security Council. (January 8, No. 1).

Terms of reference to the International Joint Commission for investigation of complaints of air pollution near Detroit and Windsor. (January 12, No. 2).

Departmental appointments and postings. (January 12, No. 3).

Meeting of the United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs on January 25. (January 19, No. 4).

Composition of Canadian Delegation to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference in Washington, beginning January 26. (January 21, No. 5).

Departmental appointments (January 25, No. 6).

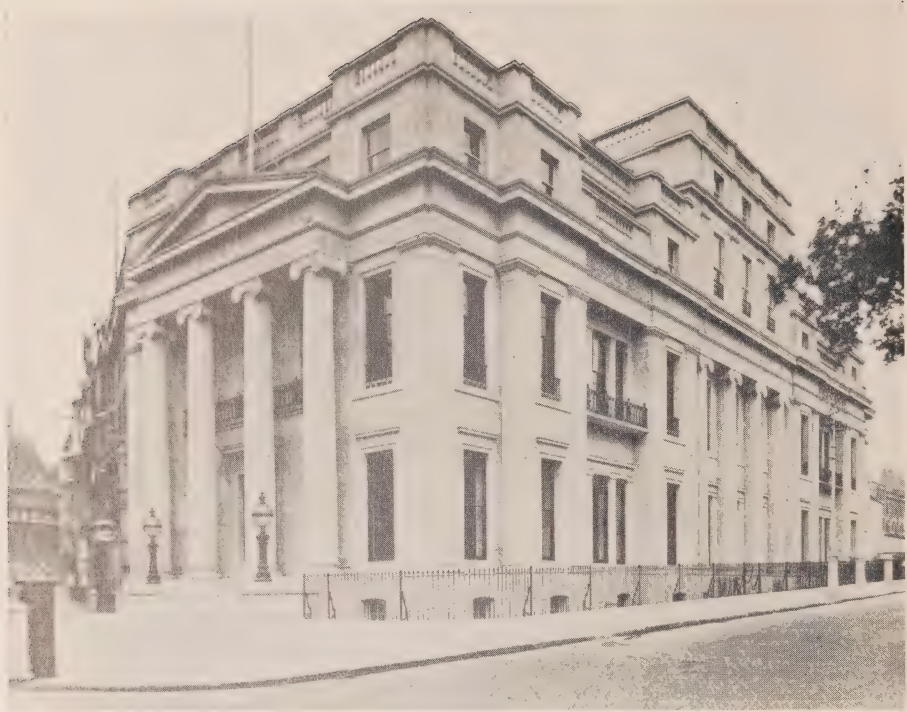
STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

No. 49/1—Text of a broadcast by Mr. St. Laurent on January 1, 1949. English and French.

No. 49/2—"Canada's Dollar Saving Programme" by Mr. D. C. Abbott.

No. 49/3—"The Place of the St. Lawrence and the Sault in our National Defence" by Mr. Brooke Claxton.

No. 49/4—"Report on Canada in 1948" by Mr. D. C. Abbott.



CANADIAN MISSIONS : (1) CANADA HOUSE, LONDON.

The premises of Canada House, on Trafalgar Square, London, were acquired in 1923 from the Union Club, which was founded, nearly a century and a half ago, to mark the union of the parliaments of England and Ireland. In "Union Club: an Historical and Descriptive Record" (Publishers, B.T. Batsford Ltd., London) Mr. R. C. Rome relates the history of the Union Club, now the oldest members' club in London.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Palace Hotel)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida President Wilson)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (No. 3 Ping Tsang Hsiang)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Acting Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris xvi (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (Post Office Box 400)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Malayan Union.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Bldg.)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
Newfoundland.....	High Commissioner.....	St. John's (Circular Road)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Acting Trade Commissioner.....	Karachi (Post Office Box 531)
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza San Martin)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo Fonseca, 103-4)
Sweden.....	Commercial Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD—*Concluded*

Country	Designation	Address
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port-of-Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
Union of South Africa...	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
“ “	Acting Commercial Secretary....	Cape Town (South African Mutual Building)
“ “	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Buildings)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...	Ambassador (vacant).....	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
“ “	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martin's Bank Bldg.)
“ “	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
“ “	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 3320, 630 Fifth Avenue)
“ “	Permanent Representative.....	Geneva (Hôtel de la Paix)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
“ “	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
“ “	Consul-General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
“ “	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
“ “	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
“ “	Consul-General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
“ “	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
“ “	Consul-General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul-General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Garasaninovaso)



CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective February 6 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
<i>TO EUROPE</i>		
1415-1430	Opening Announcements	1415-1628 GMT CKNC & CKCX
1430-1500	Programs for Europe (except Saturdays & Sundays)	
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U. N. (except Saturdays & Sundays)	
1530-1545	English	
1545-1600	Dutch—Monday to Saturday German (to Austria) Sun. only	
1600-1630	Czech	
1630-1700	Italian	1630-2000 GMT CKNC & CKCS
1700-1715	English	
1715-1830	French—Sundays only	
1715-1730	English—Mon. to Sat.	
1730-1745	Czech " "	
1745-1830	French " "	
1830-1900	Dutch	
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	2000-2015 GMT CKCS
2000-2030	Czech	
2030-2100	German	2015-2215 GMT CKCS & CHOL
2100-2130	French	
2130-2300	English	2215-2230 GMT CHOL
2300-2315	Czech—Mon. to Fri.	
2315-2327	German—Mon. to Fri.	2230-2330 GMT CHOL & CKLO
2300-2327	German—Sat. only	

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0400-0440	Commentaries from the U. N. (except Sundays & Mondays)	CHOL & CHLS
0845-1030	English program for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKCS

Eastern
Standard
Time

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1845-1925	English (to Caribbean)	CKCX
1845-1925	Spanish	CKRA
1930-2025	Portuguese	CKRA & CKCX
2030-2130		" CKLO
2130-2145	French	" "
2145-2235	English	" "

TO NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

2310-2400	Winter Service to Arctic Settlements (Sundays only)	CKLO & CKOB
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CKNC	17.82 mc/c, 16.84 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKOB	6.09 mc/s, 49.26 metres	CHLS	9.61 mc/s, 31.22 metres

CORRIGENDA

Vol. I No. 1, January 1949, page 15, line 3: for "September 12" read December 12".

Page 23, *Canadian Statement on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*: Owing to the adoption by the Assembly of an amendment to the Declaration after this statement was made, the numbering of articles was changed. The reference to Article 22

should therefore be read as Article 21 and to Article 31 as Article 30.

Vol. I No. B, December 1948, page 30, line 17: for "possibly" read "possible".

Page 38, under *Forthcoming Conferences*: for the location of the Third Session, Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and Tariff Negotiations under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for "Geneva" read "Annecy, France".



External Affairs



Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol. 1

March, 1949

No. 3

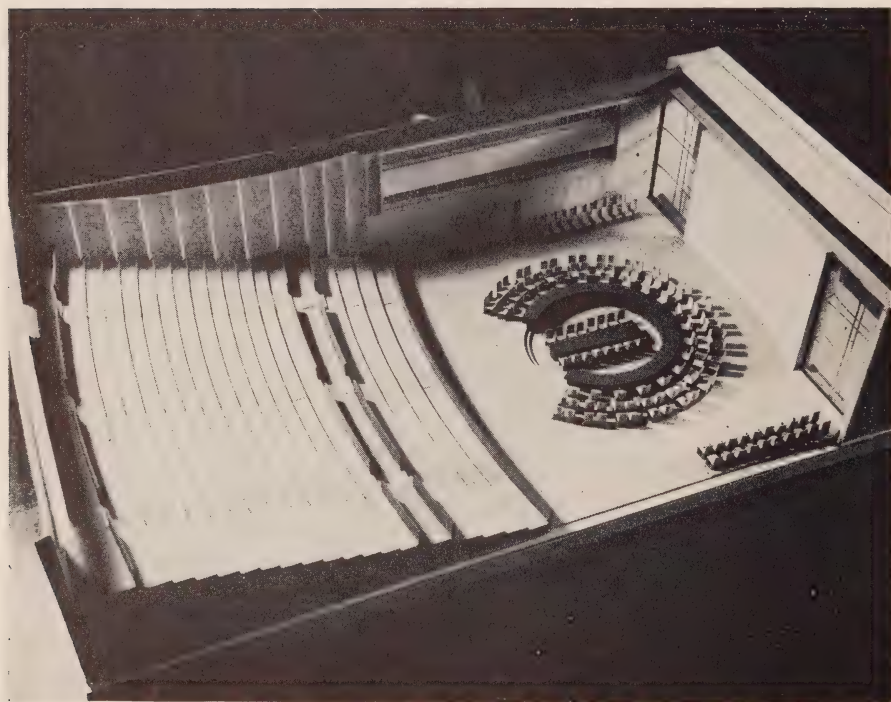
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Department of External Affairs

Ottawa, Canada

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS is issued monthly in English and French by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. It provides reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department. Any material in this publication may be reproduced. Citation of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS as the source would be appreciated.

Subscription rates: ONE DOLLAR per year (Students, FIFTY CENTS) post free. Remittances, payable to the Receiver General of Canada, should be sent to the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.



PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Model of the Security Council Chamber, to be constructed on the site of the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

(Official U.N. Photo)

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

IN THE THREE years which have elapsed since the International Bank was formally brought into existence by the signing of the Articles of Agreement by some 28 member countries on December 27, 1945, it has made 14 loans (including one of \$75 million to the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company Ltd. a Canadian-owned company operating in Brazil) to an aggregate amount of \$635 million. At the present time 47 nations are members of the International Bank. It is clear, therefore, that the International Bank has already established itself as a significant force in the organization of the world economy.

Origin and Aims

The first proposals for the establishment of an international agency to promote international lending arose in the early years of the war. Discussions among the officials of the principal allied countries led to the formulation of various plans for the Bank, as well as for its sister institution — the International Monetary Fund.⁽¹⁾ These plans were subsequently revised and agreement on the character of the two institutions was finally reached at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July 1944. As conceived by the architects of the Bank the purposes of this new international agency, owned by the nations who are members of the Bank, were to assist in financing the reconstruction of nations which had suffered from the ravages of war, to help finance the capital requirements of the undeveloped nations of the world and to foster the revival of private international lending. It was believed that the aftermath of the war would be fraught with political and economic uncertainty unfavourable to a revival of private international capital movements on a scale sufficient to meet world needs and that a new method of meeting these needs had therefore to be found. Events have fully confirmed this belief. So far as most of the capital-deficiency areas of the world are concerned, private international lending and investment today is still almost negligible. It may be concluded, therefore, that apart from inter-governmental grants and loans — which are at present carrying the main burden of world needs — the International Bank is likely to be the principal supplier of external capital assistance for reconstruction and development in most countries for some little time to come.

The International Bank's operations are not designed to supplant private international lending, but to foster and encourage private lending. This it can do by helping to create economic conditions favourable to the revival of private lending, by attaching its own guarantee to loans made through private channels and by acting as an intermediary between the institutions which have investible funds at their disposal and the borrowing nations or agencies which need external capital assistance. The lending operations of the Bank itself are expected to be conducted more and more as time goes on by the use of funds borrowed in the private capital markets.

(1) An article on the International Monetary Fund appeared in *External Affairs* for December, 1948.

Methods of Operation

The loanable funds of the Bank are derived from two sources. The first is the subscribed capital of the member nations. Of the \$635 million of Bank loans mentioned above, more than half may be said to have been derived from the subscribed capital of the Bank. The Articles of Agreement require nations joining the Bank to pay in to the Bank 20 per cent of their total capital subscription. The size of a member's subscription is in most cases equal to the quota allocated to the country concerned in the International Monetary Fund which, in turn, is roughly dependent upon relative economic wealth. The capital subscription of Canada to the International Bank amounts to \$325 million, of which \$65 million — or 20 per cent of the total — has been paid up. The paid-in subscriptions of members are payable as to two per cent in the form of gold or U.S. dollars and 18 per cent in the form of domestic currency. The remaining 80 per cent of every member's total capital liability to the Bank is a conditional obligation. It can be called by the Bank only in the case of a threatened default on the Bank's own obligations. In other words, the unpaid portion of the capital subscriptions are in the nature of a joint and several guarantee made by all the member nations and have the effect of strengthening the security of the private investor from whom the Bank expects to get the larger part of its loanable funds.

Source of Loan Funds

A simple calculation will demonstrate that the original subscriptions paid into the Bank by the member governments are not, and indeed were not meant to be, sufficient to enable the Bank to operate on a substantial scale. The subscribed capital of the International Bank today is a little more than \$8.3 billion. The paid-in capital (20 per cent of this) is therefore in the neighbourhood of \$1,660 million, or rather less than the amount which Canada alone has made available in loans to the United Kingdom and other Western European countries since the end of the war. Clearly, this sum would not be sufficient to finance even the normal development needs of the world for many years, without providing anything at all for reconstruction loans. However, the Bank is organized upon the assumption that it will ultimately obtain the bulk of its loanable funds by borrowing in its own name from the private and institutional investors of countries able to export capital. The Bank engaged in its first transaction of this kind in July, 1947 when it sold two bond issues, amounting to \$250 million, to the investing public and institutions of the United States.

Under the Articles of Agreement the Bank cannot lend more than the amount of its subscribed capital, or about \$8.3 billion. In practice the limit, though indeterminate, is much smaller than that figure. In theory the Bank should at least be able to lend all or most of the money derived from the original 20 per cent capital subscriptions of members (two per cent paid in gold, and 18 per cent paid in local currency.) However, the Articles of Agreement require that before the Bank can lend any portion of the 18 per cent subscription of a member country, it must obtain the agreement of the country in question. The reason for this is that the expenditure of the 18 per cent subscription by the Bank

for the purpose of financing exports from the country in question to a borrowing country is a burden upon the balance of payments of the subscribing country; in effect, a transaction of this kind gives rise to unrequited exports. Consequently, in view of the severe balance of payments difficulties already facing most of the potential capital-exporting countries of the world, the Bank has not been able thus far to make much use of the 18 per cent capital subscription of member countries other than the United States. As of the commencement of actual operations early in 1947, the funds effectively available to the Bank for making loans was equal only to the United States subscription (i.e. 20 per cent of \$3,175 million) plus the two per cent subscription of all members payable in gold or dollars, or approximately \$735 million. Any substantial addition to its lendable resources must be therefore obtained through the sale of the Bank's own bonds in the United States, the only country able to permit a substantial outflow of capital over and beyond existing government commitments regarding extension of grants and credits abroad.

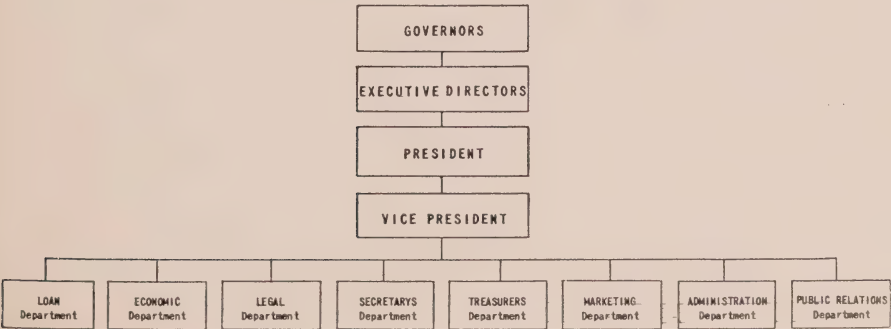
Sale of Bonds

As time goes on and the ability of some countries to finance capital exports improves it is expected that the Bank will be able to draw upon the resources of other member countries, either by making use of the 18 per cent subscription of such members, or by selling bonds in capital markets outside the United States. Some transactions of this character have already taken place. In 1947, Belgium authorized the use by the Bank of \$2 million of its subscription for loan operations and late in 1948 Canada authorized the use of \$8 million of its subscription. Early in 1948, the Bank sold its bonds in the amount of approximately \$4 million in Swiss francs to the Bank for International Settlements in Basle.

While relatively small in amount, these transactions indicate the direction in which the Bank would expect to move as opportunities present themselves, and which the Bank must travel if it is to become completely international in all its operations.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ORGANIZATION CHART



Lending Operations

The loan agreements made by the Bank to date are as follows:

Borrower Guarantee	Amount (\$ million)	Date	Maturities	Int. Rate
Credit National France.....	250	May 9, 1947	1952-77	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent
Kingdom of the Netherlands.....	191	Aug. 7, 1947	1954-72	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent
Kingdom of the Netherlands.....	4	May 25, 1948	1953-54	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent
Loans to four Dutch Shipping Companies.....	12	July 15, 1948	1949-58	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Kingdom of Denmark	40	Aug. 22, 1947	1953-72	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg....	12	Aug. 28, 1947	1949-72	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent
⁽¹⁾ Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion, and Expresa Nacional de Electricidad, Chile	13.5	Mar. 25, 1948	1953-68	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
⁽¹⁾ Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion, Chile.....	2.5	Mar. 25, 1948	1950-55	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent
Nacional Financiera, S.A. and Comision Federal de Electricidad, Mexico.....	24.1	Jan. 4, 1949	1953-73	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Nacional Financiera, S.A. and Comision Federal de Electrici- dad, Mexico (to be re-loaned to Mexican Light & Power Co. Ltd.).....	10	Jan. 4, 1949	Dec. 31/49	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. Ltd.....	75	Jan. 27, 1949	1953-74	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent

The \$250 million loan to France was made to the Credit National, a semi-public organization created for the purpose of assisting in financing the reconstruction and development of the French economy. In point of fact this loan enabled France to finance raw materials, (equipment for the steel industry, ships, oil, cotton and steel, etc.) during the difficult year previous to the inception of the Marshall Plan.

Purpose of Loans

The loan of \$195 million granted to the Netherlands was used for the reconstruction of productive facilities in that country. The loan of \$40 million made to Denmark financed essential import goods including agricultural and textile machinery, machine tools, trucks and steel products. The loan of \$12 million made to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg helped to finance the purchase of equipment for the steel industry and rolling stock for the railways. One loan aggregating \$13.5 million, for hydro-electric development, was made jointly to a public corporation in Chile (the Fomento Corporacion), which is an instrument of the Chilean Government created to promote economic development, and to a subsidiary of Fomento Corporacion engaged in the production and distribution of electricity. This loan was made to finance the purchase of United States equipment and supplies required for the development of electrical power and water facilities in Chile. The second Chilean loan,

(1) The two Chilean loans have not yet been ratified by the Chilean Government.

amounting to \$2.5 million, is to finance the purchase of agricultural machinery in the United States. The loans to four of the principal Dutch shipping companies were granted in order to finance the entire purchase price of six merchant vessels, each costing \$2 million.

The loan recently negotiated with the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company amounting to \$75 million, will be used to assist in the financing of a programme of expansion over the next four years of hydro-electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, and of local and long-distance telephone installations, all owned and operated by various subsidiaries of the Company.

It should be noted that, in accordance with the requirements of the Articles of Agreement, all of the above loans are guaranteed by the Governments of the country of the borrowing agency as to the payment of principal, interest, commission and other charges on the loan. Further, in addition to the interest charge, which is related to the rate at which the Bank itself can expect to borrow in the United States, the borrowers undertake to pay a commitment charge up to the date when the loan is drawn down, and thereafter an annual commission, as required by the Articles of Agreement, of one per cent which is allocated to reserves.

Guarantee Powers

The four Dutch shipping loans enumerated in the table are of special interest in that they were associated with the first use of the Bank's guarantee powers. In addition to direct loans, the Bank may also assist a potential borrower by placing its guarantee behind the borrower's own obligations, thereby enabling the country or corporation to improve the marketability of its own securities in the private investment market. In this particular case the Bank re-sold a block of \$8.1 million of the notes received by the Bank from the shipping companies to a group of United States banks, the notes being guaranteed in turn by the International Bank. The remainder of the notes, amounting to \$3.9 million, were, for the time being, retained in the Bank's portfolio.

At the beginning of 1949, the Bank had before it applications for loans from a dozen or more different member countries, some from governments or government agencies and some from private corporations. Missions have been sent, or are planned, to many countries to investigate projects on the spot and to make economic, engineering and other technical investigations. In many of the under-developed countries of the world the shortage of skilled technical personnel is a serious handicap to the formulation of soundly conceived development plans and the Bank is therefore endeavouring to assist potential borrowers to obtain the services of suitable technical advisors.

Loan Procedure

Before entering into a loan contract the Bank makes a detailed investigation of the projects, and of the general economic situation of the country concerned, to satisfy itself of the soundness of the loan application. Moreover, during negotiations between the borrower and the Bank, an understanding is reached as to the materials, supplies and equipment which the borrower intends to purchase with the assistance of Bank monies. The loan agreement therefore usually involves a list showing categories and amounts of specific purchases which the Bank will finance.

A thorough appraisal of the plans and projects involved in a foreign loan, such as has been described, was not ordinarily undertaken under the system of private international lending which prevailed after the first world war. Indeed, the close scrutiny of all the circumstances surrounding a loan application could hardly be made except by an international institution representative of all governments. But it is an essential feature of the International Bank's lending policy and helps to ensure that its loans are soundly conceived.

The responsibility of the Bank does not come to an end with the decision to grant a loan, since it also follows through the expenditures made with borrowed funds. It satisfies itself that the goods are purchased in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement and that the materials and equipment are used for the purposes originally agreed. A helpful collaboration between the Bank and the borrower is achieved throughout the period when the loan monies are being disbursed and, indeed, is expected to continue throughout the life of the loan itself. These arrangements provide reasonable guarantee that the most effective and economic use is made of the Bank's resources.

Organization of the Bank

The Bank's organization consists of (a) A Board of Governors composed of one governor appointed by each member country and an alternate for each governor; (b) A Board of Executive Directors composed of 14 members, of whom five are appointed by the five largest stockholders (The United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, and India) and nine are elected by the remaining members. Each Executive Director also has an alternate; (c) The President, who is elected by the Executive Directors, and the staff appointed by the President.

Under the Articles of Agreement all the powers of the Bank are vested in the Board of Governors, which may delegate and has indeed delegated all the operational powers (with certain exceptions) to the Executive Directors.

In the Board of Governors each member nation has 250 votes plus one vote for each share of stock subscribed by it. In the Board of Executive Directors each appointed director has the same number of votes as the member which appointed him, and each elected director has the same aggregate number of votes as the members which elected him. The Board of Governors meets annually but may be called for special meetings when required.

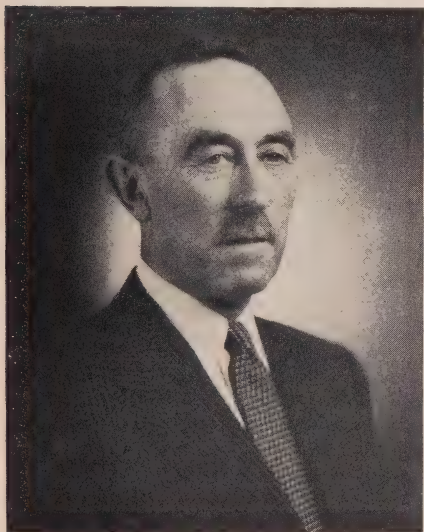
The Executive Directors meet regularly at the office of the Bank in Washington. The function of the Board of Executive Directors corresponds generally to that of a board of directors of a private corporation. At the Third Annual Meeting of the International Bank held in Washington in September, 1948, at which Canada was represented by Mr. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, (the Canadian Governor of the International Bank) Mr. Donald Gordon was elected as one of the fourteen Executive Directors by the votes of Canada and Iceland, replacing Mr. Graham F. Towers, who had previously served as an Executive Director. Mr. J. F. Parkinson continues to serve as Alternate Director.

The President of the Bank, Mr. John J. McCloy, is *ex officio* chairman of the Board of Executive Directors and is the chief of the operating staff. Subject to the direction of the Executive Directors on questions of policy, he is responsible for the conduct of the business of the Bank and for the organization and appointment of the staff.

Appraisal of the Work

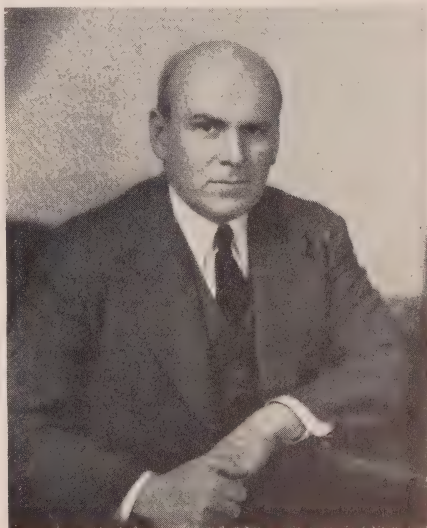
During the last three years the International Bank has been organized and operated to the point where it may be regarded, along with its sister institution, the International Monetary Fund, as a permanent part of the world's machinery for international financial co-operation. It has an international staff of some 400 persons who have had, or are acquiring, experience in appraising the needs of borrowing countries and in the techniques required for the promotion of productive international lending.

The significance of the past operations of the Bank must be judged, of course, by reference to the magnitude of the economic problems of the world in which it has had to operate. The pace of economic reconstruction and recovery since the end of the war has been much slower, and the need for external assistance far greater, than was anticipated at Breton Woods. Indeed, these needs have been such that the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund between them have been unable to do more than provide partial assistance. Fortunately, this assistance was available and most of it was granted at a crucial period — the twelve months before the Marshall Plan came into existence. The financial aid in the form of grants and loans now being given by ECA under the European Recovery Programme greatly overshadow the assistance which the Bank has made or can make available for reconstruction purposes during the next few years. However, as and when ECA aid, together with the self-help which European nations will provide to each other through O.E.E.C., are successful in raising productivity and in reducing the present abnormal dependence of this area of the world on the assistance of the United States, the Bank should be in a position to take over more responsibility for the financing of further capital projects in Europe. By the same token it should then be in a position to raise the necessary funds for this purpose by the sale of further securities.



MR. CAMILLE GUTT

Chairman of the Board and Managing Director
of the International Monetary Fund.



MR. JOHN J. McCLOY

President of the International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development.

(Harris & Ewing Photo)

Under-Developed Areas

In the meantime the Bank has been able to place greater emphasis than heretofore on its activities in the under-developed areas of the world which, in the long run, will constitute the Bank's primary concern. While all possible measures must be taken to encourage local savings and the mobilization of these for productive purposes it is recognized that the long-range development of these areas must be financed, in part, from external sources. Assistance of this kind can be given or fostered by the Bank, as the loans to Chile, Mexico and Brazil illustrate. A number of other loans to under-developed countries are presently being negotiated or discussed. However, as the last Annual Report of the Bank points out, "the number of sound productive investment opportunities thus far presented to the Bank is substantially smaller than was originally expected. This fact is due in part to the length of time required to complete the engineering and other technical studies necessary to bring projects up to the point where they are ready for financing. In large measure, however, it reflects the difficulties which have been mentioned — the lack of economic, financial, and in some cases political stability, the lack of technical skills, the lack of adequate planning. And it provides proof, if proof be needed, that sound development requires much more than simply making available large sums of money."

The general attitude of the Bank towards development loans may be illustrated by another quotation from the same report: "The Bank is convinced that its resources cannot be used effectively to expand production and to raise living standards unless they are invested in well-prepared and well-planned projects. It is also convinced that sound development is best promoted, not by sporadic injections of large amounts of capital, but rather by a steady flow of capital in moderate amounts. The Bank's approach to its under-developed member countries has been framed accordingly. That approach is one of willingness to help its members to analyze their development problems, to work with them in mapping out the broad lines along which their development may be advanced most soundly and rapidly, and whenever possible to select for initial financing those projects which seem most likely to contribute to such advance. Where economic or financial conditions in the borrowing country are such that they endanger the productive purposes and the repayment prospects of a Bank loan, such a loan will normally be conditioned upon measures designed to bring about financial and monetary stability and, where necessary, re-establishment of the country's credit."



CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(The information contained in this section covers the period from January 25 to February 25, 1949.)

I. Atomic Energy and Disarmament

ON NOVEMBER 4, 1948, the General Assembly meeting in Paris overwhelmingly approved a resolution asking the Atomic Energy Commission to continue its discussions of any topics that might be "practicable and useful" and at the same time requested the six permanent members of the Commission, which of course includes Canada, to make an effort to resolve the deadlock between the Powers on the international control of atomic energy which has existed since the Commission discontinued its meetings last May and reported to the Security Council that it appeared impossible to reach agreement. The Assembly also passed, on November 19, a resolution proposing international registration, through the Commission for Conventional Armaments, of military armaments and effectives as a preliminary to disarmament discussions.⁽¹⁾

Shortly before the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments were to meet at Lake Success, the Soviet delegate introduced a resolution at the Security Council meeting on February 8 which attempted to bring together the problem of prohibiting atomic weapons and the question of disarmament. At Paris these topics had been dealt with separately; the prospect of reaching an agreement for the international control of atomic energy appeared so much more complicated and difficult than disarmament proposals that the Soviet resolution would have had the effect of blocking the possibility of agreement on disarmament in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of November 19.

Canadian Motion

The Security Council decided against the Soviet resolution, and the Atomic Energy Commission and Commission for Conventional Armaments proceeded with the tasks given them in Paris. At its first session on February 17, the Atomic Energy Commission adopted a resolution introduced by General A. G. L. McNaughton, the Canadian delegate, instructing the Secretariat of the Commission to prepare a working paper summarizing the recommendations of the Commission's previous reports as a basis for further study, and a comparative table "showing the positions of the majority and minority in the Commission upon the topics which have so far been discussed", together with an index of all previous reports and proceedings in the Commission and the General Assembly on the subject of atomic energy. When the Commission met again on February 25, the Chairman, Jacob Malik (U.S.S.R.), re-introduced the substance of the Soviet resolution submitted to the Security Council on February 8. Once again, the Canadian delegate took the position that this resolution would only confuse and delay the proceedings of both the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments. The Commission returned to a consideration of the General Assembly's resolution and of the topics which it would be "practicable and useful" for them to discuss in order to clear some of the ground for the Six-Power talks which are to take place later in an effort to resolve the deadlock.

(1) See *External Affairs*, November and December, 1948.

The Commission for Conventional Armaments met on February 15 and February 23. The Canadian delegate supported the United States resolution, which was passed at the second meeting, calling upon the Commission to set up an international control body to receive and check full information regarding the military effectives and conventional armaments of the members of the United Nations. Until this is done, it would be unrealistic to expect nations like Canada, which has since the war reduced its military forces by about 95 per cent, to accept a one-third reduction of armaments and forces proposed by the Soviet Union which still has approximately four million men under arms and which has since the war reduced its forces by only fifty per cent.



General McNaughton presides over a meeting of the Security Council. At his right, Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations.

(Official U.N. Photo)

II. Indonesia

During the month of February the members of the Security Council considered reports from the United Nations Commission for Indonesia and studied developments arising out of the Council's resolution of January 28. This resolution had called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, the release of political prisoners held by the Dutch and the carrying-out of a programme for the formation of an Interim Government in Indonesia and for the transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands to a new United States of Indonesia.

The United Nations Commission on Indonesia, meeting at Batavia on

February 2, called upon the Netherlands Government for a statement regarding Dutch intentions to comply with the new Security Council proposals. The Commission reminded the Netherlands that, under the terms of the January 28 resolution, it would have to make recommendations for a solution of the dispute unless the Dutch and Indonesians were able to reach agreement by February 15. On February 8 the Commission also queried the Netherlands regarding the Security Council's request for the release of Indonesian leaders held in custody by the Dutch and recommended that the Republicans be given their freedom at some place where there would be a convenient opportunity for consultation with the Commission.

Political Crisis

Adoption of the Security Council's resolution on Indonesia had precipitated a political crisis at The Hague where members of the Dutch Cabinet were reported to be divided over the handling of the Indonesian problem and the extent to which the Netherlands should implement the Council's proposals. Finally on February 16 the Netherlands Government announced its readiness to comply "in principle" with the terms of the resolution and its intention to proceed with the formation of a provisional government of Indonesia. Disagreement with his Government's policy led to the resignation of Dr. Emanuel Sassen as Minister for Overseas Territories. He was succeeded by Dr. J. H. van Maarseveen.

In the light of the developments at The Hague the United Nations Commission for Indonesia on February 15 recommended to the Council that the date for submitting its initial report be deferred until March 1. This recommendation was apparently based on increased prospects of Netherlands acceptance of the terms of the resolution and was no doubt influenced by a visit to Holland earlier in February of Mr. Merle Cochran, the United States member of the Commission. As the Commission had itself decided to request a postponement of its report, and as it was considered that they were in the best position to judge whether such a postponement was necessary, the Council at a meeting on February 16 acceded to the request. The Soviet delegate opposed granting this postponement which, he said, would allow the Netherlands troops to continue with "more military action against the Indonesian Republic."

During February, exploratory talks were held between representatives of the Republican Government and of the Assembly for Federal Consultation, the group representing the non-Republican areas of Indonesia.

III. Palestine

Armistice negotiations between representatives of Egypt and Israel, which began at Rhodes on January 13 under the chairmanship of Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Acting Mediator, were successfully concluded with the signature of an agreement on February 24. The patience, tact and resourcefulness of Dr. Bunche and his extraordinary capacity for hard work were responsible in large part for the success of the negotiations.

The agreement signed on February 24 established armistice lines and a demilitarized zone in southwestern Palestine to be observed until the final peace settlement. Egyptian forces would be allowed to remain in part of the southern area allotted to the Arabs in the General Assembly's original partition plan.

Israeli defensive forces were to be permitted to stay in part of the Negev occupied as a result of campaigns launched in October and December, 1948. The disposal of the greater part of the Negev remained for decision in the final peace settlement. Egypt agreed to allow none but defensive forces to occupy a narrow strip of its own territory adjoining the border of Palestine. Prisoners of war were to be exchanged. An armistice commission composed of three Egyptians and three Israelis, with a United Nations observer as chairman, was established to supervise the implementing of the agreement.

The United Nations Conciliation Commission, composed of representatives of the United States, France and Turkey, held its first meeting in Geneva on January 17. While the armistice negotiations at Rhodes continued, the Commission visited the capitals of the Arab states and Israel in February to lay the groundwork for the final peace settlement.

IV. Korea

The application of the Republic of Korea for admission to the United Nations was first discussed in the Security Council on February 15 when, by a vote of 9 to 2, the Council decided to refer it to the Committee on the Admission of New Members.

Opposition to the application was voiced by the representative of the U.S.S.R., Jacob Malik, who charged that the Government of the Republic of Korea was a puppet regime set up by the United States military authorities and that it did not in any sense represent the Korean people. The United States representative, Warren Austin, replied to Mr. Malik by invoking the General Assembly resolution of December 12, 1948, which stated, in part, that the Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful government in Korea. He added that the Republic of Korea was set up as the direct result of the mandate of the General Assembly.

An application for admission to the United Nations was also received from the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea", a Soviet-sponsored regime in North Korea. When this application was tabled, Mr. Malik moved a draft resolution by which the Council would have referred it from the Council to the Membership Committee. However, the Soviet resolution was defeated 8 - 2 after several members of the Council had pointed out that since the resolution of December 12 had stated that the Government of the Republic of Korea was the only lawful government in Korea, the so-called "Democratic People's Republic" would not be regarded as a lawful government and therefore the application did not deserve any further consideration by the Council.

On February 2 the Membership Committee met to examine the application of the Republic of Korea and to adopt, by a vote of 8 to 2, a report approving the bid for admission. Canada was among the nations supporting the application while the representatives of the Soviet Union and of the Ukraine voted against it. Following is part of the statement made by the Canadian representative:

The Canadian delegation is satisfied that the claim of the Government of the Republic to be a peace-loving State is a valid one and has confidence that it will be able to carry out the obligations imposed on member nations by the United Nations Charter. The representatives of the Republic of Korea, in presenting their application for admission

to the United Nations, have already given proof of their willingness to comply with the requirements of the Charter.

The Canadian delegation will therefore vote in favour of the application of the Republic of Korea for membership in the United Nations.

The next step in the consideration of this application will be taken when the Committee's report comes before the Security Council.

V. Governorship of Trieste

In March, 1948, the Security Council suspended discussion of the question of the governorship of Trieste after unsuccessful attempts to agree on a candidate. On March 20, 1948, the United Kingdom, the United States and France proposed the return of Trieste to Italy and cited failure to agree upon a governor and the actions of Yugoslavia in its zone of occupation as evidence of the impossibility of establishing a Free Territory. On April 5, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced Canada's support for the Three Power proposal.

In the latest discussions in the Security Council in February, 1949, the U.S.S.R. charged the United Kingdom and the United States with obstructing the carrying out of the Italian Peace Treaty provisions for Trieste. In reply the Western Powers reiterated their stand that these provisions were unworkable and argued that there was no point in discussing the governorship further. The U.S.S.R. moved a resolution calling for the immediate appointment of a governor for the Free Territory. The candidate proposed by the Soviet Government was Colonel Fluckiger, a Swiss national who had been nominated by the United Kingdom in 1947. The U.S.S.R. did not press for a vote on its draft resolution and on February 21, 1949, the Council indefinitely adjourned the debate.

VI. Interim Committee Elections

Mr. G. Ignatieff, the Principal Adviser to the Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, was elected Rapporteur of the Interim Committee when that body met on January 31, for the first time in 1949.

Ambassador Selim-Sarper of Turkey was elected Chairman, and Ambassador Eduardo Anze Matienzo of Bolivia, Vice-Chairman. Before electing its officers for 1949, the Interim Committee had debated whether or not it should commence its work before the April session of the General Assembly. Some representatives argued that, in view of the fact that the terms of reference for the Interim Committee did not indicate clearly whether or not that body was to meet between the two parts of the Third Session of the General Assembly, the Interim Committee should not undertake any work until the Second Part of the Third Session was completed. The majority of member nations, including Canada, decided however that the Interim Committee should commence work as soon as possible and two sub-committees were therefore set up.

One sub-committee was to consider possible revision in the rules of procedure of the Interim Committee. The other has been directed to study further the role of the General Assembly in the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of international political co-operation and the

promotion of pacific settlement of disputes. This sub-committee has met several times, and will soon report back to the Interim Committee on its proposed plans for these studies.

VII. Economic and Social Council

The Eighth Session of the Economic and Social Council opened at Lake Success on February 7. During the first three weeks there has been extended general debate on forced labour and measures for its abolition, on the world economic situation, and on the related subjects of the economic development of under-developed countries and technical assistance for economic development. Discussion of the first of these topics, which will be resumed later, included a statement by the representative of the American Federation of Labour, supported by the United States and the United Kingdom delegates, regarding conditions in labour camps in the U.S.S.R., and a Russian counter attack on the status of workers in "capitalist" countries. The debate on the world economic situation was devoted to general statements embodying the views of member countries on the broad objectives of economic policy. The United States delegate, on February 25, made an important statement on economic development and technical assistance, referring to President Truman's promise in his inaugural address to make the benefits of United States scientific advances and industrial progress available to assist in the growth of under-developed areas. He also proposed a resolution, which will be debated further, instructing the Secretary General to prepare, for the consideration of the Ninth Session of the Council, an expanded programme of work in this field.

In addition, the Economic and Social Council has agreed to inform UNESCO that it would have "no objection" to the admission of Ceylon to membership in the latter organization, and has transmitted to the appropriate Commissions or Sub-commissions for further study the draft convention on human rights and draft measures on implementation; the proposed measures to protect the rights of minorities; and those to establish the principle of equal pay for equal work to men and women workers. Finally, the life of the Sub-commission on Freedom of Information has been extended to December 31, 1952, and a special meeting of the Commission on Human Rights will be called for the purpose of electing twelve new experts to serve on this Sub-commission.

VIII. Specialized Agencies

International Labour Organization

The 108th session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization began its meetings in Geneva on February 21 with preliminary meetings of the special committees including the Finance and Allocations Committee. The session of the Governing Body opened on March 4. Canada was represented by Mr. Arthur Brown of the Department of Labour, assisted by Mr. Paul Renaud of the Canadian Legation in Berne. The agenda included progress reports of the Permanent Migration Committee and of the various industrial committees, together with a proposal to establish International Labour Organization fellowships. The Governing Body has been called upon,

too, to decide on the budget for 1950 and the proposed increase of approximately \$1,400,000 over the budget for 1949 has received the closest attention on the part of all delegations.

World Health Organization

The Director-General of the World Health Organization informed the Department on February 16 that the Soviet Union, the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia had notified the W.H.O. that they would not, henceforth, consider themselves members of the Organization. The reasons for the withdrawal were, according to the telegram received by the Director-General from Moscow, that the objectives of the Organization were not being achieved, and that the Organization's swollen administrative machinery involved expenses too heavy for member states to bear. The Director-General sent a telegram in reply to Moscow urging a reconsideration of this decision, and member states were also invited by the Director-General to make representations to the government of the U.S.S.R. urging continued membership.

International Refugee Organization

At its last meeting held in Geneva on January 25, the Executive Committee of the I.R.O. adopted a resolution sponsored jointly by Belgium, Canada and Norway, which rescinds the decision which has been in effect since May, 1948, to discontinue payment for transportation expenses of Jewish emigrants from Displaced Persons' Camps to Palestine. The resolution approved on January 25 authorizes a reimbursement of up to \$4 million for the fiscal year 1948-1949 to Jewish voluntary agencies which, since May 1948, have undertaken to bear the transportation expenses of Jewish emigrants to Palestine eligible for I.R.O. assistance. It is estimated that the \$4 million now provided for this purpose will pay the transportation expenses of 50,000 refugees from the D.P. Camps in Europe to Palestine. For the next I.R.O. fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1949, no financial limitation is contemplated on assistance to Jewish emigration to Palestine, but the Conciliation Commission in Palestine has been consulted on the question of resuming assistance to Jewish immigration in the period from January 31 to June 30, 1949.



AIR RESCUES EXPEDITED

With a view to expediting the movement across the international boundary of aircraft and air-crew engaged in emergency air search and rescue operations, the Canadian and United States Governments have agreed in an exchange of notes to give special customs and immigration clearance to such planes and crews of either country when entering the other's territory. As a result of the new arrangements, it will no longer be necessary for the crews of planes involved in air search and rescue operations to make their own arrangements with the Customs and Immigration authorities of the country which they are entering. Instead, completion of these formalities, by telephone or telegraph, has now become the responsibility of the Rescue Co-ordination Centre in charge of the rescue operation.



THE ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

As a direct result of General Marshall's Harvard Speech of June 5, 1947, the free countries of Europe established in April 1948 the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. They thereby embarked on a joint enterprise which, in a few short months, has emerged as an international organization capable of playing a leading role in European reconstruction. The O.E.E.C. is in fact the focal point in Western Europe's recovery efforts and is a fundamental element in the European Recovery Plan. In addition to furthering many measures for European economic co-operation, the O.E.E.C. undertakes the co-ordination of national recovery plans without which the E.R.P. would not function.

Scarcely two weeks after General Marshall's proposal that, if the nations of Europe would co-operate and help themselves, the United States would assist, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Bidault met in Paris on June 17 to discuss the implementation of General Marshall's suggestion. After two days of conversations a joint communique was issued welcoming the proposals of the Marshall Plan and inviting the U.S.S.R. to associate itself with the United Kingdom and France in drafting a reply to Secretary Marshall. Foreign Secretary Molotov joined Mr. Bevin and Mr. Bidault ten days later, but his insistence that requirements should be decided on a strictly national basis, and his refusal to agree to the formulation of any over-all European economic programme, resulted in the breakdown of the negotiations. Mr. Bevin and Mr. Bidault then themselves decided to invite all other European nations, except Spain, to a conference in Paris to study requirements, and to prepare a general programme for reconstruction. On July 12, the delegates of sixteen nations met and set up the Committee of European Economic Co-operation. On September 22, their report was sent to Washington.

Congress Approval

In the early part of 1948, the United States Congress considered a bill, — drawn up on the basis of the O.E.E.C. Report — for the authorization of aid to those European countries which would agree to a joint co-operative effort for economic recovery. On April 15 the United States Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 was passed, and the Economic Co-operation Administration was established to administer United States aid for the four-year period 1948–1952. The next day the representatives of the sixteen participating nations and of the occupying powers of Western Germany signed in Paris a multilateral agreement establishing the O.E.E.C. Thus the free countries of Europe committed themselves, through an unprecedented programme of collaboration, to restore the European economy to a point where it would eventually no longer require extraordinary outside aid.

In the Convention for European Economic Co-operation the participating countries pledged themselves “to combine their economic strength . . . to join together to make the fullest collective use of their individual capacities and potentialities” and to “undertake the elaboration and execution of a joint recovery programme” in order “to achieve as soon as possible and maintain a satisfactory level of economic activity without extraordinary outside assistance”.

Since the signing of the convention, the record of the O.E.E.C. shows a number of significant accomplishments. The most important and most difficult problem, the Long Term Programme, is now being tackled. This programme is designed to achieve the first objective of O.E.E.C.: the establishment by 1952 of a European economy which no longer requires extraordinary outside aid.

Economic planning has been the principal activity of O.E.E.C.; and it is on the basis of a four-year programme, supplemented by four programmes, that the recovery is being directed. Although it is the responsibility of individual countries to prepare annual national plans outlining goals in production, trade and investment, and indicating the amount of aid required, the O.E.E.C. is responsible for formulating the plans for the recovery of Europe as a whole and for supervising their execution. Upon receipt of the national programmes, the O.E.E.C. carefully examines the various programmes in relation to the amount of aid to be recommended for each country. It also endeavours to ensure that individual requirements are in line with the over-all needs of Europe, that they are harmonized. The O.E.E.C. must and does bear the major burden in bringing about the necessary economic co-operation. In all this work, O.E.E.C. keeps in close and constant contact with the Paris office of ECA.

How Countries Co-operate

The structure of the O.E.E.C. illustrates how the participating countries co-operate. The Organization consists of a governing body, known as the Council, on which there is a representative from each participating country; an Executive Committee consisting of representatives of seven of the participating nations; fifteen committees and a secretariat general. In addition, each participating country maintains a permanent delegation in Paris accredited to the O.E.E.C., and the head of this delegation is normally the representative of his country on the Council. The Council has, however, met on two occasions with the Foreign Ministers of the participating countries as delegates.

In assessing the work of O.E.E.C., it must be borne in mind that the Organization has always been sorely pressed for time. It has been required first to draw up programmes, and only subsequently to consider the best methods of approach and the broad lines of the scheme. The specific accomplishments to date include the programme for the third quarter of 1948; the first annual programme (July 1948 – June 1949); the Intra-European Payments Agreement; the adoption of certain principles of commercial policy by which participating countries are to be guided in their trade with one another; and the preparation of the 1949–50 and the Long Term Programmes.

The preparation of the 1948–1949 annual programme was the first major achievement of the Organization. It had at first been anticipated that the allocation of American aid would be made by ECA in Washington, but subsequently ECA advised O.E.E.C. that it would have to undertake this responsibility. It was evident from this that the ability of European nations to co-operate would be put to a very real test. There were pessimistic predictions that the participating countries would be unable to perform this task; and when, on receipt of the national programmes, it became apparent that the total amount of dollars requested greatly exceeded the amount of the aid which ECA was prepared to grant, grave doubts were expressed as to the wisdom of entrusting this obligation to the participating countries themselves. Nevertheless, the Organization successfully tackled the problem.

The most ambitious undertaking of the O.E.E.C., and the one which will most seriously test its real strength is the preparation of the Long Term Programme. This plan, which, in the words of Mr. Hoffman, is to place Europe "on a self-sustaining basis without the need of unusual assistance from outside", is now being prepared. Each country has formulated, on the basis of instructions from O.E.E.C., a national four-year plan. It is at present the job of the Organization to co-ordinate these plans into a comprehensive economic plan for Western Europe.

It is clear that the preparation of this programme opens a vast field for European co-operation. The job of integrating the national programmes has revealed many conflicts; and each participating country will have to make sacrifices in the common interest. The eventual plan, once it is approved by the Council, will constitute a basis for the establishment of future annual programmes. This long term plan will not actually form the basis for the congressional yearly appropriations or the commodity authorizations; but it will be the blue-print of European recovery, into which each country's programme and each composite yearly programme will fit.

Among the difficulties which have emerged from an examination of the individual plans is that too many countries wish to develop iron and steel production, and that, collectively, they anticipate too large a volume of textile exports to North America. Also each expects to sell more to other participants than it is prepared to purchase. Discussions on these and other fundamental problems are now taking place; but it is impossible for them all to be quickly resolved. The interim report on the Long Term Programme forwarded to Washington in December, while outlining a major part of the four-year plan, leaves many individual problems to be solved later. Agreement will only be reached after lengthy discussions and studies in 1949.

Questions of Policy

While the O.E.E.C. has been primarily occupied in the preparation of programmes, and in allotting the 1948-49 American aid, it has nevertheless played a very real part in resolving major questions of economic policy. Although this work will require many months of study and negotiation, the O.E.E.C. will also continue to be occupied in the preparation of Progress Reports on European Recovery and in the future annual programmes.

In all these activities of the O.E.E.C., Canada has a considerable interest. The country annual programmes indicate, in their estimated import schedules, a detailed analysis of the types of commodities to be imported, and of their sources of supply. It is therefore of concern to Canada that, where Canadian commodities can be sold to the participating countries, Canada be specified as the country of origin.

But Canadian interest also lies in the long term trends of European trade which are now becoming evident. In Europe's efforts to recover, we see strenuous attempts to develop intra-European trade, particularly in commodities hitherto purchased in the Western Hemisphere. The long term objective of the O.E.E.C. is to restore the European economy by 1952 to a point where the accounts with the Western Hemisphere will be sufficiently balanced so that additional extraordinary loans, grants or gifts are no longer required. The external deficit with the Western Hemisphere is indeed the crux of the European problem. Canada, as one of the world's great exporters, is vitally concerned that the major effort of the participants to reach this balance

should be made less by curtailing imports than by expanding trade so that increased exports will pay for increased imports.

Historically, Canadian export trade has turned toward Europe, in particular to the United Kingdom market; but the dislocations due to the war have made it impossible for international trade to resume the pre-war patterns. There have been fundamental structural changes in Europe's international position. Since it seems inevitable that the present level of European purchases in North America cannot continue, Canada is anxious to know to what extent this level of imports may be reduced by 1952. We are therefore deeply concerned in the progress of European economic co-operation; and, in watching European recovery efforts, Canada hopes for the widest possible development of international trade as vital to world prosperity and peace.



CANADA'S GIFT OF FOOD TO MIDDLE EAST REFUGEES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on February 24, that 600 tons of wheat flour are being shipped at once for the relief of refugees in the Middle East. This shipment, which is in response to a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, will be followed by approximately 50,000 cases of canned fish and 50,000 bushels of white beans. Mr. Stanton Griffis, Director of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, has "acknowledged with deep gratitude" the Canadian Government's offer of wheat flour, fish and beans.

An estimated number of 700,000 refugees, both Arabs and Jews, have been driven from their homes in Palestine. Most of them are women, children and old people and are now living in the adjoining states of Lebanon, Transjordan, Syria and Egypt. People in these states have done a remarkable job of sheltering, clothing and feeding the refugees, but they are now near the end of their resources and cannot carry on unless they receive outside help. Transjordan alone, with a settled population of less than 200,000, is now attempting to care for an estimated 100,000 refugees.

To illustrate existing conditions in these Middle East countries, Mr. Pearson quoted from a press despatch:

Children are said to be dying of measles in considerable numbers.

There is nothing particularly virulent about the measles epidemic itself but the children are so weakened by pneumonia and dysentery that they are unable to resist the disease.

In November the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution asking member countries to contribute money, goods and services to a total of \$32 million, in order to keep the refugees until the next food crop in the Middle East becomes available in August, 1949. Some countries have already made gifts of tents, medicines or clothing, according to what each can offer.

Mr. Pearson said that in Canada there are surplus supplies of several kinds of foodstuffs for which no commercial market exists, and arrangements are being made through the various Commodity Prices Support Boards to donate some of these foodstuffs to the United Nations Director for the Relief of Palestine Refugees.

Several months ago the Canadian Government donated about a quarter of a million dollars worth of such supplies to the Canadian Red Cross Society for relief purposes in the Middle East.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

Union of Newfoundland with Canada Approved

A BILL to approve the union of Newfoundland with Canada passed all stages in both Houses of Parliament during the month and received Royal Assent on February 18. Both Senate and House of Commons also adopted an Address requesting legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom to confirm and give effect to the terms of union. A Bill to adapt Canadian statute law to the new province passed all stages in the House but, at the end of February, was still awaiting Senate approval.

Three Government proposals were submitted:

1. A one-clause Bill (Bill No. 11) to approve the terms of union of Newfoundland with Canada, the terms being set out textually as a schedule to the Bill.
2. An Address by both Houses of Parliament to His Majesty requesting legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom to confirm and give effect to the terms of union.
3. A Bill (Bill No. 12) to implement the terms of union of Newfoundland with Canada, and to adapt the statute law of Canada to the new province. Fifty-three Acts of the Canadian Parliament are amended by the Bill.

Union Welcomed

Leaders of all parties in Parliament joined in welcoming the union of Newfoundland with Canada. Both Houses passed the Bill to approve union without dividing. But when the Address, moved by the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, came before the House of Commons, differences arose over the constitutional procedure. On the one hand, Mr. Drew, Leader of the Opposition, took the view that the Address involved a constitutional amendment and that there should be prior consultation with the provinces. On the other hand, Government speakers held that the Address would not change a line of the B.N.A. Act; that section 146 of the B.N.A. Act (relating to the admission of Newfoundland) did not require prior consultation of the provinces. Further, that when Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba joined confederation, there was no prior consultation with the provinces.

Mr. Drew's Amendment

Mr. Drew moved that the motion for the Address be amended by deleting the words:

"A humble Address be presented to His Majesty the King in the following words": — and substituting therefor:

"And whereas it is desirable that the Government of Canada should consult with the Governments of the several provinces in respect to the said matter.

"Now therefore be it resolved that the Government of Canada be required to consult at once the Governments of the several provinces and that upon a

satisfactory conclusion of such consultation a humble Address be presented to His Majesty in the following words:—”

To this amendment, Mr. LaCroix (Lib. Quebec-Montmorency) moved in sub-amendment that the words “after they will have given their consent,” be substituted for the words “upon a satisfactory conclusion of such consultations,” in the last paragraph of the amendment.

Three Divisions

The House divided three times. In the first division, the sub-amendment moved by Mr. LaCroix was defeated by 191 to 12. Liberals, Progressive Conservatives and the C.C.F. voted against the sub-amendment. The twelve votes in favor were those of Messrs. Low, Blackmore, Fair, Hansell, Kuhl, Marshall, Quelch and Wylie of the Social Credit group; Mr. LaCroix (L), Mr. Dorion (Ind.), Mr. Pouliot (Ind. Lib.) and Mr. Hamel (Bloc Populaire).

In the second division, Mr. Drew’s amendment was defeated by 137 to 66. Progressive Conservatives, Social Credit members, and Mr. Dorion and Mr. Hamel voted in favor. Liberals and the C.C.F. voted against. Mr. Pouliot voted with the Liberals.

In the third division, the main motion for adoption of the Address was carried by 140 to 74. Liberals and the C.C.F. voted in favor. Progressive Conservatives, Social Credit and Messrs. LaCroix, Dorion, Pouliot and Hamel voted against.

In the Senate, the Address was adopted without division.

In both Houses of Parliament, members rose and sang the National Anthem.

Text of Address

The Address, as adopted by the Senate and House of Commons alike, reads:

To the King’s Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons (Senate) of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty, praying that You may graciously be pleased to cause to be laid before the Parliament of the United Kingdom a measure containing the recitals and clauses hereinafter set forth to confirm and give effect to the Terms of Union agreed between Canada and Newfoundland.

An Act to confirm and give effect to the Terms of Union agreed between Canada and Newfoundland.

Whereas by means of a referendum the people of Newfoundland have by a majority signified their wish to enter into Confederation with Canada;

And whereas the Agreement containing Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland set out in the Schedule to this Act has been duly approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the Government of Newfoundland;

And whereas Canada has requested and consented to the enactment of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to confirm and give effect to the said Agreement and the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled have submitted an address to His Majesty praying that His Majesty may graciously be pleased to cause a Bill to be laid before the Parliament of the United Kingdom for that purpose;

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows;

1. The Agreement containing Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland set out in the Schedule to this Act is hereby confirmed and shall have the force of law notwithstanding anything in the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946.

2. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1949, and the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946, and this Act may be cited together as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1949.

The Schedule to the Address gives the full text of the terms of Union.

Newfoundland Bases

During debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Church (P.C. Broadview) raised the question of the ninety-nine-year leases given to the United States for certain military bases in Newfoundland.

The Prime Minister, in a reference to the bases, said on February 8: "Those leases were made on terms agreed to by the government of the United Kingdom and that of the United States at the time when the situation was a most unhappy one. The leases are in existence. The government of the United Kingdom, the government of Newfoundland and the government of Canada alone can do nothing to modify those terms. They create a condition for years in certain areas in Newfoundland; and they must be respected, unless it can be arranged with the government of the United States that they shall be varied.

"There are in process at the present time negotiations looking to variation in the leases to bring them into accord with the joint declaration made by the President and the Prime Minister on February 12, 1947, about the principles which would govern the arrangements for military co-operation between the two countries. Those principles were agreed to by the two governments. They were announced simultaneously by the President and by the Prime Minister. I believe they have received pretty universal approval throughout the United States and Canada. It is our hope that in our negotiations with the government of the United States we shall have the actual exercise of the rights provided for by these leases brought into line with the principles which have been set out in this joint declaration. We hope that will be so because of the two governments of Canada and the United States. Their practice has not been to deal with each other at arm's length, but rather to try to make arrangements which would afford the most satisfactory method and degree of co-operation between the peoples of the two countries.

"We hope it will be possible to have the lessees, who by contract have their rights for ninety-nine years in these leases, agree that they should exercise their rights in the manner which the two governments of Canada and the United States agreed would be the proper way to ensure co-operation between them as set out in their joint declaration of February 12, 1947.

Defence Principles

The principles of security relationship between Canada and the United States, as announced on February 12, 1947, were:

- (1) Interchange of selected individuals so as to increase the familiarity of each country's defence establishment with that of the other country.
- (2) General co-operation and exchange of observers in connection with exercises and with the development and tests of material of common interest.
- (3) Encouragement of common designs and standards in arms, equipment, organization, methods of training and new developments. As certain United Kingdom standards have long been in use in Canada, no radical change is contemplated or practicable and the application of this principle will be gradual.
- (4) Mutual and reciprocal availability of military, naval and air facilities in each country; this principle to be applied as may be agreed in specific instances. Reciprocally each country will continue to provide, with a minimum of formality, for the transit through its territory and its territorial waters of military aircraft and public vessel of the other country.
- (5) As an underlying principle all co-operative arrangements will be without impairment of the control of either country over all activities in its territory.

Religious Persecution in Eastern Europe

The Canadian Government has declared its abhorrence of religious persecutions in the satellite states of Eastern Europe. Replying to questions in the House of Commons on February 2, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, told of a strong protest to the Government of Hungary. In a statement to the House on February 22, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, re-affirmed the position of the Canadian Government and announced that the Government had instructed the Canadian chargé d'affaires in Prague to apply for visas to visit Hungary and Rumania, in order that he might make inquiries on the spot, and report.

Prime Minister's Statement

The Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons on February 22, said:

During the past few weeks this House and the country as a whole have watched with deepening concern what appears to be a systematic campaign of religious persecution in all the satellite states of Eastern Europe, but particularly in Hungary where within a short space of time the heads of three branches of the Christian church, the Roman Catholic, the Calvinist and the Lutheran, have either been sentenced to severe punishment or driven into exile. More recent persecutions in Bulgaria seem to be following the same pattern.

The Government of Canada has already indicated in the most positive terms and in language clear beyond all possibility of mistake, its abhorrence

of this systematic persecution. In a statement on New Year's Day I said that the increasingly brutal persecutions of religious leaders in countries behind the iron curtain have shocked all civilized people. These views were reiterated and strengthened on February 2 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. In the light of more recent developments, I now wish to re-affirm the position of the Canadian Government.

Immediately after the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary, the Canadian Government as a signatory of the Peace Treaty, asked our diplomatic representatives in a number of European capitals and Washington to secure all the available information and to report any steps that might be anticipated on the part of the governments to which they were accredited. Careful study was given also to official intelligence from other sources and to press reports.

Canada Protests

This was followed, as the House will recall from the statement made on February 2 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, by a communication to the Hungarian Government through the Hungarian Minister in Washington, protesting strongly against a policy of repression and religious persecution which appeared to destroy religious freedom in Hungary and appeared also to violate obligations to secure the enjoyment of human rights, including freedom of religious worship, to which Hungary was pledged under the Treaty of Peace of 1947.

In this message, particular reference was made to the arrest not only of Cardinal Mindszenty, but also of the Senior Bishop of the Lutheran Church in Hungary, and to the flight into exile, under force of persecution, of the Senior Bishop of the Calvinist Church in Hungary.

It seemed clear from these incidents that all religious faiths were involved and that a general attack was being launched on the fundamental freedoms of human society. Fresh emphasis was given to the repressive character of these arrests by the conditions under which the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty was conducted. It can hardly be said that these proceedings bear any resemblance to what we understand by a "fair trial". From official sources in which we have confidence, we learn, for example, the following facts about the conduct of this case.

No Defence Witnesses

The trial, which involved seven persons and four different charges, including capital charges, was concluded in three days. No witnesses were called for the defence. The counsel for the prosecution made no attempt to establish his case but confined himself for the most part to enlarging on the political fairness of the trial. The counsel for the defence put no case for the defence and did not contest easily refutable statements made by the counsel for the prosecution; and the material evidence consisted of statements taken outside the court before the trial. It may be added that no representatives of non-communist governments were permitted to attend the trial. We are informed also that the representative of the Government of Australia attempted to visit Budapest for this purpose, but though a visa was promised on six occasions, it was not forthcoming.

Meanwhile the government is continuing to seek the views of like-minded governments, signatory to the Treaty, on the character and desirability of any

further action that may be taken jointly or independently. It has been suggested, for example, that the Treaty of Peace be invoked. Unfortunately, the procedures which are immediately available under the Treaty of Peace all depend for their effectiveness on the co-operation of the Soviet Government. Since the U.S.S.R. not only supports but even encourages governments which it can influence in their hostility to religion, it is not likely to give the other signatories to the Peace Treaties much assistance in putting a halt to religious persecution in Eastern Europe. It may be, however, that the signatories to the Treaties, even without the support of the Soviet Union, could through joint representation based on these provisions of these Treaties have some influence upon the governments which are responsible for these acts.

Treaty Provisions

Provision is also made in the Treaty for a procedure leading to the establishment of a Commission of three to act in regard to any dispute arising out of the execution or interpretation of the Treaty. The majority decision of this Commission would be binding on the parties to the dispute.

If this procedure were used, the obstruction of the U.S.S.R. to action under it could not become effective until efforts were made to give effect to the decisions of the Commissions.

A further possibility that has received some public notice is that the matter be referred to the United Nations; because it would seem obvious that the spirit of repression and persecution that pervades the events under review is clearly not in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations or the Declaration of Human Rights.

In any case it is the view of the government that a state which fails to carry out its Treaty obligations in letter and spirit, cannot expect to be supported in its application for admission to the United Nations; and indeed might expect formally to be condemned by the world organization.

But, in examining these or any other suggestions that may be made the government's course will be guided by considerations that are more significant than tactics or gestures. While giving the fullest expression to our profound abhorrence of religious persecution, however it may be disguised, we shall seek to take only such action as appears to offer a reasonable prospect of promoting the principles in which we believe and at the same time of ameliorating the situation with which we are faced in the communist countries.

The events in Hungary have, as honourable members know, been followed by similar action on the part of the Bulgarian Government. On February 10 that Government issued its indictment of 15 Protestant leaders in that country, charging them with espionage, and other crimes.

On The Spot Inquiry

The Government has instructed the Canadian chargé d'affaires in Prague to apply for visas to visit Hungary and Roumania in order that he may make inquiries on the spot and report to the government. Canada is not a signatory to the Bulgarian Treaty, but in any joint action that may be considered advisable, this country would find no difficulty in associating itself with such action. The principles of religious freedom and fundamental human rights are not confined to the articles of a Peace Treaty.

The clear and common sense conclusion is that the cases of each church, each Bishop, or each group of religious leaders are horrifying incidents in what appears to be a Grand Design, a calculated policy of persecution aimed not perhaps at the immediate extermination of the Christian Communions, but at their ultimate subjugation and servitude. By its nature and its dogma Marxist Communism must secure the total obedience of its subjects and cannot tolerate the free speculations of the human spirit and conscience.

Pattern of Persecution

A plain recital of only a few of the incidents in this process reveals the pattern of persecution which is swiftly being drawn over the unhappy Christians of these lands. We are already familiar with the fate in Hungary of leaders of three different churches and I have mentioned the indictments on February 10, by the Bulgarian Government of 15 Protestant leaders in that country. It is noteworthy that while these clergymen, all members of the United Evangelical Church in Bulgaria, were apparently arrested some months ago, no indictment was made until this time.

In Poland some 26 priests have been detained and eight arrested for having read a pastoral letter from their bishop, in which the anti-religious actions of government officials was severely attacked.

In Czechoslovakia towards the end of last year two members of the Greek Catholic Church were tried for alleged espionage activities, and early this month a new campaign was started against the Church.

In Roumania in December, 1948, the Roumanian Uniate Church, a branch of the Roman Catholic Church, was practically extinguished by government decree and its property confiscated.

It cannot be expected, I am sorry to say, that the tale is ended. From the Baltic to the frontiers of Greece the ceaseless pressure to impose a total communist pattern goes forward. The middle way of life, the only way broad enough to contain in peace and tolerance all creeds and all faiths, is being steadily cast aside and nowhere is this clearer than in the realm of religious belief. There is no quick or simple solution: the problem is too vast and too many-sided. Old in essence, it is here new in form and it has the ruthlessness of new things.

The government will continue to use whatever means are available to support every effort to assert the principles of religious and political liberty and to restore their practice.

Canadian Government's Protest to Hungary

On February 2, Mr. E. O. Bertrand (L. Prescott) asked the Secretary of State for External Affairs whether any action had been taken by the Government in connection with the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty.

Mr. Pearson said: The arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty, announced by the Hungarian government on the 27th of December, has caused deep concern to all free and democratic nations. The Canadian Government strongly condemns and deplors this further case of religious persecution by the communist government of Hungary, as it would any case of religious persecution in any country. In a broadcast on New Year's day, the Prime Minister stated:

Providence will not abandon men of good will. We are fortunate to be living in a land where religion is respected by all, and the religious authorities have the fullest freedom. We are all apt to take such freedom for granted.

But the increasingly brutal persecutions of religious leaders in countries behind the iron curtain have shocked all civilized people.

Such examples remind us how precious is the personal and religious freedom which is our birthright.

Immediate Steps Taken

The day after the news of Cardinal Mindszenty's arrest was received, Canada as a signatory of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary, took immediate steps to secure all the available information on the matter, with a view to taking any action under the peace treaty which might be effective in halting religious persecution in Hungary.

The value of a joint declaration with other signatories of the Treaty of Peace protesting the action of the Hungarian Government in arresting Cardinal Mindszenty was examined. It was found, however, that such action was not possible, and indeed might have had an effect contrary to that which was desired.

In the circumstances, and acting for itself, the government, having no diplomatic representative in Budapest, instructed our ambassador in Washington to communicate with the Hungarian minister there as follows:

The Canadian Government has learned that the head of the Catholic church in Hungary, Cardinal Mindszenty, has been arrested on charges of treason, espionage and illegal currency transactions, which, on the basis of the evidence submitted and in the light of Cardinal Mindszenty's previous record as a Hungarian patriot and fighter against oppression and tyranny, do not command respect.

Treaty Provisions

That is diplomatic language for, "We don't believe them." The note goes on to say:

The Canadian Government has also learned that the Senior Bishop of the Lutheran church in Hungary was arrested in September last on charges similar to those leveled at Cardinal Mindszenty and was sentenced to two years in prison; and that the Senior Bishop of the Calvinist church has been forced by persecution to flee from Hungary to Switzerland.

The Canadian Government, therefore, wishes strongly to protest against a policy which, on the basis of information which we possess, appears designed to destroy religious freedom in Hungary, and calls attention to the article of the peace treaty with Hungary, to which Canada is a party, and which provides that:

"Hungary shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion, and of public meeting."

The Canadian ambassador delivered this protest to the Hungarian minister, who undertook to communicate it to his government.

North Atlantic Treaty: Mr. Pearson's Statement

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons on February 4, said that the international situation still gave cause for much anxiety. There had been an easing of tension within recent months. But that was not because of words which had come out of Moscow, nor because of any fundamental alteration in communist doctrine. It was because of a policy of steady but unprovocative resistance to communist aggression of progress towards an Atlantic security league.

Mr. Pearson continued:

In the pursuit of this policy, the government has been for some months now negotiating with other north Atlantic countries, who share our democratic ideals a treaty for collective defence, which would strengthen the national security of each of the participants. I hope that these discussions, which have been taking place in Washington on an ambassadorial level, will soon be concluded, and that the representatives who have been participating in them will be able to submit to their governments a complete draft of a north Atlantic treaty, which in its essentials at least can, I hope, be made public at the same time that it is submitted to governments. The next stage will be a careful study by each government, and careful examination by the public opinion of each country, of the principles embodied in this draft. Amendments can be submitted, and then a conference will be held at which I hope the treaty can



President Truman greets the Prime Minister on the occasion of his visit to Washington, on February 12. In the background are Mr. Hume Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, and Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Canada.

(World Wide Photo)

be signed. It would then be for each government to submit the treaty to its legislature, in the democratic way, for approval or rejection. . . .

Principles of Treaty

May I mention to the House certain principles which have guided the Washington discussions and which will be embodied in the resulting treaty. In the first place, this pact will be a regional agreement, if it is concluded, under the United Nations Charter. It should be subject to the provisions of the Charter and it should be registered with the United Nations, which it is designed not to replace but to supplement. Indeed, if by some chance the Security Council of the United Nations should become an effective body for the preservation of peace, then our Atlantic Pact would be unnecessary and it could be allowed to disappear.

We should also make sure that the Atlantic Pact does not become merely a screen for narrow nationalist suspicions and fears; an instrument of unimaginative militarism or an agency of power politics or imperialistic ambitions of any of its members. In this respect I agree entirely with what was said the other evening by Mr. Coldwell. I feel strongly, as he does and as I am sure all honourable members do, that this regional association must be far more than a military alliance. It must make a collective contribution to the social and economic betterment of the peoples of its member states.

Union's Deeper Meaning

In the past, alliances and leagues have always been formed to meet emergencies and have dissolved as the emergencies vanished. It must not be so this time. Our Atlantic union must have a deeper meaning and deeper roots. It must create the conditions for a kind of co-operation which goes beyond the immediate emergency. Threats to peace may bring our Atlantic Pact into existence. Its contribution to welfare and progress may determine how long it is to survive. The Canadian government, therefore, attaches great importance to the part which the pact may play in the encouragement of peacetime co-operation between the signatories in the economic, social and cultural fields.

There is another point and it is for us an important one. The parliament of Canada, when the time comes, must be in a position to take its decision, in regard to this proposed security pact deliberately and in full knowledge of what it means. The nature of the obligations which we undertake must be clear. Further, our own constitutional processes by which we call these obligations into action must be preserved. There must be mutual confidence and mutual trust in the will and ability of each member of the league to discharge its responsibilities. This mutual confidence is something which we do not find in the United Nations, and it is a fatal defect in that organization at the present time. In our Atlantic league we can hope that the situation will be different.

Group Insurance

Canada's obligation under this pact, however, must be within the measure of our resources and as part of the plans agreed to by all and by which each member of the group does the job for which it is best qualified. If I were asked now what precisely those obligations will be, what they will involve, I would

have to reply that I am not at the moment in a position to answer. But I can say this: The pact will be a group insurance policy and group insurance is cheaper and more effective than any individual policy.

Finally, every member of the group must share in all the decisions of the group even though we may recognize that the greater responsibility of some in carrying out these decisions must give their views special weight in reaching them. The treaty must therefore establish a constitutional basis by which that which concerns all is decided by all. Canada is no satellite of any country and would not be one in this association. If Canada is to be asked to share the obligations of the group, it must also share in the responsibility for determining how those obligations shall be met. On no other basis could Canada, or indeed any self-respecting state, sign such a pact.

On the other hand, it is by full partnership in a group of this kind that we can best hope to exert any influence which we possess to ensure that peaceful policies are followed by all its members.

Essential to Security

This Atlantic Pact, if we can bring it to a successful conclusion, does not give us the certainty of peace. No pact, no human achievement can do that. But it may give us a chance to establish peace in the future; and it is essential to our security in the present. It is certainly our best hope now for the prevention of aggression. It is our best hope for the establishment of relations between the two worlds on a basis, if not of friendship, at least of mutual toleration. That would give us time for men's minds to change and their souls to be freed so that toleration may turn to something better. That is all that we can ask for at this time from an Atlantic pact, but that is much and I think it is within our grasp.

In this breathing space which we may now secure, there will be time to resolve the eternal struggle that goes on between conflict and co-operation; the paradox of good in the midst of evil, of life in the midst of death. That paradox and the utter futility of war as a method of resolving it, was never more dramatically illustrated than by the fact that the same bombers and bomber pilots who smashed Berlin and its people in 1945 are keeping those people alive in 1949.

War Not Inevitable

There is nothing inevitable about war; there is nothing unchangeable about evil. If we of the free world can pursue the firm and constructive policies of resistance to communism that are now in train, refusing to be dazzled by the delusions of appeasement or stampeded by the rash counsels of panicky men, we may emerge from this wasteland of our post-war world into greener fields.

I feel certain that the people of Canada will support this Atlantic Pact because it can lead us just in that direction. They will support it, not primarily because under it they can successfully wage war but because it will help them successfully to wage peace.

We Canadians know that, no matter how great the effort we make, how large the armed force we may try to build up, how peacefully we may behave, we cannot preserve our security and maintain our freedom by our own unaided efforts. To do this we must join our fortunes with those of the other north Atlantic democracies.

This is for us a new venture. But it is also a new adventure. It is an adventure in the building of a new community — the north Atlantic community. This year 1949 is an historic one for Canada. By union with Newfoundland we shall complete the work of confederation begun long ago. By helping to create a North Atlantic Pact we shall have begun the work of uniting the north Atlantic community.



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, meets members of the International Relations Club of the University of Toronto in the Conference Room of the East Block.

(N.F.B. Photo)

Christian Missions in China

Mr. Gordon Graydon (P.C. Peel) asked on February 23 whether, with the information it now possessed, the Government felt that the work of Christian missions in China would be permitted to proceed, having regard to the internal changes which had occurred in that country.

Mr Pearson replied:

The government has had some reports, both official and non-official, from the communist-controlled areas in China concerning the treatment of missionaries there, and also as to the conditions under which they are being permitted to carry on their work. These reports are not conclusive; in fact in some respects they are contradictory. Therefore I think it will be some time before we know how effectively missionaries will be able to work in those parts of China now controlled by the communists.

It might be of some interest to the House if I went on to state in a few words the steps that we have been taking in the last few months to look after the interest of Canadians, including Canadian missionaries in China.

850 Canadians in China

As honourable members may know, there are about 850 Canadians in China at the present time, more than half of whom are in areas outside communist control. As the scope of the civil war in China increased and moved south to the Yangtze river it became necessary in our opinion to get in touch with Canadian missionaries, and other Canadians in the areas north of the Yangtze, to see what we could do to assist them in the emergency which had developed.

For that purpose, as early as January 1948, Canadian missionaries were advised by the Canadian ambassador that it might become increasingly difficult for them to work in the areas north of Yangtze and east of the western border of Hupeh, and that consequently they might think it best to withdraw, at least temporarily, from these areas. On November 1 the warning, if you like to call it a warning, was repeated by British consular authorities, and the Canadian embassy associated itself with it. Similarly towards the end of November advice was again given to Canadians in that area to withdraw. Many of them followed the advice and returned to Canada.

Eighty Canadians, who were anxious to return and who had no other available means of transport at the time, were assisted by the Canadian government by the provision of air transport. Apparently about 600 Canadians remain in the areas of China not under communist control, there being about 300 in west China and 150 in south China. This number includes a great many missionaries, and the embassy has kept in touch with them in order to render all possible assistance should they find it necessary to leave. The wives and children of our own Canadian officials, and the female staff, have already been evacuated from Nanking where conditions are not very satisfactory at the moment. The ambassador and the male staff, however, have remained at their posts in Nanking, and will remain there as long as it is possible for them to work there, so as to protect the interests of Canadians to the best of their ability.

Renewal of Passports

Replying to questions asked by Mr. Fraser (P.C. Peterborough W.), regarding the renewal of old-type Canadian passports Mr. Pearson, on February 25, said:

Instructions have been given to passport issuing officers that persons who apply for renewal of the old-type Canadian passports, issued prior to January 1, 1947, which are now in some respects inappropriate because of the inadequate description of national status, may now be issued with standard Canadian citizen passports for the renewal fee, which is \$2.00. These new passports will expire ten years from the dates of issue of the passports they replace.

It is true that previously there had been a requirement that new passports would have to be issued to those who applied for renewals of the old ones after a certain date, and there have been several cases in which new passports were issued and paid for, in lieu of renewals. To take care of those applicants we are providing that refunds of \$3.00, the difference between the renewal fee and the new passport free, shall be made to them. The officers of the department are taking steps to advise persons concerned of the availability of these refunds.

It has also been arranged that persons holding the old-type passports may have them renewed without charge for short periods when this is necessary to avoid hardships which might be caused by delays incidental to issuance of new passports.

The honourable member also inquired if the Department of External Affairs had issued instructions to post offices, and other places where passport applications and renewal forms are issued, that the old-type passports were not available after January 1. Written advice of the change was given to a large number of travel agencies, railway and steamship offices, banks and law firms with whom the passport officials of the department are accustomed to deal, but similar advice was not sent to post offices.

The honourable member will recall that the standing committee on external affairs recommended on July 31, 1946, placing application forms for issue and renewal of passports in all appropriate government offices, including post offices, in all centres of population of one thousand or more. Following this, arrangements were made to place such forms in staff and semi-staff post offices, which comprise some two hundred post offices. The Post Office Department agreed that clerks in these offices might furnish the forms to the public upon demand, but expressed the view that such clerks should not be required to provide information as to the completion of the forms or the regulations pertaining to the issuance of passports. For this reason, post offices were not advised of the change in our passport regulations.



UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

View of the 17-acre site of the U.N. permanent headquarters, Manhattan, New York City, on January 31, 1949, when excavation work was 95 per cent complete.

(Official U.N. Photo)

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS⁽¹⁾

Annual Report of the Department of External Affairs, Canada, 1948,
(Price 25 cents)

This report was tabled in the House of Commons on February 11. It represents a departure from previous annual reports, since the activities of the Department have been treated for the first time on a functional rather than a geographical basis. Its work is described in detail under the headings: Political, United Nations, Economic, Legal, Defence Liaison, Information, Consular, Personnel, Protocol and Administration.

Reports from missions abroad have been included under the appropriate functional heading, and their general activities are briefly treated in a special section dealing with the organization of the Department. The Report also contains a large double-spread map of the world showing the location of Canadian diplomatic and consular posts abroad. These now number 44, of which seven were opened during the year 1948. The Report notes that no comparable expansion of representation abroad is contemplated during the coming year.

In the political section those items considered at length include the development of the concept of a North Atlantic Treaty; the negotiations for union with Newfoundland; and the German settlement, with special reference to the Berlin blockade. The political section also includes reference to the disposal of former Italian colonies; the postponement of the Japanese Peace Conference; the provisional recognition of Israel; the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and the repeal of the Irish External Relations Act. Canada's relations with the United Nations are summarized briefly, as a full report on this appears in the Department's Conference Series, 1948, No. 2, "Canada and the United Nations".

Leading economic questions dealt with include the St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Proposals, the European Recovery Programme and the Havana Charter and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The section on legal matters deals, among other things, with the progress made in the conclusion of peace treaties, and the work of the International Joint Commission. A section is devoted to the newly formed Defence Liaison Division, created last November to co-ordinate activities concerned with the international aspects of defence policy.

The section on protocol takes note of the new precedence recently accorded to High Commissioners, and gives an account of the visit of the Governor General to Brazil. Consular work both at Ottawa and abroad is described in some detail, with particular reference to the opening, during 1948, of a new Consulate General and two new Consulates in the United States. The Report covers the Department's information activities in respect of press liaison, cultural relations and the provision to posts abroad of background and feature material.

Information about the recruiting, training and posting of Foreign Service Officers and the simplification of administrative procedures round out the Report, which concludes with five appendices. These deal with international

(1) All the periodicals listed may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada. See subscription form on page 38.

agreements concluded during the year and international conferences at which Canada was represented. The appendices also list missions abroad by status and location; Commonwealth and foreign representatives and consular offices in Canada; and a list of the publications of the Department.

Canada and the United Nations, 1948, Department of External Affairs, Conference Series, 1948, No. 1, (Price 50 cents)

"Canada and the United Nations, 1948" is a report of the part played by Canada during 1948 in the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In the two years following the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, annual reports were prepared by the Department of External Affairs on the work of the Canadian delegations to the General Assembly. In the report for 1948, an effort has been made to examine the activities of the United Nations as a whole, throughout the year, in order to give a complete picture of the part taken by Canada.

The report opens with a sketch of the structure of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. A general survey follows. Subsequent sections deal with social questions; specialized agencies; trusteeship, administrative and budgetary questions; legal questions. In a series of appendices, the report gives Canadian statements made on the various issues which arose in connection with the more important resolutions adopted. It also lists the membership of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the standing committees of the General Assembly.

The general survey observes that the great and continuing disagreement between the communist and the non-communist world, and particularly between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers, hung like a cloud over the General Assembly held in Paris in 1948. The Soviet Union and the states within its orbit, continued, particularly in the General Assembly, to pursue their objective of representing the U.S.S.R. as a champion of peace in such matters as disarmament, and as the defender of the United Nations against what were termed disruptive efforts to curtail the use of the veto in the Security Council. They endeavoured to represent the Western Powers as imperialist, and their leaders as war-mongers threatening the national sovereignty and independence of small nations and the peace of the world.

In the circumstances, the report continues, on almost every important subject discussed during the recent session of the General Assembly, accommodation or agreement was impossible. The Canadian delegation to the General Assembly had therefore to limit its objectives.

"The United Nations", the general survey concludes, "has not yet achieved sufficient strength to resolve the major political problems of the contemporary world, nor has it yet been able to provide to its members the degree of security which would enable them to put it to full use for the peaceful settlement of international disputes."

"Despite its evident shortcomings, however, the United Nations has already demonstrated its usefulness in the development of international co-operation and in the maintenance of peace. The machinery which it has at its disposal is in the process of development, and is being tested through practical application in actual cases. Even though the growth of world government must be slow and painful, and though the experiment may be cut short

by emergencies which are too great for the United Nations to overcome, the purposes of the organization nevertheless remain valid. On the foundations which were laid in the Charter, and through the experience which it has gained in its brief but vigorous life, the United Nations may still provide to the peoples of the world the means to resolve their problems by negotiation and compromise, rather than by force."

Report and Documents Relating to the Negotiations for the Union of Newfoundland with Canada. Department of External Affairs. Conference Series 1948, No. 2, (Price 25 cents)

This report is in three sections: A historical introduction; the terms of union; and statements on questions raised by the Newfoundland delegation. Appendices give the text of correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Governor of Newfoundland; summaries of proceedings of meetings between Newfoundland delegates and representatives of the Government of Canada, together with the text of relevant documents.

Other Publications

- Treaty Series, 1947, No. 40:* Universal Postal Convention and related documents. Signed at Paris, July 5, 1947. Price, 50 cents.
 - Treaty Series, 1947, No. 41:* Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and related documents. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, September 25, 1946. Price, 15 cents.
 - Treaty Series, 1947, No. 42:* Exchange of Notes with the United States of America providing for the renewal of the arrangements of 1942 for the exchange of agricultural labour and machinery. Signed at Ottawa, April 24 and May 19, 1947. Price, 10 cents.
 - Treaty Series, 1948, No. 30:* Additional Protocols concerning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 30, 1947. Signed at Geneva, September 14, 1948. Price, 25 cents.
 - Treaty Series, 1948, No. 31:* General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 30, 1947 as amended by Protocols signed at Havana, March 24, 1948 and at Geneva, September 14, 1948 and related documents. Price, 50 cents.
- "Diplomatic Corps, British Commonwealth High Commissioners and their staffs, and Consular Representatives in Ottawa", dated February 15, 1949. Price, 15 cents.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

To: The King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada

I wish to receive (Copy) of:
(Copies)

- ☐ Report of the Department of External Affairs, Canada, 1948;
(Price 25c.)
- ☐ Canada and the United Nations 1948, Conferences Series, 1948; No. 1;
(Price 50c.)
- ☐ Report and Documents Relating to the Negotiations for the Union of
Newfoundland with Canada, Conference Series, 1948; No. 2;
(Price, 25c.)

I enclose a remittance in the amount of \$....., payable to the Receiver-General of Canada.

Name.....

Mailing Address

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland, was appointed High Commissioner to the United Kingdom on January 19, 1949, the appointment effective March 15, 1949.
- Mr. T. A. Stone, Minister at the Canadian Embassy in the United States, was appointed Minister to Sweden on February 24, 1949.
- Dr. E. H. Coleman, Under-Secretary of State, was appointed Minister to Cuba on January 26, 1949.
- Mr. S. F. Rae, Head of the Information Division, was appointed First Secretary in the Office of the High Commissioner to the United Kingdom on February 15, 1949.
- Mr. Jules Léger, First Secretary in the Office of the High Commissioner to the United Kingdom was granted leave of absence on February 15, 1949, to join the secretarial staff of the Prime Minister's office.
- Mr. Allan Anderson, Assistant Head of the Information Division, was appointed Acting Head of the Information Division on February 15, 1949.
- Mr. J. W. Holmes, former chargé d'affaires at the Canadian Embassy in the U.S.S.R., was appointed Acting Head of the United Nations Division on January 24, 1949.
- Mr. H. F. Feaver, First Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in the Netherlands, was posted to duty in Ottawa on February 16, 1949.
- Mr. P. A. Beaulieu, K.C., Second Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in France, was appointed Consul in Boston, Massachusetts, on February 15, 1949. Mr. Beaulieu will assist Mr. T. F. M. Newton, Consul in charge of the Canadian Consulate in Boston.
- Mr. H. B. O. Robinson returned from leave of absence and was posted to duty in Ottawa on February 4, 1949.
- Mr. W. J. Duchastel was posted to the Canadian Embassy in France on January 29, 1949.
- Mr. M. N. Bow was appointed to the Information Division as Foreign Service Officer, Grade I, on February 14, 1949.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Dr. Juan Carlos Rodriguez, Ambassador of Argentina, left Ottawa January 29, to assume his new duties as Argentine Ambassador to China. Atilio Eugenio Garcia Mellid has been nominated to succeed him.

His Excellency Dr. J. H. van Roijen, Ambassador of the Netherlands, resumed charge of the Embassy January 31, after an absence abroad.

His Excellency Vicomte du Parc presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador of Belgium, February 8. Vicomte du Parc was born in Brussels in 1892. He is a Doctor of Law of the University of Louvain. He served in the Belgian Army during the First Great War and was seriously wounded. Vicomte du Parc entered the Diplomatic Service of his country in 1920. In addition to service at posts abroad and at the Belgian Foreign Office, he took an active part in United Nations conferences, in particular UNRRA and the Commission on Food and Agriculture.

His Excellency Urho Toivola, Minister of Finland, resumed the direction of the Legation, February 9, after a visit to the United States.

His Excellency Eugeniusz Jan Milnikiel, Minister of Poland, left February 24 for a short stay in Poland. In his absence A. Kruczkowski, First Secretary, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

New Appointments

Henryk Kessler, Attaché, Legation of Poland, January 1.

Captain Francesco Baslini, Naval Attaché, and Lieutenant-Colonel Umberto de Martino, Military Attaché, Embassy of Italy, January 22. Colonel Pilot Carlo Unia, who held the position of Military, Naval and Air Attaché prior to these appointments, remains as Air Attaché.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tseng Ching-lan, Air Attaché, Embassy of China, January 27.

H. F. Eschauzier, Counsellor, Embassy of the Netherlands, January 28.

P. K. Banerjee, Second Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for India, January 28.

Lieutenant-Colonel Armando Serra de Menezes, Assistant Air Attaché, Embassy of Brazil, January 31.

Ake Frisk, Commercial Attaché, Legation of Sweden, February 2. He will arrive in Canada during the early part of March.

Major K. S. Hamilton, Assistant Army Adviser, Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, February 7. He is expected to assume his new duties during the second week in March.

Colonel Riley F. Ennis, Military Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, February 14. He will assume his duties April 30.

Departures

Terry B. Sanders, Second Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America, January 1.

Roy O. Westley, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, January 26.

Bernard Lechartier, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of France, January 31. Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, is in charge pending the arrival of a successor.

Jonkheer G. Beelaerts van Blokland, Counsellor, Embassy of the Netherlands, February 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chow Sik-nin, Air Attaché, Embassy of China, February 23.

Major J. R. Fishbourne, Assistant Army Adviser, Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, during the second week in March.

Colonel Raymond E. S. Williamson, Military Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, effective April 30.

CONSULAR

Alfred W. Klieforth, Consul General of the United States of America at Vancouver, left January 15 for a visit of approximately two months in the United States. In his absence George D. Andrews, Consul, is in charge.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Robert J. MacQuaid as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, February 2. He was previously Vice Consul at Victoria.

Luiz Guimaraes Vieira de Campos de Carvalho as Consul General of Portugal at Montreal, February 5.

John E. Guiney, Jr., as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, February 7.

Charles E. B. Payne as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Calgary, February 10. He was previously Vice Consul at Windsor.

Vicente Bermudes Valdez as Vice Consul of Venezuela at Montreal, February 17.

Vicente Trelles as Consul of Spain at Montreal, February 18. He will be in charge of commercial affairs at the Consulate General of Spain in that city.

Franco Cancellario d'Alena as Vice Consul of Italy at Toronto, February 22.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

André Turcot as Honorary Consul of Mexico at Quebec, February 22.

Departures:

John L. Bankhead, Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, January 17.

Wilbur P. Chase, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, January 17.

Walter H. Schoellkopf, Jr., Vice Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, January 17.

R. D. Keirstead, Honorary Vice Consul of the Netherlands at St. John, January 26.

Roberto Riccardi, Vice Consul of Italy at Toronto, January 31.

Dr. L. J. F. Riemsdijk, Honorary Consul General of the Netherlands at Winnipeg, February 2.

Abbott Judd, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, February 6.

Jorge Alcocer Carregha, Vice Consul of Mexico at Montreal, February 8.

Jack K. McFall, Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, February 10.

Domingo Bartoli, Vice Consul of Venezuela at Montreal, February 11.

Charles W. Allen, Consul of the United States of America at Calgary, February 18.

Gerald A. Mokma, Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, February 18.

Reinaldo Munoz-Zembrano, Vice Consul of Colombia at Montreal, March 2.

VISITS OF FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICIALS

Dr. Eliahu Epstein, Representative of Israel, visited Ottawa on February 7.

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Ambassador of Pakistan in Washington, visited Ottawa

February 15 and 16.

Dr. Walter H. C. Laves, Deputy Director General of UNESCO visited Ottawa on February 22.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of the International Conferences at which Canada was represented during February, and of those at which it will probably be represented during the rest of the year. Small technical committees of the various organizations, meeting at regular intervals, are not usually included.)

1. *Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations*. New York—January 6, 1948 and periodically thereafter. Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. D. Scully, Consul General, New York (Alternate).

2. *United Nations Security Council*—(Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948.) New York—January 7, 1948 (first meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter.) General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian representative and Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations. The delegation also includes the following: *Principal Adviser*: G. Ignatieff, Department of External Affairs; *Advisers*: J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis, Department of National Defence; G. K. Grande, H. H. Carter, both from Department of External Affairs; *Information Officer*: S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs; *Administrative Officer*: S. Lefevre.

3. *Commission for Conventional Armaments* (As a member of the Security Council Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948.) New York—January 12, 1948 (first meeting in 1948 and periodically thereafter.) General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; *Advisers*:

G. Ignatieff, Department of External Affairs; J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis, Department of National Defence.

4. *Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)* Geneva—January 15, 1948 and continuously thereafter. A. J. Dawson, Department of Transport; *Advisers*: F/Lt. Rafuse, Department of National Defence; Lt. A. R. Hewitt, Department of National Defence; J. C. W. Scott, Defence Research Board.

5. *High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of International Telecommunications Union* Mexico City—October 22, 1948 to February 1949. C. P. Hébert, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico; C. J. Acton, Department of Transport; D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy in Mexico.

6. *Executive Committee International Refugee Organization (Third Session)* Geneva—January 25 to February 3. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy; O. Cormier, Overseas Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources.

7. *International Wheat Conference*, Washington—January 26. Dr. C. F. Wilson, Director, Wheat and Grain Division, Department of Trade and Commerce; W. C. McNamara, Assistant Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board; *Advisers*: A. M. Shaw, Director Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture; C. C. Boxer, Washington Representative, Canadian Wheat Board; G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy in the United States; J. J. M. Côté

- Secretary, Canadian Embassy in the United States; *Technical Advisers*: R. C. Brown, Vice-President, United Grain Growers; L. P. Farnalls, Farmer; B. S. Plumer, Alberta Wheat Pool.; J. S. Wesson, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.
8. *International North-West Atlantic Fisheries Conference*, Washington—January 26—Feb. 8. Stewart Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Asst. Deputy Minister of Fisheries (Alternate); *Advisers*: S. V. Ozere, Solicitor, Department of Fisheries; F. M. Tovell, Department of External Affairs; *Secretary*: F. H. Wooding, Department of Fisheries.
 9. *Interim Committee of the General Assembly*, New York—January 31—G. Ignatieff, Canadian Permanent Delegation to the United Nations.
 10. *Preliminary Meeting—Technical Experts on Safety in Coal Mines (ILO)*, Geneva—January 31. J. Crawford, Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta (Canadian expert).
 11. *Seventh Pacific Science Congress*, Auckland, Christchurch, New Zealand—February 2—February 23. Dr. G. M. Shrum, Head of the Department of Physics, University of British Columbia; Dr. W. H. Cook, Director, Division of Applied Biology, National Research Council, Ottawa; Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms Service; Dr. T. W. M. Cameron, Director of the Institute of Parasitology, McGill University (Macdonald College); Dr. N. M. Carter, Director, Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.; Dr. W. A. Clemens, Head, Dept. of Zoology, University of B.C.; Dr. W. E. Cockfield, Geologist, Geological Survey of Canada; Dr. P. Dansereau, Biogeographical Service, University of Montreal; Dr. R. E. Foerster, Director of the Biological Station, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Dr. E. A. Hodgson, Assistant Dominion Astronomer; Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Sydney, Australia; Dr. D. G. Laird, Professor of Agronomy, University of B.C.; Dr. A. Thomson, Chief of the Dominion Meteorological Service; Department of Transport, Toronto; Dr. J. P. Tully, Pacific Oceanographic Group of The Joint Committee on Oceanography, Nanaimo, B.C.; Dr. W. E. van Steenburgh, Research Adviser, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
 12. *Second Session of the Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas*. Rio de Janeiro February 14—February 25. Dr. O. A. Lemieux, Director, Census Division, Bureau of Statistics.
 13. *Third Inter-American Conference on Tourism*, Bariloche, Argentina—February 15. A Canadian representative may attend.
 14. *Governing Body of the International Labour Office (108th Session)*, Geneva. February 21—March 8.
 15. *Executive Board, International Children's Emergency Fund*, New York—March 9. Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare (Welfare).
 16. *Building, Civil Engineering & Public Works Committee of the I.L.C.*, Rome—March 16—March 26. L. Prefontaine, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Montreal, P.Q.; *Adviser*: J. McLeod, Toronto, Ontario.
 17. *Rubber Study Group (Sixth Session)*, Geneva—March 28.
 18. *General Council of the I.R.O.*, (Second Session), Geneva—March 29.
 19. *Diplomatic Conference for Signing Conventions Relative to Prisoners of War and Civilians in War Time*, Geneva—March 29.
 20. *International Sugar Council*, London,—March.
 21. *International Geographic Union Congress*, Lisbon—April 1—May 2. Dr. F. J. Alcock, Acting Chief of the Geographical Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources.
 22. *General Assembly of the United Nations, Second Part of the Third Session*, New York—April 1.
 23. *Preparatory Conference on World Wood Pulp Problems (FAO)*, Montreal—April 4.
 24. *Population Commission, Committee on Migration*, Geneva—April 4—April 11.
 25. *Third Session Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*, Annecy, France—April 8—June.
 26. *Tariff Negotiations Under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*, Annecy, France—April 11—June.
 27. *Population Commission (Fourth Session)*, Geneva—April 11—April 22.
 28. *Statistical Commission, Committee on Statistical Classification*, Geneva—April 19.

29. *Third Session Coal Mines Committee (ILO)*, Pittsburgh—April 19.
30. *Statistical Commission (Fourth Session)*, Geneva—April 25—May 6.
31. *Fourth Conference of American States Members of the ILO*, Montevideo—April 25.
32. *International Cotton Advisory Committee (Eighth Session)*, Belgium—April.
33. *Executive Board I.C.E.F.* New York—April.
34. *Diplomatic Conference for the conclusion of new conventions to protect victims of war (Red Cross)*, Geneva—April 21.
35. *Social Commission (Fourth Session)*, New York—May 2—May 20.
36. *Economic and Employment Commission (Fourth Session)*, New York—May 9—May 20.
37. *Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Fourth Session)* New York—May 9—May 27.
38. *Fourth Inter-American Telecommunications Conference*, Washington—May or June.
39. *Third Session, Inland Transport Committee (ILO)*, Brussels—May 18.
40. *Administrative Conference to Revise International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations*, Paris—May 18.
41. *Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information*—New York—May 30—June 15.
42. *International Bureau of Exhibitions*—Paris—June.
43. *International Labour Conference (32nd Session)*—Geneva—June 8.
44. *Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources*—United Nations Headquarters or elsewhere in U.S.A.—June.
45. *World Health Organization Annual Conference*—Rome—June 13.
46. *International Civil Aviation Organization, Third General Assembly*—Montreal—June.
47. *Executive Board I.C.E.F.*—New York—June.
48. *World Food Council (FAO)*—Paris—June.
49. *United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport*—Geneva—August.
50. *Metal Trades Committee (ILO)*, The Hague—August (tentative).
51. *Third Inter-American Conference on Radiology*—Santiago, Chile—Nov. 11—Nov. 17. Wing Commander W. A. Sifton, Medical Services, Canadian Armed Forces; Dr. Hervé Lacharité, Dr. J. Gosselin, (both of Canadian Association of Radiologists.)
52. *International Conference on Experts on Pneumoconiosis*—Australia—To be held in the last quarter of 1949.
53. *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization General Conference, Fourth Session*, Paris—(probably late Autumn.)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Multilateral

Additional Protocol to the Brussels Agreement, of December 5, 1947, relating to the resolution of conflicting claims to German enemy assets. Signed at Brussels, February 3, 1949.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes providing for Customs and Immigration arrangements in connection with Emergency Air Search and Rescue operations along the international boundary. Signed at Washington, January 24 and 31, 1949.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important

current activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications—the Ryerson

Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto. These publications and the mimeographed documents listed here may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Mimeographed documents cannot be procured by the general public, except by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York.

Where a particular document is to be obtained from some place other than those noted above, this fact is stated in the information under the title.

1. *Report dated January 7 from Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question to President of the Security Council*; January 7, 1949; 18 pp; mimeo.
2. *Summary Statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration*; January 12, 1949; 44 pp; mimeo.
3. *Sea Transport and the United Nations — Communication from the International Chamber of Commerce (Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with non-governmental organizations)*; October 31, 1948; 46 pp. mimeo.
4. *Reply of the Government of Italy (United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information — Replies to Request for Information)*; March 26, 1948; 32 pp; mimeo.
5. *Facilities for technical training of supervisory personnel offered by member and Associate member countries of ECAFE region (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East)*; October 20, 1948; 12 pp; mimeo.
6. *Establishment and Activities of the Economic and Employment Commission*; December 30, 1948; 95 pp; mimeo.

7. *The Influence of Taxation on the Flow of International Trade and Investment*; January 13, 1949; 7 pp; mimeo.
8. *Reply of the French Government to the Questionnaire on tax treatment of foreign nationals, assets and transactions*; December 31, 1948; 47 pp; mimeo.
9. *Observations submitted by Governments and Non-governmental Organizations with respect to the revision of the 1937 draft convention suppressing the exploitation of the prostitution of others*; November 18, 1948; 51 pp; mimeo.
10. *Detailed Comparative Report showing the existing disabilities of women in the field of educational and professional opportunities*; January 26, 1949; 63 pp; mimeo.
11. *Interim Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America to the Economic and Social Council, July 10, 1948 to January 10, 1949*; 7 pp; mimeo.
12. *Interim Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to the Economic and Social Council*; December 12, 1948; 59 pp; mimeo.
13. *Interim Report of the Economic Commission for Europe to the Economic and Social Council for the period 8 March 1948 to 11 November 1948*; January 10, 1949; 35 pp. mimeo.
14. *Barriers to the International Transport of Goods*; January 28, 1949; 14 pp; mimeo.
15. *Report of the Administration of the British-United States Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste, 10 October 1948 to 31 December 1948*; February 3, 1949; 49 pp; mimeo.
16. *Examination of Annual Reports: Togoland under French Administration 1947*; February 4, 1949; 7 pp; mimeo.
17. *Reply of the Government of China to the Questionnaire on the Tax treatment of foreign nationals, assets and transactions*; January 28, 1949; 5 pp; mimeo.
18. *Report on Studies by the League of Nations in the field of Nationality of Women*; February 7, 1949; 7 pp; mimeo.
19. *Teaching of the Purposes and Principles, the Structure and the Activities of the United Nations in the Schools of Member States*; February 3, 1949; 33 pp; mimeo.

20. *Report of the Second Session of the Fiscal Commission held at Lake Success New York 10 to 25 January 1949*; February 3, 1949; 20 pp; mimeo.
21. *Examination of Annual Reports: Cameroons under French Administration 1947*; February 4, 1949; 28 pp; mimeo.
22. *Examination of Annual Reports: Togoland under British Administration 1947*; February 7, 1949; 20 pp; mimeo.
23. *Memorandum submitted by the Chairman of the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia outlining the Republican position with respect to military action in Indonesia and the controversies between the Netherlands and Republican Governments*; February 11, 1949; 18 pp; mimeo.
24. *Report submitted by the Chairman of the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia on the Conditions of Internment of Republican leaders at Bangka 16 to 24 January 1949*; February 11, 1949; 8 pp; mimeo.
25. *Examination of Annual Reports: Togoland under British Administration 1947 — Replies to written questions directed to the Special Representative*; February 10, 1949; 30 pp; mimeo.
26. *Progress Report of the United Nations Acting Mediator in Palestine — Assistance to Refugees*; January 1949; 11 pp; printed; 15c.
27. *Technical Assistance for Economic Development available through the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies*; January 6, 1949; 102 pp; printed; 80c.

DEPARTMENTAL PRESS RELEASES

Appointment of E. H. Coleman as Canadian Minister to Cuba. (January 26, No. 7).

Conclusion of the United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade talks. (January 28, No. 8).

Exchange of notes between Canada and the United States on air rescue flights. (February 4, No. 9).

Presentation of credentials by the new Belgian Ambassador in Palestine, Vicomte du Parc. (February 8, No. 10).

Departmental Appointments and Postings. (February 15, No. 11).

Donation of Canadian food supplies for relief of refugees in the Middle East. (February 24, No. 12).

Appointment of T. A. Stone as Canadian Minister to Sweden. (February 24, No. 13).

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

No. 49/5—"Some thoughts on Postwar Canada", by Mr. Vincent Massey.

No. 49/6—"Canada's International Financial Position", by Mr. Louis Rasminsky.

No. 49/7—"What Makes Canada Tick?", by Mr. Donald Gordon.

No. 49/8—Text of a statement made in the House of Commons on February 22, 1949, by the Prime Minister, on religious persecution.



CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Forescom Building)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida President Wilson)
“.....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (No. 3 Ping Tsang Hsiang)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris xvi (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (Post Office Box 400)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Com- merce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
Newfoundland.....	High Commissioner.....	St. John's (Circular Road)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insur- ance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Acting Trade Commissioner ..	Karachi (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road).
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza San Martin)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Commercial Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)

Country	Designation	Address
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
".....	Acting Commercial Secretary..	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
" "	Acting Commercial Secretary..	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
" "	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..	Ambassador (vacant).....	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
United Kingdom....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 3320, 630 Fifth Avenue)
" "	Permanent Representative....	Geneva (Hôtel de la Paix)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
" "	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
" "	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
" "	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Garasaninovaso)



CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective February 6 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich
Mean Time

Programme

Call-signs

TO EUROPE

1415-1430	Opening Announcements	1415-1628 GMT CKNC & CKCX
1430-1500	Programmes for Europe (except Saturdays & Sundays)	
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U. N. (except Saturdays & Sundays)	
1530-1454	English	
1545-1600	Dutch—Monday to Saturday German (to Austria) Sun. only	
1600-1630	Czech	1630-2000 GMT CKNC & CKCS
1630-1700	Italian	
1700-1715	English	
1715-1830	French—Sundays only	
1715-1730	English—Mon. to Sat.	
1730-1745	Czech—Mon. to Sat.	
1745-1830	French—Mon. to Sat.	
1830-1900	Dutch	
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	2000-2015 GMT CKCS
2000-2030	Czech	2015-2215 GMT CKCS & CHOL
2030-2100	German	
2100-2130	French	
2130-2300	English	2215-2230 GMT CHOL
2300-2315	Czech—Mon. to Fri.	
2315-2327	German—Mon. to Fri.	2230-2330 GMT CHOL & CKLO
2300-2327	German—Sat. only	

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0400-0440	Commentaries from the U. N. (except Sundays & Mondays)	CHOL & CHLS
0845-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKCS

Eastern
Standard
Time

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1845-1925	English (to Caribbean)	CKCX
1845-1925	Spanish	CKRA
1930-2025	Portuguese	CKRA & CKCX
2030-2130		CKRA & CKLO
2130-2145	French	CKRA & CKLO
2145-2235	English	CKRA & CKLO

TO NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

2310-2400	Winter Service to Arctic Settlements (Sundays only)	CKLO & CKOB
CKNC	17.82 mc/c. 16.84 metres	CKRA 11.76 mc/s. 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s. 19.58 metres	CKLO 9.63 mc/s. 31.15 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s. 19.75 metres	CHOL 11.72 mc/s. 25.60 metres
CKOB	6.09 mc/s. 49.26 metres	CHLS 9.61 mc/s. 31.22 metres

External Affairs



Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol. 1

April, 1949

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Department of External Affairs

Ottawa, Canada

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS is issued monthly in English and French by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. It provides reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department. Any material in this publication may be reproduced. Citation of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS as the source would be appreciated.

Subscription rates: ONE DOLLAR per year (Students, FIFTY CENTS) post free. Remittances, payable to the Receiver General of Canada, should be sent to the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.



Mr. Pearson, signs the North Atlantic Treaty for Canada, at Washington, D.C., April 4, 1949.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY SIGNED AT WASHINGTON

REPRESENTATIVES of twelve states — all members of the North Atlantic Community — signed the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington on April 4. The twelve foreign ministers signing the Treaty were:

Belgium: Paul Henri Spaak, Premier and Foreign Minister.
Canada: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs.
France: Robert Schuman, Foreign Minister.
Luxembourg: Joseph Bech, Foreign Minister.
Netherlands: Dirk U. Stikker, Foreign Minister.
Norway: Halvard Lange, Foreign Minister.
United Kingdom: Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary.
United States: Dean Acheson, Secretary of State.

The above eight participated in the preliminary discussions on the Treaty. These other four signed on the invitation of the first eight:

Denmark: Gustav Rasmussen, Foreign Minister.
Iceland: Bjarni Benediktsson, Foreign Minister.
Italy: Count Sforza, Foreign Minister.
Portugal: Jose Caeiro da Matta, Foreign Minister.

The Treaty was signed in the departmental auditorium of the United States Government. President Truman of the United States, speaking briefly after statements by the signatories, described the Treaty as a shield against aggression and the fear of aggression. "The nations which sign it", President Truman said, "agree to abide by the peaceful principles of the United Nations, to maintain friendly relations and economic co-operation with one another, to consult together whenever the territory or independence of any one of them is threatened, and to come to the aid of any one of them which may be attacked."

Mr. Pearson's Speech

(A speech delivered by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, at the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, D.C. on April 4, 1949.)

LAST WEEK the Parliament of Canada, with only two dissenting voices, endorsed the treaty which we sign here today. This virtual unanimity reflected the views of the Canadian people who feel deeply and instinctively that this treaty is not a pact for war, but a pledge for peace and progress.

The North Atlantic Treaty was born out of fear and frustration; fear of the aggressive and subversive policies of communism and the effect of those policies on our own peace and security and well-being; frustration over the obstinate obstruction by communist states of our efforts to make the United Nations function effectively as a universal security system. This treaty, though born of fear and frustration, must, however, lead to positive social, economic and political achievements if it is to live; achievements which will extend beyond the time of emergency which gave it birth, or the geographical area which it now includes.

This treaty does not, of itself, ensure peace. It does, however, give us the promise of far greater security and stability than we possess today. By our combined efforts, we must convert this promise into performance or the treaty will remain no more than yet another expression of high but unattained ideals. That will not happen to our North Atlantic Pact if each of us accepts the challenge it proclaims; if each of us, with trust in the goodwill and peaceful policies of the others, will strive to make it something more than words. We know that we can do this. If it were not so, we would not today be giving this pledge to stand together in danger and to work together in peace.

We, in this North Atlantic community, the structure of which we now consolidate, must jealously guard the defensive and progressive nature of our league. There can be no place in this group for power politics or imperialist ambitions on the part of any of its members. This is more than a treaty for defence. We must, of course, defend ourselves, and that is the first purpose of our pact; but, in doing so, we must never forget that we are now organizing force for peace so that peace can one day be preserved without force.

We are a North Atlantic community of twelve nations; and three hundred and fifty million people. We are strong in our lands and resources, in our industry and manpower. We are strong above all in our common tradition of liberty, in our common belief in the dignity of the individual, in our common heritage of social and political thought and in our resolve to defend our freedoms together. Security and progress, however, like peace and war, are indivisible. So there must be nothing narrow or exclusive about our league; no slackening of our interest in the welfare and security of all friendly people.

The North Atlantic community is part of the world community and as we grow stronger to preserve the peace, all free men grow stronger with us. The world today is too small, too interdependent, for even regional isolation.

This treaty is a forward move in man's progress from the wasteland of his postwar world, to better, safer ground. But as we reach the distant pastures, we see greener ones far on. As we reach the summit of this lofty peak, higher ones loom up beyond. We are forever climbing the ever mounting slope and must not rest until we reach the last objective of a sane and moral world.

Our treaty is no mere maginot line against annihilation; no mere fox-hole from fear, but the point from which we start for yet one more attack on all those evil forces that would block our way to justice and to peace.

In that spirit, and with great pride, I sign this treaty as the delegate, and the servant of my country.

TEXT OF TREATY

The text of the North Atlantic Treaty, proposed for signature during the first week in April, was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on March 18. The text follows:

PREAMBLE

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:

Article 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

Article 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

Article 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

Article 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 6

For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties.

Article 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third state is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

Article 9

The Parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

Article 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European state in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any state so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

Article 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the states which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other states on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

Article 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY SHOWING SIGNATORY NATIONS



Article 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

Article 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty. Done at Washington, the 4th day of April, 1949.

PREVIOUS DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The draft text of the North Atlantic Treaty was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on March 18. An identical resolution of approval was moved in the House of Commons on March 28 by the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent and, in the Senate, on March 30 by Senator W. McL. Robertson, Government leader. Both Houses adopted the resolution which read:

That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the following resolution:

Whereas Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations recognizes the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence and, Whereas representatives of the Government of Canada have been participating since last July in negotiations looking towards the preparation of a treaty for collective self-defence within the framework of the Charter, and

Whereas it is proposed that a conference be held early in April in Washington for the purpose of completing such a treaty among the following states of the North Atlantic area — Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States and such other states as might by agreement become parties,

Therefore be it resolved:

1. That this House declares anew its support of the United Nations as the world organization established to maintain international peace and security and to promote the economic and social advancement of all people, and reaffirms its faith in the Principles and Purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. That this House recognizes that the conclusion, among states of the North Atlantic area, of a treaty within the meaning of Article 51 of the Charter, is in present circumstances, of vital importance for the protection of Canada, the preservation of peace, and the development of political, social and economic co-operation among North Atlantic democracies.

3. That this House agrees that Canada should be represented at this conference, and that the representatives of Canada at the conference should use their best endeavour to assist in the completion of an acceptable treaty based on the proposed text as tabled on March 18.

4. That any such treaty should, before ratification, be submitted to the Houses of Parliament for approval.

Party Leaders' Approval

Leaders of all parties joined in approval of the treaty. In the House of Commons, the resolution of approval was carried on March 28 by 149 to 2. The opposing votes were those of the two Bloc Populaire members, Mr. Maxime Raymond (Beauharnois-Laprairie) and Mr. Hamel (St. Maurice-Lafleche). In the Senate on March 31, the resolution was carried unanimously on a standing vote.

Mr. Drew, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, urged unanimous support for the treaty. "As we acclaim this declaration of collective responsibility for the defence of freedom," Mr. Drew said, "let us remember that words in themselves offer little assurance of security through the years ahead. Far more important than anything stated by written words is the spirit behind those words and the extent to which the agreeing nations are really prepared to carry out the declared intentions of the pact.

"We will be deluding ourselves in very dangerous measure if we believe that the signing of such a pact in itself assures peace, or the preservation of our freedom. It offers the promise of freedom and peace only if it becomes a living instrument of effective and continuing co-operation between the nations. It creates a great partnership of free people, but the success or failure of that partnership will depend, not upon the terms of the partnership agreement, but upon the way in which the partners work together after the agreement is signed."

Rebuilding of Economy

Mr. M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, supporting the proposed pact, said that nothing done or arranged under it should be allowed to interfere with the rebuilding of the economy of Western Europe and the world. "Some rearmament is essential in the present circumstances and in view of the world situation," Mr. Coldwell added, "but surely it would be sheer folly to believe that armaments, at the expense of economic recovery or economic well-being, can serve as a basis for peace, even though armaments may still be necessary to guard it."

Mr. Solon Low, Social Credit leader, stressed that when Canada signed the pact she should do so with full knowledge of every obligation it would place on the country. "We are prepared to work with all our might for the ostensible motives of the pact," Mr. Low said, "and we pray God that the ostensible ones are the real ones. But we are not prepared to work for any hidden designs of international plotters who may be concealed behind smoke screen. We propose to demand and elicit from the ministers responsible for bringing this instrument before the House, not only statements of clarification but also commitments of clarification."

Prime Minister's Statement

In the House of Commons on March 28, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, moving the approving resolution, recalled conclusion of the United Nations Charter. "That Charter", he said, "was not a perfect instrument and misgivings felt by some at the time were soon to be converted into positive anxieties." Mr. St. Laurent instanced Soviet use of the veto in the United Nations Security Council, and quoted his own statement in the General Assembly on September 18, 1947 that:

Nations in their search for peace and co-operation will not and cannot accept indefinitely an unaltered council which was set up to ensure their security, and which so many feel, has become frozen by futility and divided by dissension. If forced, they may seek greater safety in an association of democratic and peace-loving states willing to accept more specific international obligations in return for a greater measure of national security. . . . It is to be hoped that such a development will not be necessary. If it is unnecessary it will be most undesirable. If, however, it is made necessary it will have to take place.

Disturbing Development

Mr. St. Laurent continued:

"During the months which followed there had been disturbing developments in Eastern Europe, and very disturbing developments in the Security Council. These had been and were continuing to be demonstrations of the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and their satellites did not intend nor expect the United Nations to perform any useful function, unless it were the function of enabling them to extend their influence and domination. Everything else was blocked by the veto. Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Yugoslavia, and then Czechoslovakia and many others, had seen their free democratic institutions ruthlessly crushed out of existence. Methods which had succeeded in those countries were being resorted to in Greece, in Italy and in France; and the upholders of genuine democracy were seeing with alarm that chaos being fostered and extended in their countries as an organ to bring about the kind of constitutional changes of which we have seen so many terrible and consequential examples.

"This fateful march of events had made it unmistakably clear that the Soviet Union was a threat to peace and security -- directly, or according to the size of its armed forces, and indirectly, by its support of communist parties in countries which had not yet been driven into the soviet orbit.

Bleak Record

"Its record of international co-operation for peace was a bleak one. Ever since the San Francisco Conference the Soviet Union has insisted that all measures for assuring and enforcing peace should be agreed to in the first instance by the Security Council in which it has a veto. It has refused to participate in almost all the international organizations set up under the aegis of the United Nations. It has refused to join the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Refugee Organization, the International Labour Organization, UNESCO, the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the proposed international trade organization. It had spurned almost all the organizations set up for international co-operation in which it could not use the veto.

"Meanwhile it had given its own unique meaning to the concept of defence through the methods of indirect aggression; and one has only to look at what happened in Czechoslovakia to realize how effective those methods can be, even in a sincerely democratic country.

Subversive Communism

"The fear of subversive communism allied to Soviet might is in fact the mainspring of the development leading up to this North Atlantic security

pact. Hon. members know what those developments were. On January 22, 1948, Mr. Bevin declared that Soviet hostility to the European recovery programme and Soviet obstructionism over the German settlement had convinced the United Kingdom government that the time had come to go ahead with plans for closer political and economic unity of willing Western European states. Hastened in their negotiations by the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia in February and Soviet pressure for a treaty with Finland, the United Kingdom, France and the Benelux countries signed the Treaty of Brussels on March 17, 1948.

"Under this treaty these signatory governments undertook that if any one of them should be the object of armed attack in Europe, the others would, in accordance with provisions in article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the party so attacked all military and other aid and assistance in their power.

"On the very day that this treaty was signed, hon. members will recall the impressive broadcast made by the President of the United States at noon, and will remember that the Prime Minister came into this house and declared, to the accompaniment of plaudits from all quarters in the house, that this treaty was a partial realization of the ideal of collective security by an arrangement under the charter of the United Nations, and in doing so he referred to a statement which the President had made just a-couple of hours before.

Help to Free Nations

"The President, in reporting to Congress on the critical nature of the situation in Europe, had given this treaty his full support, and indicated that he was confident that the United States would extend to the free nations the help which the situation required.

"During the months which followed, members of the Canadian government, in a series of public statements, made clear their view of the gravity of the international situation. They also indicated the general line of the North Atlantic treaty which the government considered would meet the dangers confronting the still free countries of Western Europe. On June 11, for example, I said:

The best guarantee of peace today is the creation and preservation by the nations of the free world, under the leadership of Great Britain, the United States and France, of an overwhelming preponderance of force over an adversary or possible combination of adversaries. This force must be not only military; it must be economic; it must be moral.

"Meanwhile the Senate of the United States had been considering a resolution introduced by Senator Vandenberg. This resolution was adopted by the Senate of the United States on June 11 by a vote of sixty-four to four. It set forth six objectives of United States foreign policy. Three of these objectives were directly related to proposals for a North Atlantic security pact. May I just read them into the record? They are as follows:

1. Progressive development of regional and other collective arrangements for individual and collective self-defence in accordance with the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter.

2. Association of the United States by constitutional processes with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective selfhelp and mutual aid, and as affect its national security

3. Contributing to the maintenance of peace by making clear its determination to exercise the right of individual or collective self-defence under article 51 should any armed attack occur affecting its national security.

First Phase of Talks

"On July 6 the representatives of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States met in Washington for the first phase of the series of noncommittal and exploratory talks on security problems of common interest in relation to the Vandenberg resolution.

Alliance Against War

"These talks have now culminated in the draft text tabled in the house on March 18. The text has been prepared by the representatives of the countries which took part in the original discussions, and by the representative of Norway who joined in the deliberations on March 3. The treaty, if signed, will bring together in alliance against war the free nations of the North Atlantic community which share a common heritage, a common civilization, a common belief in the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations, and a common desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments. Those are the nations which, when they put their signatures to an international document, intend that it shall be carried out.

No Old-Fashioned Alliance

"This treaty is to be far more than an old-fashioned military alliance. It is based on the common belief of the north Atlantic nations in the values and virtues of our Christian civilization. It is based on our common determination to strengthen our free institutions and to promote conditions of stability and well-being. It is based on the belief that we have in our collective manpower, in our collective natural resources, in our collective industrial potential and industrial know-how, that which would make us a very formidable enemy for any possible aggressor to attack.

"Of course it is not easy to venture forecasts, or to attempt to say what might have been in history; but one can wonder. The purpose of the treaty is to preserve the peace of the world by making it clear to any potential aggressor that, if he were so unwise as to embark on war he might very well finish up in the condition in which the kaiser found himself after the first great war. He might very well find himself in the position in which Hitler and Mussolini found themselves after the second terrible war. They were told not in advance what they would have to take on and overcome. I think it is fair, both to ourselves and to any possible aggressors, to tell them in advance that, if they attempt anything, they will have to overcome those who were great factors in preventing the realization of the hopes of the kaiser and of Hitler and Mussolini.

Era of Co-operation

"This is not a treaty to make war. It is intended by us, and intended by the others who participate in it, as the best possible insurance against war at

the present time, in view of the inability of the United Nations to give us that insurance. I should like to put on the record a phrase or two of Secretary Acheson of the United States:

The paramount purposes of the pact are peace and security. If peace and security can be achieved in the North Atlantic area, we shall have gone a long way to assure peace and security in other areas as well.

"I should like to refer also to the words of the foreign minister of Great Britain, Ernest Bevin:

I think I can say without exaggeration this is an historic occasion. It is certainly one of the greatest steps toward world peace and security that have been taken since the end of the first world war, and if we look at the history of relations between this European continent and the new world of the western hemisphere, I think we can say this agreement marks the opening of a new era of co-operation and understanding. This is the first time the United States of America have ever felt able to contemplate entering into commitments in peacetime for joint defence with Europe, and it is a most famous historical undertaking into which they are now entering in common with the rest of us. We shall with them, and the rest of those who join in this pact, make our due contribution in the firm belief that the step now being taken will bring peace and security for our common civilization for many generations to come.

"Let me add one sentence from the speech of France's foreign minister, Mr. Robert Schuman:

Today we have obtained what we vainly hoped for between the two wars. The United States has recognized that there is neither peace nor security for America if Europe is in danger.

Language of Strength

"We in Canada also recognize that there is neither peace nor security for Canada if Western Europe, quite as much as any part of this hemisphere, is in danger; but we feel that, by uniting our efforts, by making our peaceful intentions clear, by making our preparations serious, and by forcing the totalitarian rulers of the communist states to realize that we mean business, we are not contracting our strength but expanding it. We will create a situation which will enable us to speak in the only language they recognize, the only language they understand — the language that speaks from strength.

"This is, of course, a serious step for this young nation, but I think it is a step that will implement the desire of all the Canadian people that civilized Christian nations should at some time abandon trial by might for the rule of law. Although I invite all hon. members to consider the general tenor of the draft treaty, and to express their views by their votes or otherwise on this resolution only after having done so, I do insist that there be full opportunity before ratification of the treaty — that is to say, before it becomes binding on Canada — to consider it again in detail in this house, with the knowledge that the language being considered is the definite language that is there to stand."

U.N. Charter Compared

The Prime Minister, speaking subsequently in French, said that certain moral obligations devolved upon us under the North Atlantic Pact but the

express obligations of its terms were less formal than those in the United Nations Charter.

Mr. St. Laurent added: "Indeed, under the United Nations Charter, we had undertaken, with the approval of Parliament and of the nation to carry out the decisions of the Security Council, whenever a decision had been reached by the majority.

"Under this Pact, we undertake to consider any aggression against the territory of any signatory power as an aggression against ourselves, but we reserve the right to decide for ourselves, in this Canadian Parliament, the form, the extent and the time of our participation in hostilities."

Mr. Pearson's Statement

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, said that the discussion in the House had been an inspiring example of Parliamentary unity and a reflection of national unity on a fundamental question of international policy. "It has shown," Mr. Pearson added, "that no matter how vigorously we may differ on domestic matters — as we should in a healthy democracy — in the House and in the country, we face as a united people the problems of peace and collective security."

The last war had taught us, he said, that the nations must act together to keep the peace and, as the instrument for such collective action, some effective international organization must be set up.

Unity Eaten Away

The first consequence of this lesson, Mr. Pearson stated, had been the founding of the United Nations. Unhappily, however, the basic requirements for the full success of the United Nations had not carried over from war to peace. The unity of the great powers, upon which almost everything depended, had soon been eaten away by the acids of post-war controversy. At the war's end a dozen or more great and contentious political issues had arisen from the political confusion of Western Europe and Eastern Asia. Basically these problems could all be reduced to one great question: How far would the Soviet union go in exploiting the post-war situation so as to extend its territory and increase its might? That question was no idle speculation. We had seen the boundaries of Russian extended first in 1939 and 1940 at the expense of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Finland. And as the war went on it had become clear that the promise of freedom to Poland would not include those eastern Polish provinces which were in fact eventually surrendered by Poland to the U.S.S.R. After the war, parts of Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary had been added to the U.S.S.R. so that by 1945 the boundaries of the Soviet union had been pushed farther to the west than ever before in Russian history.

"Not content with this expansion," Mr. Pearson continued, "the U.S.S.R. then proceeded to surround itself with a group of satellite governments; imposing its will upon neighbouring peoples through local communist parties supported by Russian forces. The list alone of these captive regimes is evidence of the coercion which created them. Who could believe that the Poles, a people who for centuries with courage and resolve had fought against all comers for their freedom, would submit of their own free will to Soviet control? For one

hundred years the insistent demand for freedom of the Roumanians, Hungarians, Bulgars, Czechs and the Slovaks had been one of the strongest forces in European history. Only when it has been suppressed by ruthless physical superiority has this force lain dormant. Indeed, we already see in Yugoslavia a sign that the peoples of Eastern Europe are beginning to realize that the yoke that has been laid upon them is heavy, degrading and unbearable. The one border territory which has managed effectively to maintain its independence is Finland, but even there the long and menacing hand of Moscow threatens dire punishment if the slightest Soviet interest seems to be prejudiced.

False Facade

"The tight control which the U.S.S.R. has established by these oppressive means in Eastern Europe has been a false facade of international respectability by treaty arrangements. The Soviet government, and communists throughout the world, have been charging that the proposed Atlantic treaty is an offensive threat aimed at them. But they had no hesitation in initiating and negotiating, by other methods it is true, collective treaty arrangements in Eastern Europe before the Atlantic treaty was even considered. We are not sure how many of these treaties and agreements there are amongst the communist states, because, in spite of the terms of the United Nations Charter, only a very few of them have been registered with the United Nations. So far as we can tell, however, there are over fifty treaties and agreements amongst the group of communist states comprising the U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Bulgaria. These are variously termed treaties for friendship and mutual assistance, collaboration and mutual aid, economic collaboration and reciprocal delivery of goods, trade and payment. Their total effect, however, is to spread a thick net of political and economic commitment over the areas under domination of the Soviet union.

"In the presence of the problems created by this Soviet expansion, what could we expect of an international organization like the United Nations which was based on the assumed unanimity of the great powers? How could there be any unity about the way in which the United Nations was to fulfil its basic function and protect the security of its members when this Soviet communist expansion was the greatest threat to such security? Since we can find no immediate or satisfactory answer to these important questions we must consider how best to defend our own soil and maintain our heritage of liberty and law.

Objects of Treaty

"In the company of like-minded peoples we tried to find means by which the free world, of which this nation is a part, can remain free. More important still, we tried to find a way to work with other nations to search out and remove the causes of war. The North Atlantic Treaty, the draft of which is before the House, is the present answer to these demands. It is the step which we can take now while we try to bring about conditions in which the United Nations can fully perform the functions for which it is designed.

"The objects of this draft treaty are very simple and straightforward. In it the nations of the North Atlantic community will agree to pool their resources in the face of common danger. By doing so they will greatly increase world stability and the chance of lasting peace, for once this treaty is made effective further aggression against any of its members cannot be undertaken with any hope of success.

United Against Aggression

"The North Atlantic nations have by this draft treaty decided to put an end to the casual and piecemeal destruction of freedom which has taken place when free states stood separately against aggression. By taking a stand now they may make unnecessary a desperate stand later like that of 1940. That year of danger and dread must never be forgotten. Is there anyone in Canada, no matter where he lives or what language he speaks; no matter what religious belief he holds or what political party he follows, who does not recall with dismay the events of June, 1940? France was prostrate and the whole vast continental area from Bordeaux to Vladivostock had fallen under the control of two mighty totalitarian powers in temporary evil partnership. Staunch and steadfast Britain alone stood between ourselves and the formidable military power of Nazi Germany. Those twenty miles separating the German armies from the white cliffs of Dover, from the last free country in Western Europe, were more important, so far as our safety was concerned, than the whole wide Atlantic Ocean. Never was the future of this country in such peril. Those few miles of channel alone kept the war from our shores. This is the dire extremity which must never be allowed to recur. We can prevent it first by removing the causes of conflict, and secondly by demonstrating beyond any shadow of doubt to any possible aggressor that, if he takes a step against any member of this North Atlantic community of nations which are pledging faith to one another, he will face the total and unrelenting efforts of all until he stops his aggression.

Active Defence Essential

"It is not enough, however, simply to stand on guard. Active and not merely passive defence is essential. In the long run peace can be assured only in a stable world; stability is reached when economic conditions are improving, when trade flows freely, when political problems are being solved by consultation among states determined to settle them peacefully. Security is a commodity produced as much, indeed, possibly more, by economic well-being as by military preparedness. We must, therefore, co-operate as effectively to achieve the former as the latter. Security is also produced when men know that other men share and understand their basic beliefs. This is also something that we shall seek among the states which sign the North Atlantic Treaty. They inherit traditions, and the political and social practices they follow spring from a common background. The faith they have in the validity of their free institutions is strong, and it will be strengthened by the pledge which they are now giving to each other to maintain and defend them. Daily we see these beliefs attacked and defamed by the advocates of an alien, dictatorial, political creed — communism. The power of the communists, wherever that power flourishes, depends upon their ability to suppress and destroy the free institutions that stand against them. They pick them off one by one; the political parties, the trade unions, the churches, the schools, the universities, the trade associations, even the sporting clubs and the kindergartens. The North Atlantic Treaty is meant to be a declaration to the world that this kind of conquest from within will not in future take place amongst us.

Security Increased

"The purpose of the proposed treaty, therefore, is to increase the security of the North Atlantic community, and at the same time to make more effective

the efforts of this group of states to remove the economic and political causes of war. That is why this pact is an instrument of peace. It will promote those conditions of stability and security in which peace flourishes. Nor does it in any way conflict with the Charter of the United Nations. So far as this government is concerned, it pledges itself not to take part in any activity under the North Atlantic Treaty which contravenes the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, or which is provocative or aggressive in character. I am sure the other governments which will sign this treaty can also give the same pledge. The aims and purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty are precisely the same as those stated in the Charter; and the effect of the proposed alliance can strengthen the United Nations by creating conditions in which it can do more effective work.

No Doors Closed

"Canada's support of this pact, therefore, is not in any sense a change in our policy toward the United Nations and what it stands for. The Canadian government still hopes that the problems of post-war settlement, which have prevented the United Nations becoming what it was originally intended to become, may be solved. We hope, moreover, that the United Nations itself will contribute toward that solution. So far negotiations, either inside or outside the United Nations, on the major issues which divide the U.S.S.R. from the rest of the world have produced little but failure and frustration. No doors are closed, however, and no one has permanently left the council table. So far as this government is concerned, no process of negotiation is too onerous and no conference too tedious that will lead toward settlement. We are prepared to support every effort in every council, every conference, committee, working group or whatever agency of negotiation may be suggested, to solve the problems which exist between the western world and the Soviet Union. More than that, we believe that by these methods the long-term problem of security can best be solved. But in the meantime the North Atlantic Treaty will serve as an instrument which, by strengthening the position of the free democracies, will make it possible for them to use the United Nations with greater confidence and more hope of success.

Public Opinion Tested

"The negotiations leading to the preparation of the draft treaty now before the house commenced about ten months ago in Washington. A series of exploratory and non-committal meetings were held in that capital. In these meetings, which were attended by members of the United States state department and the ambassadors in Washington of the interested governments, the draft text of the treaty was worked out. As is always the case when drafts are worked out by representatives of many governments, the text and indeed the ideas in the text represent compromises and the highest possible measure of agreement between representatives of differing governments. The preparation of this treaty, I think, is an admirable demonstration of the way in which foreign affairs should be conducted amongst democratic countries. While the discussions in Washington have been confidential, their general purpose and the principles behind them have been well known to the public in all the countries concerned. Each participating government has been able to test public opinion in its own country as the agreement was being formulated. In this country there have been frequent public references to the negotiations

which were proceeding in Washington. The government has missed no opportunity to tell the public that a draft treaty was being prepared and that the Canadian government was participating actively in this work of preparation. We have also given a clear indication of the purposes of the treaty and the nature of the commitments which would be involved, as the work was going on.

Satisfactory Conclusion

"At the same time, however, the men who actually participated in the discussions and the governments who instructed these men, have been free from day-to-day public comment on the specific details as opposed to the principles under consideration. In the result, it has been possible to reach a conclusion generally satisfactory to all parties in the give and take of private discussion, without the difficulties which often arise when the early stages of delicate, detailed international negotiations are conducted in public. Honest differences of opinion, when they occurred in the afternoon, did not become sensational world headlines in the six o'clock editions, and of course there is nothing more difficult for a democratic government to abandon than a headline. Indeed, it is often somewhat difficult for certain governments to get headlines.

"It seems to me, then, that the preparation of the North Atlantic alliance has admirably combined the virtues of classical and confidential diplomacy with free and open discussion of the general principles under consideration. We have now reached the stage of discussion in parliament prior to signature of the treaty. The result of all this will be an open covenant privately negotiated but publicly debated and decided.

Treaty Interpreted

"At this point I should like to direct the attention of the house to the actual text of the treaty. On another occasion, when we discuss the treaty before ratification, I shall be able to go into this matter probably in somewhat greater detail than is possible or desirable tonight, but if I may I should like to take up the treaty article by article and give the House the government's interpretation of the various articles before this resolution is dealt with.

"There is first a brief and simple statement of the purposes of the states which propose to sign the treaty. I admit that in one or two respects the language of that preamble could be improved, and I admit also that there are some omissions from the preamble which might well have been filled in. But, as I have said, this is a text which represents the highest measure of agreement among a number of governments who negotiated it.

Article by Article

"After the preamble, then, in article 1 the states reaffirm the pledge they gave in the United Nations Charter, to settle by peaceful means all international disputes and differences in which they may be involved. Here is a clear statement of the peaceful intention and strictly defensive nature of this alliance, and I think it proper that it should be put in the first article of the draft treaty. By signing the charter every member of the United Nations has already given a solemn pledge to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. The states which will sign the North Atlantic Treaty believe in this pledge and will respect it to the letter.

"We come now to article 2. The second article of the treaty is one of particular interest to the government of Canada. Under this article, the member states promise to strengthen their free institutions, and to bring about among their own people and the peoples of other countries a better understanding of the principles upon which those free institutions are founded. They also undertake to promote conditions of stability and well-being and to seek to eliminate international economic conflict within the North Atlantic community.

Co-operation Pledged

"I do not think that any sinister or dangerous interpretation can be read into those words. Surely, they can be taken at face value. The face value seems to me to make it quite clear that all we are trying to do in those words is to take a pledge that we will do our best to remove economic conflict in our international economic policy. It is a pledge, if you like, for co-operation in economic policies to the greatest extent possible and subject of course to our complete control over our own economic policies. It is hoped that by this co-operation we will help create, not only in the North Atlantic community but throughout the world, a progressive and prosperous society in which peace and security can flourish.

"Positive and constructive consequences will, we hope, flow from article 2 of the treaty. It is by virtue of this part of the agreement that the nations of the North Atlantic community will work together to strengthen the common foundations upon which society rests in the western world. The Brussels powers in their treaty took the same kind of pledge a year ago, and have already taken effective steps to implement that pledge. I hope that under this article the nations of the North Atlantic community will undertake every practical step to promote the social progress of the western world. As has been stated by more than one speaker today, communism feeds on discontent and injustice which it stirs up without providing any real answer to the problems it exploits. A resolute and vigorous assault on these problems where they exist in the western world will be possible, I hope, under the North Atlantic Treaty.

Self-Help and Mutual Aid

"I shall deal with articles 3 and 4 next. By article 3 of the treaty the member states agree to strengthen the capacity of each member of the group to resist armed attack. This is based on the principle which proved so effective during the recent war, the principle of self-help and mutual aid. The term "mutual aid" is understood to mean the contribution by each party, consistent with its geographical location and resources and with due regard to the requirement of economic recovery, of such aid as it can reasonably be expected to contribute in the form in which it can most effectively furnish it; for example, facilities, manpower, productive capacity or military equipment.

"Article 4 contains a pledge that the states which sign the treaty will consult together if the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any one of them is threatened. I suggest that this is a forward-looking document which takes account of the realities of the modern world. Article 3 underlines the preventive character of the agreement and so does article 4. We should not forget, as we have been reminded during this discussion, that the greater danger to a state today may arise, not from troops violating the frontiers, but from action committees overthrowing the government.

Indirect Aggression

"Czechoslovakia, as has already been pointed out, did not fall because of an armed attack. No war was declared and no frontiers were crossed. No bombs were dropped, yet the fate of Czechoslovakia was as clear a case of aggression as one could find in history.

"Article 4 of this treaty provides that the members of the North Atlantic community shall consult together about this new and sinister kind of danger, indirect aggression. This does not mean that they propose to interfere in each other's internal affairs or hinder the healthy political growth of any member of the group. They will be able, however, to co-operate with a view to ensuring that no temporary difficulty in any state is exploited to impose by force a communist or, indeed, a fascist regime against the wishes of its people and with aid from outside.

Heart of Treaty

"We come now to article 5, which is really the heart of this draft treaty. Article 5 contains the most serious commitment which is placed on the states that signed this alliance. Should the treaty fail to achieve its main purpose, which is peace, article 5 will come into effect. If, in spite of our precautions, there is an armed attack on any of the parties in either Europe or North America, all the members of the group will assist the one which is attacked. Each will do so, and I quote from this article:

— by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

"It is specifically provided that action under this clause shall cease as soon as the Security Council is able to take measures under the Charter to restore international peace.

"Under this treaty, then, each North Atlantic nation declares that it will in future consider an armed attack against any one of its allies as an armed attack against its own territory. An armed attack against one will be an armed attack against all. That does not mean that Canada would be automatically at war if one of our allies were attacked. We would, however, be bound, in company with the other members of the alliance, to take promptly the action which we deemed necessary to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

"I have heard no one suggest that the full weight of the North Atlantic alliance will be brought into play over some minor event of little consequence. In whatever action is necessary, however, we agree to play our proper part in co-operation with the others to restore peace. This action on our part may be small or it may be great; it may be brief or it may be of long duration. We shall have to decide upon it in terms of the situation which makes it necessary and the end to be achieved.

Commitment Compared

"To be properly understood, I suggest that the commitment under this article should be compared with others which Canada has been prepared to take. Such a comparison has already been made during this discussion. When we entered into the war with Germany and Japan, the Canadian people accepted a commitment far more general, far more exacting than those imposed by the terms of this treaty. The Charter of the United Nations also imposes

on us an extensive commitment. Article 43 of the Charter provides that military agreements shall be entered into by the member states for the purpose of placing military forces at the disposal of the Security Council. Once those military agreements have been completed, we shall be committed in this country to giving military support to the United Nations at the call of the Security Council. We are, moreover, bound to do more than that in obedience to the decision for the Security Council. The Charter gives that Council the right to impose economic or financial measures, blockades, or other forms of sanction short of war. I think it is important, therefore, to point out that the commitments which we undertake in this North Atlantic treaty are, in fact, commitments which we have already accepted in the United Nations Charter and commitments which we have already taken very seriously indeed, as is shown by statements which the Canadian delegation has made at United Nations meetings. We have already recognized then, by our statements and by our actions, that peace is not kept and freedom is not preserved merely by wishing for them or by signing peace pacts. We are a realistic people and we know that safety is not gained without effort. I know, and you know, that the Canadian people have been willing in the past, and will be in the future, to make that effort.

Consultation of Parliament

"I need hardly add that if, in spite of our efforts to keep the peace, some member of this alliance is attacked and we are called upon to fulfil our commitments, this country, this Parliament and this government will act with the necessary determination and despatch. So far as this government is concerned, in the face of a national emergency so grave as to call into force our commitments under this pact, it would immediately desire to consult Parliament. This has now become a regular procedure in our history and no one of course would wish to depart from it. No government could fulfil the responsibility which action under this treaty would impose without being certain of the support of the people of this country expressed through their representatives in Parliament.

"The remaining articles of the treaty define and amplify the articles I have already mentioned. Article 6 is a definition of the area within which the treaty has application. It reads as follows:

For the purpose of article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the occupation forces of any party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any party in the North Atlantic area north of the of the tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the parties.

"The effect of this article, therefore, is to limit the territory covered, and the obligation, to the North Atlantic area. It does not include colonial possessions or other territory outside the area which is defined.

"Article 7 is a further statement of the purpose of the North Atlantic states to play their part as loyal members of the United Nations. In article 8 the signatory states undertake to enter into no other obligations which conflict with this treaty. That is a normal and, I think, a useful provision in security treaties of this kind. It does not have the effect, — as I believe some hon. members have feared — of incorporating any other international agreements

into the North Atlantic Treaty or of giving any added sanction whatever to those agreements. As I understand it — and I certainly think I understand the interpretation that has been given to it by those who have negotiated this arrangement — it is merely a declaration of fact, and of intention, that the parties have not made, or will not make, any treaties or secret arrangements which are in conflict with the pacific purposes of this pact.

North Atlantic Council

“Article 9, to which I attach great importance, provides for the setting up of a North Atlantic Council through which activities under the alliance shall be arranged. It further provides that the council shall set up whatever subsidiary bodies prove to be necessary; in particular, it shall establish immediately a defence committee.

“In the North Atlantic Council all the members of the group will be equally represented. Through it the democratic process of reaching agreement through negotiation, discussion and compromise will be carried out. In the event of emergency, the Council will also be the instrument for deciding what policies shall be recommended to the members of the group. It is one thing for a group of states to accept, as we do under this draft treaty, common responsibilities, each undertaking its fair share in discharging them, and indeed in adding to or subtracting from them. It is, however, quite a different thing for one, two or three states to make decisions which may have far-reaching consequences for all countries and all peoples and then one, two or three of them to ask other countries to jump in and help in solving the problems which those decisions have created. There are, no doubt, times when the requirements for consultation, for discussion and for co-operative action must be subordinated to the necessities of a grave emergency. But if there is to be genuine collective action, those occasions must be reduced to a minimum. That is one reason why I attach so much importance to the Council which will be set up under the proposed treaty and which is a genuine agency for collective consultation and collective decisions, in which Canada will have the opportunity of making its voice heard in regard to those collective decisions.

Admission of New State

“Article 10 makes provision for the admission of any new European state to the group by the unanimous consent of its members if they are “in a position to further the principles of this treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area”. That seems to me, to rule out any state which is not in a position to further the democratic principles of this treaty.

“Article 11 defines the procedure for ratification. As far as Canada is concerned, the government will not deposit its ratification until Parliament has had a further opportunity to consider in detail and at length the terms of the treaty and to give its approval. This article also declares — and this declaration is important — that the provisions of this treaty shall be “carried out by the parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes”. So far as Canada is concerned this government regards those constitutional processes as requiring both parliamentary approval and governmental action.

“Article 12 provides that the treaty may be reviewed at the end of ten years, and there may be very important changes to consider at that time in the light of the situation which may then exist.

“Article 13 fixes the term of the treaty at a minimum of twenty-one years. The final article concerns arrangements for official texts of the treaty in French and in English.

Signatory States

“The states which have been asked to send representatives to Washington for the signing of the treaty are twelve in number. Eight have been participating in the preliminary discussions; they are Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. These eight have invited four others to sign: Denmark, Iceland, Italy and Portugal. Of these four, I am sure that we are all happy to know that Denmark and Italy, democratic Italy, have already accepted this invitation. Together, these twelve states cover a wide area; they command great resources and great power. The strength of the group, however, lies not merely, as has already been pointed out, in its size or its resources, not only in its industry or its manpower. It will also be strong rather because its members have a common tradition of liberty, a common belief in the place of the individual in the state, a common heritage of political and social thought, a common resolve to remain free.

“There are many states, not included in the alliance, which share our traditions, which believe in peace and freedom as we do, and which are strong and responsible members of this democratic community. Our relations with them will be no less cordial and our willingness to co-operate with them for mutual welfare and security will be no less effective because we have made this North Atlantic Treaty.

No Isolationist Attitude

“There is nothing in this treaty that should produce an exclusive or isolationist or superior attitude among the members of this group. The world is too small, and its parts are too closely related, for even regional isolation. Because we shall have increased the measure of our own security, we shall not cease to be concerned about the welfare of like-minded and peace-loving states in other areas. Our commonwealth of nations, for instance, will be no less durable if two of its members sign this treaty. We shall continue to be aware that the various regions of the world are interdependent in security matters. We hope that elsewhere in the world peace may be strengthened by agreements similar to the North Atlantic alliance or by association such as the British commonwealth of nations.

“The purpose of the North Atlantic Pact is peace and security. It will fulfil this purpose in two ways:

First, it sets up administrative machinery for defence, for co-operation and consultation. This machinery can and will be effectively used by the members of this group, because they all accept the basic democratic principle that nations should conduct their business by mutual agreement, and not by force. Because these nations which sign this pact have mutual confidence and trust in each other, this pact should be effective.

Secondly, the treaty will be able to fulfil its purposes also because it will do what the United Nations has not yet succeeded in doing. It will call into being a preponderance of international force, subject to law, which will protect the members of the group and add to all the freedom and the security of the world community.

"The consequence of the pact may be, indeed must be, much more far-reaching than merely the provision of security. It can promote progress as well as preserve peace. If the outlines and foundations of this international community can be fashioned quickly and effectively enough to serve its emergency purpose, it should lead to the growth of freedom and order everywhere. It is in the confidence, therefore, that not only Canada, but with Canada, the whole of mankind will benefit from this treaty, that I have the honour to support this resolution approving of its draft terms."



EXHIBIT OF CANADIAN BOOKS AT THE HAGUE

A group of visitors at the opening, on March 17, at the Pulchri Studios in The Hague, of an exhibition of Canadian books. This exhibition subsequently toured The Netherlands.

(Photobureau News)

UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND WITH CANADA

ON DECEMBER 11, 1948, after two months of discussion, appointed representatives of Canada and Newfoundland signed a memorandum of agreement which set forth the precise Terms of Union of the two countries⁽¹⁾.

The Newfoundland Delegation had arrived in Ottawa on October 6, 1948, having been appointed on August 5, 1948, by the Governor in Commission of Newfoundland, following a majority decision of the people of Newfoundland in the National Referendum earlier in the year to enter confederation.

Term 50 of the Terms of Union provided as follows:

"These Terms are agreed to, subject to their being approved by the Parliament of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland; shall take effect notwithstanding the Newfoundland Act, 1933, or any instrument issued pursuant thereto; and shall come into force immediately before the expiration of the thirty-first day of March, 1949, if His Majesty has theretofore given His Assent to an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirming the same."

Accordingly, a Bill was laid before the Parliament of Canada on February 7. Having passed through the House of Commons and the Senate, the Bill received the Assent of the Governor General on February 18, and Parliament proceeded next to send an Address to the King dated February 22 praying that a Bill be laid before the Parliament at Westminster in order to confirm the Terms of Union. The Address was transmitted to the King by the Governor General and on February 22 a Bill to confirm and give effect to the Terms of Union was read in the British House of Commons. This Bill also provided for the repeal of the Newfoundland Act of 1933 (save one section containing a financial guarantee) which had been the legal basis of the Commission of Government since the suspension of Responsible Government in 1934 at the request of Newfoundland. Meanwhile, on February 21, the Commission of Government announced that it had examined the Terms of Union and the accompanying memorandum from the Prime Minister of Canada, and that it approved the Terms.

The Bill before the Parliament at Westminster finally received the Royal Assent on March 23 as the British North America Act, 1949. The requirements of Term 50 having therefore been fulfilled, Newfoundland joined with Canada as the tenth province on March 31, 1949.

Administrative Changes

The period between the signature of the Terms and the date of Union involved much detailed administrative work. This work was necessarily provisional until the British North American Act Bill had received the Royal Assent, the last act in the procedure required by the Terms.

In Canada this gave a four month period in which to make arrangements for the necessary administrative changes. Newfoundland had always been

(1) See *External Affairs*, January 1949.

governed on the unitary system and possessed a well established administration of its own. It was now necessary to prepare for the entry of Newfoundland into the system of confederation. Furthermore, certain services introduced in Canada in recent years, such as family allowances, did not exist in Newfoundland and were of a kind that required months of detailed preparation. The legal structure too required a corresponding adaptation and, while the Terms of Union provided for the interim continuation of the laws of Newfoundland, it was necessary to determine what federal statutes had to be extended to Newfoundland at the time of Union if a legal vacuum was to be avoided. All these tasks entailed corresponding labours for the Newfoundland authorities, and the Prime Minister of Canada made known the appreciation by the Canadian Government of the wholehearted co-operation of all those concerned in the Newfoundland administration in this common work of adjusting the framework of government.

In the international field the fundamental aspect was the alteration in the nature of three international entities: Newfoundland, Canada and the United Kingdom. From this fact flowed certain changes in the existing system of international obligations and rights involving one or other of these three countries, and there fell to be considered during this period such matters as civil aviation rights existing in respect of the use of Newfoundland airports, the United States bases in Newfoundland and commercial and other agreements conferring rights or creating obligations that might be inherited by Canada by reason of the Union.



THE COLONIAL BUILDING, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

(Marshall Studios Ltd.)

Ceremony at St. John's

The historic union was marked by ceremonies both in St. John's and Ottawa on April 1. At half past one in Newfoundland an official party gathered in Government House for the swearing-in of the Lieutenant Governor of the new Province. Since the departure for the United Kingdom on March 6 of the last Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Gordon Macdonald, the Chief Justice of Newfoundland had acted as Administrator. Shortly before the date of Union it was announced from the office of the Prime Minister of Canada that Sir Albert Walsh who, as Mr. A. J. Walsh, K.C., headed the Newfoundland Delegation to Ottawa in 1948 and was knighted by the King at the new year, would be sworn in as the first Lieutenant Governor.

In accordance with an Order-in-Council made in Ottawa on the same day, the Commission of Appointment was read and published in the presence of the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, the remaining members of the Commission of Government and the members of the Executive Council designate; the Oath of Allegiance and the Oath of Office were administered by the Chief Justice. In a separate chamber the oath was administered to the chief minister of the interim administration and to the other persons designated to form the Executive Council. As a part of the same ceremony in Government House the Secretary of State of Canada, Mr. Colin Gibson, presented a token certificate of Canadian citizenship to the Lieutenant Governor who received it on behalf of the people of Newfoundland. This ceremony was broadcast not only in Newfoundland but over the national net-work of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and to the official party and the public gathering on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

Ceremony at Ottawa

At Ottawa, His Excellency the Governor General, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent and the new Cabinet Minister representing Newfoundland, Mr. F. Gordon Bradley, K.C., who had been sworn in earlier in the morning as Secretary of State, took part in the ceremony of welcome to the new province. Having heard the broadcast from St. John's of the ceremony in that city, the official party moved to the dais under the Peace Tower. The Royal Salute was given to His Excellency by a Guard of Honour composed of members of the Governor General's Foot Guards and the Royal Canadian Air Force, and by a detachment of guns of the 30th Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery. The official party on the platform included members of the Cabinet, the Government Leader in the Senate, the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Commons, leaders of the opposition parties, the former Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, and Mr. C. J. Burchell, the former High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland.

Prime Minister's Address

The Prime Minister delivered an address of welcome to the people of Newfoundland. In the course of this address, Mr. St. Laurent read the following message that had been sent on his behalf to the King by the Governor General earlier in the day:

"On the occasion of the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation as a province of Canada I send to Your Majesty, on behalf of the Government and people of Canada, the expression of our devoted loyalty together with our

sincere good wishes to you and to Her Majesty the Queen. The people of Canada, those of Newfoundland and those of the other provinces of Canada, now one nation under the Crown, are happy to learn of Your Majesty's improvement in health, and join in wishing you a speedy recovery."

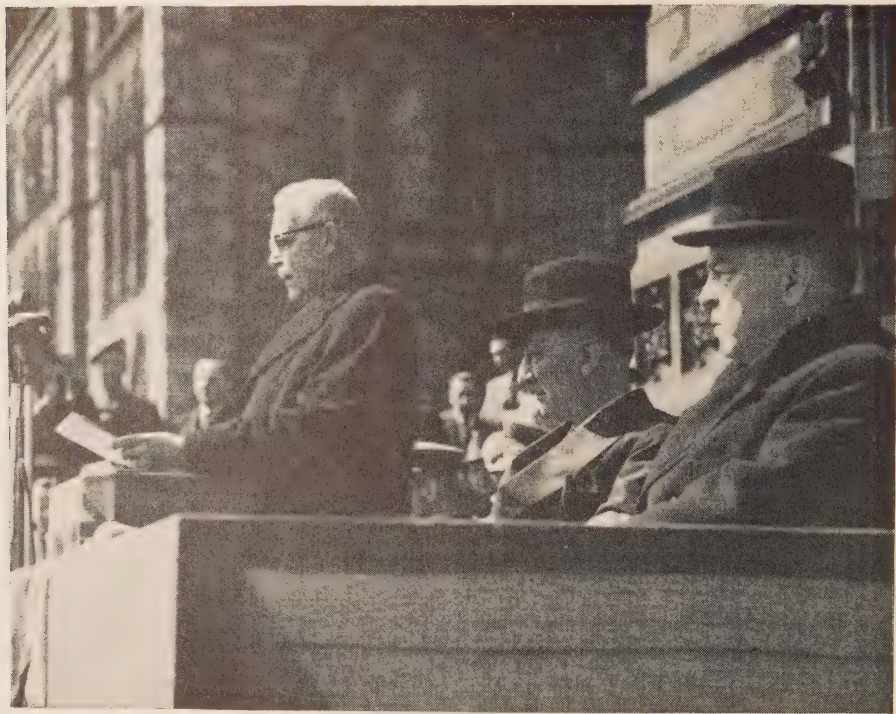
Mr. St. Laurent then spoke, in part, as follows:

" . . . The union we celebrate today was not concluded without the most careful consideration by representatives of both Canada and Newfoundland.

"In 1947, when the delegation from your National Convention came to Ottawa to see if a satisfactory basis could be found for the political union, we were pleased. We had no hesitation in making it clear that we would welcome union. But we recognized the decision was one for you to make yourselves. We were happy when you, the people of Newfoundland, decided by a free vote that you favoured union. And we are happy today to have the union completed.

"In welcoming you as partners in the Canadian Nation, we, of the rest of Canada, feel you are joining a good country — a country of which you will come to be as proud as we are. Canada is a country with a distinctive character and distinctive qualities.

"Our nation in its origin is a union of two great races that have joined their talents without merging their identities. The union includes peoples of many other national origins. Our country covers a vast area between two



CANADA WELCOMES NEWFOUNDLAND

The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, reads the address welcoming Newfoundland into Confederation. At his left are Mr. F. Gordon Bradley, the new Secretary of State of Canada, and the former Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King.

(NFB Photo)

oceans, with great differences of soil and climate and industry. But from end to end of Canada there is an ever-deepening sense of community of interest and of purpose. We have a common pride in being Canadians. We are proud of Canada's past and of the record of our men and women in peace and in war. We are confident of our country's future. We feel that our nation can hold its head high among the nations of the world.

"With the pleasure we have in welcoming you of Newfoundland as Canadians today, there is mingled a feeling that you could have joined no better nation. The formal union is completed today. But the real union — the union of hearts and minds — took place in the recent terrible war — in which Canadians and Newfoundlanders were so closely joined. . . .

" . . . Newfoundland today enters Confederation as a full and equal partner with the older provinces. It is my hope and belief that in the future the advantages of the union will be increasingly recognized by the great majority of the people of Newfoundland and of all Canada.

"We are completing our union at a troubled time for all people who believe in freedom and democracy and who hope for peace. The free and peace-loving countries of the North Atlantic community are at the present moment taking steps, within the Charter of the United Nations, to band themselves together for greater security against any would-be aggressor."

"Newfoundland is in the very centre of the North Atlantic community. Canada as a whole occupies a large part of the North Atlantic area. The nations of that whole area will be more secure in the new North Atlantic association. In the same way, Canada and Newfoundland will have greater security in being bound together in federal union. From today all Canadians, old and new, will work as one to preserve peace and to win security. And in a world where free people can work in security and peace, the opportunities for the enlarged Canada, with its ten provinces, are immense.

"Among our people there are some who still do not have that standard of life we think all Canadians should have. There are some who still do not enjoy an adequate degree of social security. We shall not cease to work for a larger measure of prosperity and security for all our people in all parts of Canada.

"But while there is yet room for improvement, there is no country in the world where that improvement is more possible, or, indeed, more certain. The wealth of Canada is the wealth of half a continent. The talents and the energies of our people are those of free men who work together for the benefit of all. Our wealth, our talents, our energy, and our co-operation constitute the promise of our country.

"The people of Newfoundland, who have today become citizens of Canada, will share with the people of the rest of Canada in the work and in the wealth of our nation. Together, we shall strive, under God's guidance, and with confidence in our future, to build a greater and better land. . . ."

Mr. Bradley's Remarks

Mr. Bradley, in replying to this address of welcome by the Prime Minister, said, in part:

"This is a day which will live long in North American history. It is a day of fulfilment — fulfilment of a vision of great men who planned the nation of Canada more than 80 years ago; and as we stand here on this day of destiny,

our thoughts fly back through the years to those far-seeing men of the past — Macdonald, Brown, Cartier in Canada and Carter and Shea in Newfoundland — whose vision was broader and deeper than their times, and whose conception of a united British North America has just become a reality. In fancy we can see them now, bending over this scene in silent and profound approval. That they were right is not now open to question. The history of the Canada they began in 1867 leaves no room for doubt upon that point; and the logic of these 80 years indicates that a still greater and better Canada for us all lies in the future. . . .

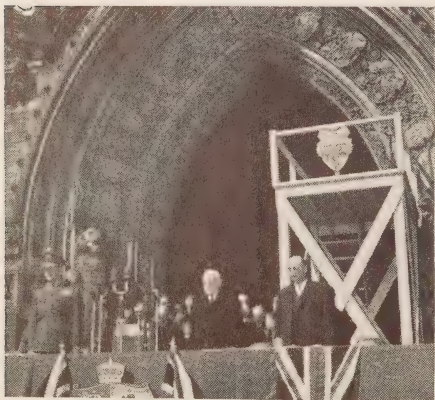
“Thus we begin life as one people in an atmosphere of unity. We are all Canadians now. Now, as never before, can it be said of this land that her bounds extend from sea to sea. From the eastern shores of the new Province of Newfoundland to the coast of British Columbia let us go forward together with faith in the principles and traditions which we hold in common. Thus shall we grow in strength and prosperity. . . .”

The Prime Minister then carved with a chisel and mallet the first line of the Coat-of-arms of Newfoundland on the blank plaque under the main arch of the Peace Tower at the right of the heraldic devices of the other nine Provinces.

Message from the King

The following message from His Majesty the King was next read by the Governor General:

“Please convey to the Government and people of Canada on behalf of the Queen and myself our appreciation for the message of loyalty and good



CEREMONY AT OTTAWA AND ST. JOHN'S

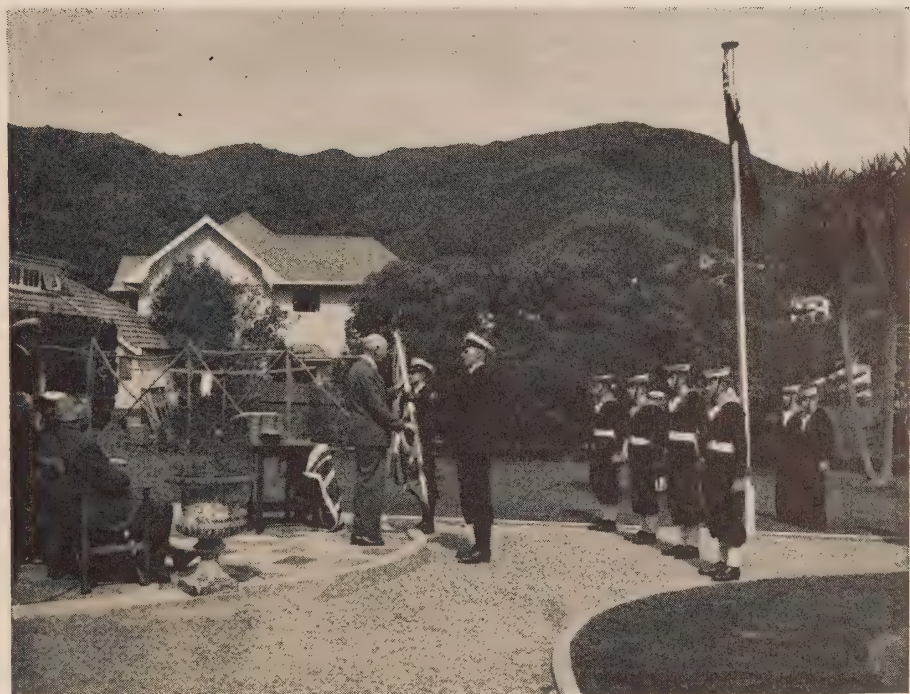
At the left, the Governor General, the Prime Minister and the new Secretary of State beneath the arch of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill. In the background is the platform from which Mr. St. Laurent inscribed the coat of arms of Newfoundland on the blank shield. At the right, Sir Edward Emerson, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, administers the oath of office at St. John's to Sir Albert J. Walsh, the new province's first Lieutenant Governor, while the retiring Secretary of State of Canada, Mr. Colin Gibson (left) looks on.

(NFB Photo)

wishes which you sent me. On this historic occasion I am glad to send my good wishes to the people of the greater Canada — to those of the old provinces and to those of the new Province of Newfoundland — who will now go forward together to the high destiny that awaits them. Today marks the fulfilment of the union into one great nation of all peoples of the British Commonwealth in the northern part of North America. May the union that is now complete continue, under God's guidance, to grow in strength, prosperity, happiness, and may it bring new benefits to its people from sea to sea."

His Excellency added to the Royal message his own words of welcome.

The ceremony closed with the playing of God Save the King, the Ode to Newfoundland and O Canada, and a second salute prior to the departure of the vice-regal party.



The High Commisisoner for Canada in New Zealand, Mr. Alfred Rive, presents, on behalf of the Canadian Navy League, the Navy League flag to the New Zealand Sea Cadets at a recent ceremony at the official residence of the High Commissioner.

(Photo News, Wellington, N.Z.)

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(The information contained in this section covers the period from February 26 to March 31, 1949.)

I. General Assembly Meets

THE SECOND PART of the Third Session of the General Assembly commenced on April 5 at Flushing Meadows, New York. The General Assembly, which began its Third Session on September 21 in Paris, was unable to complete all the work on its agenda and so decided to adjourn on December 12 and to reconvene in New York in April of the new year. This decision was opposed by a number of nations, including Canada, which thought that the General Assembly should carry on through Christmas and New Year until it had finished its work or that at least it should meet again within a month after the beginning of the year. The majority decided, however, that the Assembly should not meet again until April.

When the General Assembly adjourned on the night of December 12 in Paris it had nineteen items remaining on its agenda. Five of these were reports from Assembly Committees, on which the General Assembly in Plenary Session had to take some action. Among these five reports, which will now be taken up in Plenary Session in the Second Part of the Third Session, are two highly controversial ones which will almost certainly be opposed by the U.S.S.R. and the nations of Eastern Europe; they concern the problem of the veto in the Security Council and the failure of the U.S.S.R. to permit Russian wives of foreign diplomats to leave their native country.

Problem of the Veto

The Interim Committee or "Little Assembly" gave intensive study last summer to the problem of the veto and recommended to the General Assembly that a number of limitations be placed upon the use of the veto without eliminating it from the enforcement provisions of the United Nations Charter. A member of the Canadian Permanent Delegation in New York, Mr. J. K. Starnes was Rapporteur of the Working Group of the Sub-Committee which turned in the original report to the Interim Committee and Canadian Representatives at the First Part of the Third Session of the General Assembly in Paris expressed strong support for the recommendations of the Interim Committee. The U.S.S.R. opposed these recommendations and has placed on the agenda for consideration in Plenary Session a rival resolution which would leave the whole matter of veto reform to be settled by consultation among the Permanent Members or "Big Five" nations in the Security Council.

It is expected that the U.S.S.R. will carry into Plenary Session also its opposition to the Sixth Committee report which found that that nation had violated fundamental human rights, traditional diplomatic practices and other principles of the Charter by its refusal to let Russian wives of foreigners leave the country. Canada voted for this report.

South Africa and Spain

The First (Political) Committee will examine two problems which have been on Assembly agendas since 1946, the treatment of Indians in South Africa and the question of Franco Spain. India has raised the first matter again and Poland wishes the Assembly to review the implementation of previous

resolutions and recommendations on the subject of Spain. Other nations have indicated that they will propose changes in the original 1946 resolution condemning Franco Spain.

The *ad hoc* Political Committee which was set up for the first time at the Paris session to relieve the pressure of work on the First (Political) Committee will consider among other items a proposal from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to set up a Guard Force which would be a security police with certain functions in administration and communications. This Force would accompany United Nations commissions or conciliators into troubled areas where normal services could not be provided, and where some protection is needed for both personnel and records.

The Third (Social and Humanitarian) Committee will deal with two items which concern refugees, displaced persons and the exploitation of immigrant labour. The debate on these matters will probably centre around the work of the International Refugee Organization which has been attacked by the U.S.S.R. and the Eastern European nations on numerous occasions. The IRO and most other nations, including Canada, have taken the stand that no individual should be sent back to his native country against his will if he is afraid of political oppression. Poland has attacked Canada for exploiting immigrant labour from refugee ranks, particularly in the case of the 100 Polish girls brought to the factory of Mr. L. Dionne in the Province of Quebec. This charge may be made again at the April Session of the General Assembly.

Freedom of Information

The Third Committee has on its agenda also the question of Freedom of Information. Three conventions were drafted at the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information a year ago. These conventions concern free access to news, a definition of basic rights in freedom of information and an international right of correction of false and distorted reports.

Since the First Part of the Third Session adjourned three new matters have been proposed for inclusion on the General Assembly agenda. One is the admission of Israel to membership in the United Nations. The Security Council has recommended this and the General Assembly will very likely take action on this recommendation at the present session. The problem of religious persecutions in Eastern Europe has been raised by both Bolivia and Australia. The question of Indonesia, not previously considered by the General Assembly and at present being dealt with in the Security Council, has been raised by Australia and India. The General Assembly cannot take any action on this however as long as the Security Council is seized of the matter.

Methods and Procedures

Two items which are on the agenda of the April session have received little outside attention. Although they are of some importance in developing the General Assembly's effectiveness as an agent of international peace they have been very much overshadowed by more controversial political matters. The General Assembly will study certain recommendations made by the Interim Committee on methods of conciliation and international political co-operation. It will also study closely a proposal that there be created a committee to study methods and procedures which would enable the Assembly to discharge its functions more effectively and expeditiously. Canada brought this question to the attention of the Assembly in 1946 and a Canadian, Mr. Escott Reid,

was Chairman of a Committee on Procedures and Organization which met in 1947 to study this subject. The Scandinavian nations have raised the matter again and intensive study will likely be given to changes in rules of procedures, use of mechanical devices and any other methods of controlling debate and rendering the Assembly more efficient.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, flew to New York from Washington where he had signed the North Atlantic Pact on April 4, to attend the opening of the General Assembly on April 5. The Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, General A. G. L. McNaughton is a Delegate also. Mr. George Ignatieff of the Canadian Permanent Delegation in New York and Mr. Leon Mayrand of the Department of External Affairs are Alternate Delegates. Members of the Canadian Permanent Delegation will act as Advisers to the General Assembly Delegation.

II. Indonesia

During the month of March the Security Council devoted six meetings to the discussion of the Indonesian question. In its resolution of January 28 the Council had laid down a procedure for the settlement of the dispute which the majority of members considered to be fair and workable. The resolution contained a time-table for the successive stages in the transfer of sovereignty. By it the United Nations Commission was instructed to report to the Security Council with its recommendations for a solution of the difficulties if the parties had not reached agreement by February 15, 1949 on the establishment of an interim Federal Government for Indonesia. The reporting date was later postponed to March 1 with the concurrence of the Council. In its report dated March 1 the Commission stated that failure of the parties to reach agreement on the establishment of an interim Federal Government resulted from the failure of the Netherlands Government to accept the procedures of the January 28 resolution, and not from a mere difference of viewpoint on details of governmental structure and functions. It went on to point out that it viewed the Netherlands proposals of February 26 for a round-table conference at The Hague as comprising a counter-proposal or substitute for the provisions of the January 28 resolution. The Commission asked the Security Council for instructions as to the attitude it should take toward these Netherlands proposals.

Here, then, was the problem that faced the Security Council as it resumed its deliberations on the Indonesian question. The Netherlands Government was unwilling to accept the procedure for settlement laid down by the Council, particularly in respect to paragraph 2 of the Resolution of January 28 which called for the re-establishment of the Republican Government in its capital of Jogjakarta. For its part the Netherlands Government had suggested a round-table conference at The Hague to be attended by all the interested Indonesian groups including the Republicans to try to work out an agreement on the early transfer of sovereignty with the assistance of the United Nations Commission. Could the Netherlands proposals be reconciled with the January 28 resolutions?

At the first meeting on March 10 the Council heard statements from the Netherlands and Indonesian representatives. Dr. van Roijen, the Netherlands Representative, pointed out the difficulties which his Government saw in complying with all the provisions of the Security Council resolution of January 28

and expressed the hope that differences might be ironed out at the proposed round-table conference. Dr. Palar, the Indonesian Representative, voiced his suspicions of Netherlands' intentions and called for prompt and complete implementation of the Council's resolution. Senator Austin of the United States said that his Government continued to believe that the Security Council's resolution of January 28 represented a sound and practical basis for a just and lasting solution of the Indonesian question.

At the second meeting on March 11 General McNaughton said that the offer of the Netherlands Government to hold a round-table conference for the purpose of seeking early agreement for the transfer of its sovereignty over Indonesia to an Indonesian Federal Government fully representative of the whole of Indonesia was, in the opinion of the Canadian delegation, a proposal which the Council should welcome, provided this Conference takes place with the agreement and co-operation of all the parties directly concerned. He noted that the objective of this Conference had been accepted by the Republic of Indonesia, both through the President of the Republic and through the spokesman of the Republic in the Council the preceding day. He said that it was the earnest hope of the Canadian delegation that the door should not be slammed by either side while the possibility of reaching agreement remained. He felt sure that the Council would not wish that this opportunity for direct settlement should be lost. In the opinion of the Canadian delegation, it would seem useful that the services of the United Nations Commission should be sought, in accordance with the status of that Commission as defined by the Council's resolution of January 28, to assist in reaching an agreement between the parties as to the time and conditions under which the proposed Conference at the Hague could be held. Further, it would be understood, of course, that these exploratory discussions under the auspices of the Commission would be without prejudice to the rights, claims or positions of the parties. To implement this idea he suggested that no new resolution of the Council was required. He thought it would be not only sufficient but appropriate if the President would communicate in this sense to the United Nations Commission and invite them to take action accordingly.

Dr. Tsiang of China supported General McNaughton's suggestion. He proposed that the preliminary conference might be held in Indonesia to see to the implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the January 28 resolution relating to the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the Republican Government. If agreement was reached at this preliminary conference then the conditions would be met for holding the round-table conference at The Hague to deal with the broader aspects of the general settlement.

At the following three meetings on March 14, 16 and 21 there was a full opportunity for all members and non-members represented at the Council table to express their views. It was clear that all delegations continued to support the January 28 resolution as a fair and workable procedure. The Canadian suggestion for a preliminary conference to seek reconciliation of the Netherlands proposals with the January 28 resolution was endorsed by a good number of delegations.

On March 23 General McNaughton made a further statement clarifying the Canadian position on questions that had been raised with regard to his statement on March 11. He emphasized that his suggestion for exploratory discussions between the parties in Indonesia on the time and conditions for the proposed round-table conference at The Hague had been put forward in

the hope that it might represent a practicable course of action acceptable to the Council and which would lead to the resumption of direct negotiations between the parties. As one of the members of the Council which supported the resolution of January 28 and contributed to its drafting General McNaughton said that he continued to regard it as providing the procedures best suited to achieve a just and lasting settlement of this Indonesian dispute. What he proposed at this time was that the Council, acting through its Commission, should help the Netherlands Government and the Government of the Republic to work out an agreement regarding the implementation of those parts of the resolution which are essential to enable direct negotiations between all parties to take place leading to a peaceful settlement by which sovereignty might be transferred from the Netherlands Government to the United States of Indonesia.

General McNaughton concluded his statement by submitting the following formula which he proposed, that the President of the Council might communicate to the Commission as the sense of the Council's discussion.

"It is the sense of the Security Council that UNCFI, in accordance with the Council's resolution of 28th January, 1949, and without prejudicing the rights, claims and position of the parties, should assist the parties in reaching agreement as to (a) the implementation of the Council's resolution of 28th January, and in particular paragraphs 1 and 3 of the operative part thereof, and (b) the time and conditions for holding the proposed Conference at The Hague, to the end that the negotiations contemplated by the resolution of 28th January may be held as soon as possible. It is further the sense of the Council that, if such an agreement is reached, the holding of such a Conference and the participation by UNCFI in accordance with its terms of reference would be consistent with the purposes and objectives of the Council's resolution of 28th January, 1949."

General McNaughton said that this text had the support of those members of the Council who supported the resolution of January 28. When put to the vote this text was approved by eight votes in favour with three abstentions.

III. Religious Persecution

The question of religious persecution is one of the few new topics on the agenda of the Second Part of the Third Session of the General Assembly. The proposals that the Assembly consider religious persecution were occasioned by the arrests, trials and imprisonment of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary and of fifteen Bulgarian Pastors, the latter all members of the Supreme Council of the United Evangelical Churches in Bulgaria.

The summary arrest of these Bulgarian and Hungarian leaders, the conduct of their trials and the severity of the sentences imposed on them have evoked violent protest, official and unofficial, from all parts of the non-communist world. The only interpretation that can be given to the actions of these governments is that the communist policy in Eastern Europe is centered on the complete subordination of all church organizations to its will and on the suppression of individual liberty wherever its existence means the existence of opposition to the communist faith.

The Bolivian Government on March 16 requested that the General Assembly consider the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty under Article 1 (3) of the Charter which reads:

"The purposes of the United Nations are:

"3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

This was followed by a request from Australia on March 17 that the General Assembly consider the observance of fundamental freedoms and human rights in Bulgaria and Hungary including the question of religious and civil liberty in special relation to the recent trials of church leaders.

On April 2 the United States and United Kingdom Legations in Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia each presented to the Hungarian, Roumanian and Bulgarian Governments notes of protest concerning violations of the clauses of the Peace Treaties with these countries which provide for the protection of human rights. The Canadian Government was formally associated with both the United Kingdom and the United States protests to Hungary and Roumania. The United Kingdom and United States representatives in Sofia have informed the Bulgarian Government, (since Canada is not a signatory of the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria) that the Canadian Government had requested that the Bulgarian Government be informed that the Canadian views are identical with those of the United Kingdom and of the United States.

IV. Palestine

On February 24, 1949, Israel asked the Security Council for renewed consideration of its application for membership in the United Nations, so that the General Assembly might be able to reach a decision on the matter in April. On March 4 the Security Council approved by nine affirmative votes a United States resolution recommending that the General Assembly should admit Israel to membership as a peace-loving state able and willing to carry out Charter obligations. Egypt opposed the resolution, while the United Kingdom abstained on the ground that Israel's policy with regard to Jerusalem and the repatriation of Arab refugees was not yet sufficiently clear.

Early in March, after armistice negotiations with Transjordan had begun at Rhodes, Israel by a sudden military move established effective control of the southern tip of Palestine and of posts along a supply route from the Dead Sea paralleling the Transjordanian border. The Acting Mediator on March 23 described this action as contrary to the terms of the truce.

Transjordan, fearing invasion when Israeli detachments first appeared, asked the United Kingdom for aid under the terms of a 1948 treaty and the British garrison at the port of Aqaba was slightly increased. Israel protested on March 21 that this was a violation of the Security Council truce and jeopardized the success of the Rhodes talks. The Acting Mediator's report of March 23 described it as being in conflict with truce conditions.

On March 28 a representative of the United Kingdom Government stated that in view of the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory and of Israeli incursions into Egyptian territory, Transjordan had been justified in invoking

the 1948 treaty when it also was threatened. The reinforcement of the Aqaba garrison, which the United Kingdom had not regarded as a truce violation, had stabilized the situation and enabled the Rhodes talks to proceed.

On March 23 an armistice agreement between Israel and Lebanon was concluded, to remain in effect until the peace settlement. Its terms, however, were not to prejudice the rights or claims of either party in negotiating the final settlement. Israeli forces evacuated Lebanese territory and on both sides



THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN SESSION

Under the presidency of Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, the Security Council debates the Palestine question.

(Official UN Photo)

of the border, within defined areas, armed forces were to be reduced to defensive strength. A mixed armistice commission was to be set up under a United Nations chairman. Provision was made for renegotiation of terms of the armistice agreement should either party press for it.

On March 21 the United Nations Conciliation Commission began a series of meetings at Beirut with representatives of Arab states and of non-governmental organizations to discuss policy in relation to Palestinian refugees.

V. The Economic and Social Council

There were fifty-three items on the agenda at the Eighth Session of the Economic and Social Council. A good many of these were concerned with the continuing organizational work of the Council, such as the discussion of the regular reports from the functional and regional commissions. Among the procedural items, the most important was the report of the Committee on Procedure which led to the adoption of a set of amended rules of procedure, now in effect.

A report prepared by the Secretariat, Major World Economic Changes, 1948, was the basis for an extended discussion of the world economic situation, with particular reference to technical assistance for economic development

and the economic development of under-developed areas. The Third Session of the General Assembly had urged the Economic and Social Council to give prompt consideration to the problem of economic development of under-developed countries, had instructed the Secretary General to undertake a number of functions in the field of technical assistance for economic development, and had appropriated \$288,000 in the 1949 budget for this purpose.

Point Four of President Truman's inaugural address, which said that "we must embark on a bold new programme for making the benefits of our scientific advances available for the improvement and growth of under-developed areas", also invited other countries to pool their technological resources, emphasizing that the facilities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies should be used wherever practicable. Following up President Truman's remarks, the United States delegate at the Council proposed a resolution, which was adopted by fifteen votes to none and three abstentions (U.S.S.R., Byelorussia, and Poland), instructing the Secretary General to study the question and report to the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council. He was to prepare a concrete programme for enlarging United Nations activities in the field of technical assistance for economic development, and his report was to cover ways and means of arranging for financial expansion in connection with such projects. A Chilean resolution, adopted fifteen votes to three, instructed the Secretary General to prepare for the ninth session a plan for financing economic development, and provided that the Economic and Social Council should present to the fourth session of the General Assembly an interim report covering the most urgent problems of economic development and making arrangements for constructive action.

Social Questions Discussed

Major social questions discussed at the Council's session were trade union rights, forced labour, equal pay for equal work, and freedom of information. The first three of these were taken by the Soviet states as the basis for an attack upon the International Labour Organization, which was accused of favouring the interests of employers and governments and neglecting those of the workers. There were two items relating to trade union rights on the agenda, one covering freedom of association, the other infringement of trade union rights. On the first item a resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary General to consult with the ILO regarding possible ways of enforcing trade union rights (freedom of association). The second, placed on the agenda by the World Federation of Trade Unions, was supported by a brief from that organization which made specific accusations against the governments of thirteen western countries. An answering brief from the American Federation of Labour carried counter charges against five eastern governments. A New Zealand resolution, finally adopted, urged upon all governments the importance of ensuring the full exercise of trade union rights and, in particular, the principles of the ILO Convention of 1948 on Freedom of Association and the Protection of the Right to Organize. All documentation on this item was to be transmitted to the ILO and the Commission on Human Rights.

The item on forced labour had been placed on the agenda by the American Federation of Labour and was supported by a brief containing charges regarding forced labour in Soviet labour camps. The resolution adopted on this subject notified the ILO to give further consideration to the problem and requested the Secretary General to ascertain from all Members in what manner

and to what extent they would be prepared to co-operate in an impartial enquiry into the extent of forced labour in their respective countries. The agenda item on equal pay for equal work brought forward a report from the ILO, which had been requested by the Sixth Session of the Council to examine this problem. The report stated that the matter had been placed on the agenda of the 33rd (1950) Session of the General Conference. The Council approved the ILO report and requested the Commission on the Status of Women to examine all the relevant material in its possession and make it available to the ILO.

Finally, the Council decided, after debate, to extend the life of the Sub-commission on Freedom of Information to December 31, 1952. The terms of reference of the Sub-commission have been revised, and the Commission on Human Rights is to hold a special session in April to elect twelve new members. The Canadian Government which, like all other Members of the United Nations, is entitled to nominate two candidates for election to the Sub-commission, has put forward the names of Mr. Oswald Mayrand, managing director of La Patrie, and Mr. B. T. Richardson, editor of the Winnipeg Citizen.

VI. Atomic Energy Commission

During the month of March, the Canadian delegate, General A. G. L. McNaughton, was chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Commission met on March 15 after two postponements because of the illness of Mr. Jacob Malik, the U.S.S.R. representative. Mr. Malik spoke again in support of the U.S.S.R. resolution, which he had introduced on February 25, calling for the drafting by June 1 of simultaneous conventions for the prohibition of atomic weapons and the international control of atomic energy. He spoke in extreme terms of the majority proposals, and attacked the representatives of the western powers including Canada. He accused General McNaughton of adopting a "hostile attitude" to his resolution of February 25, and for discounting in advance "any possibility of reaching an agreement on this important problem".

On March 22 the Ukrainian representative, Mr. Tarasenko, echoed in still more violent language what Mr. Malik had said, and referred to the export of Canadian uranium ore to the United States as amounting to "robbery" of the Canadian people.

When the Commission met again on March 25, the French, Canadian, United States and United Kingdom delegates had an opportunity of replying to the Soviet charges. General McNaughton pointed out that far from opposing the examination of the Soviet resolution, he had specifically stated on February 25 that he believed the Working Committee should discuss it in detail in the hope not only of clarifying but also of amplifying what appeared to be nothing more than a repetition of the proposals that the Soviet delegates have been making since July 1947, and which have been decisively rejected by an overwhelming majority of the United Nations. "We are seeking to dispel suspicion and distrust" General McNaughton concluded, "and . . . so long as we have even the slightest chance of this we are prepared to consider and reconsider proposals . . . in searching for some way forward".

While these debates were going on in the Commission, the United Nations Secretariat had been proceeding with the preparation of working papers, and

arranging in order the voluminous records of United Nations debates on atomic energy. On March 22 the Commission adopted a United States resolution by a vote of nine to two (U.S.S.R. and Ukraine being opposed), referring preliminary drafts of papers prepared by the Secretariat to the Working Committee. When this resolution was first introduced by the United States delegate on February 25, he had included a request that the resolution passed by the General Assembly on November 4, 1948⁽¹⁾, should be forwarded to the Commission's Working Committee.

VII. Specialized Agencies

The International Refugee Organization

The Second Session of the General Council of the International Refugee Organization opened in Geneva on March 29. The Canadian representative, Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy, has been elected Chairman of the Council. Since September, 1948, he had served as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Since the original mandate of IRO is due to expire on June 30, 1950, the General Council at this session will have to assess the progress so far made towards completing the task assigned to the organization, and will also have to give preliminary consideration to the means to be employed in terminating its work.

The latest complete figures issued show that during the first eighteen months of operation (July 1, 1947 — December 31, 1948) IRO had repatriated or resettled about 414,605 persons. On December 31, 1948, about 695,000 persons were still registered for and receiving IRO services.

(1) See *External Affairs* November and December, 1948.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TARIFF DISCUSSIONS IN PROGRESS

REPRESENTATIVES of Canada, along with representatives of some thirty-five other countries, are engaged in trade and tariff discussions and negotiations at Annecy, France.

These discussions represent another step forward in the post-war efforts of nations to reduce barriers to international trade.

The discussions are officially known as the Third Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The General Agreement was concluded at Geneva in October, 1947. At that time the following twenty-three countries participated in tariff negotiations and established the text or general clauses of the General Agreement. All twenty-three countries are now applying the Agreement provisionally:

Australia,	Chile,	Lebanon,	Southern Rhodesia,
Belgium,	China,	Luxembourg,	Syria,
Brazil,	Cuba,	Netherlands,	Union of South
Burma,	Czechoslovakia,	New Zealand,	Africa,
Canada,	France,	Norway,	United Kingdom,
Ceylon,	India,	Pakistan,	United States.

Purpose of Negotiations

The purpose of the tariff negotiations which are being held concurrently with the Third Session is to permit a number of other countries to join the General Agreement. The following thirteen countries have indicated their desire to enter into tariff negotiations with the twenty-three Contracting Parties and with each other:

Colombia,	El Salvador,	Liberia,
Denmark,	Finland,	Nicaragua,
Dominican	Greece,	Peru,
Republic,	Haiti,	Sweden,
	Italy,	Uruguay.

The results of these negotiations will be incorporated in the General Agreement if it is so agreed by two-thirds of the twenty-three Contracting Parties. If all thirteen acceding countries are successful in arriving at satisfactory arrangements, the membership of GATT will thus be brought up to thirty-six.

The tariff negotiations now taking place at Annecy are being conducted on the same basis as the negotiations which were conducted at Geneva in 1947. Negotiations are first entered into by the various countries on a bilateral and on a product-by-product basis. All bilateral negotiations must lead to mutually advantageous arrangements between each pair of countries: no country is requested to make unilateral tariff concessions without adequate compensation.

45,000 Tariff Concessions

In this connection, the concessions which the present contracting parties made at the time of the 1947 negotiations will, of course, be taken fully into

account when these countries come to negotiate with the new acceding countries. When a country has negotiated with all other countries with which it desires to negotiate, its tariff concessions are then consolidated into a single tariff Schedule. The benefits of the tariff concessions in each tariff Schedule are extended as of right to all other countries which are members of GATT.

As it now stands, the tariff schedules of the general agreement contain some 45,000 tariff concessions. Trade in the products on which these concessions were made account for two-thirds of the import trade of the twenty-three contracting parties, and for one-half of total world imports. The value of imports into the territory of the contracting parties of products on which concessions were granted, was about \$10,000 million, at 1938 prices.

The basic objectives of the general agreement are:

- (a) the reduction of tariff and other trade barriers;
- (b) the establishment of agreed rules which serve to safeguard the tariff concessions: these rules are based on the principle of non-discrimination in the conduct of international trade.

The general agreement implements, in a concrete and practical way, one of the basic objectives of the proposed Charter for an International Trade Organization. The general agreement serves to establish the practicability of such an objective; it is concrete evidence of the sincerity of the major trading nations of the world to attain that objective.

Parliamentary Approval

The general agreement and the ITO Charter are being put before the legislature of a large number of countries this year, for approval. The Canadian Government has indicated its desire to seek approval of the general agreement and the Charter at the current Session of Parliament. It is expected the United States Congress will take similar action.

When the Charter enters into force, the general agreement will become the vehicle through which the undertaking contained in the Charter to enter into tariff negotiations will be carried out. The contracting parties will, as a separate group, continue to deal with any question arising out of the tariff concessions incorporated in the general agreement. Thus, the regular meetings or Sessions of the contracting parties to the general agreement, which are required under the administrative provisions of the agreement, will continue.

Joint Action Involved

These meetings of the contracting parties are required from time to time for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the agreement which involve joint action and, generally, with a view to facilitating the operation and furthering the objectives of the agreement.

It is the Third Session of the contracting parties which is, at the moment, being held in Annecy. The first meeting was held at Havana, at the time of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment; the Second Session was held at Geneva in the summer of 1948.

The general agreement, because of its broad membership and because of the fact that the major trading nations of the world are parties to it, has become the most important international document on trade and tariffs which the

world has ever seen. To Canada, as a world trader, it is of vital importance and a very high percentage of our trade is now governed by the general agreement.

The Canadian delegation to the Annecy conference consists of: L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, head of delegation. Representatives: W. J. Callaghan, Commissioner of Tariff, Department of Finance; Louis Couillard, Department of External Affairs; H. R. Kemp, Department of Trade and Commerce; A. L. Neal, Department of Trade and Commerce; G. N. Perry, Department of Finance; S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture. Secretary: B. G. Barrow, Department of Trade and Commerce.



INTERNATIONAL WHEAT PACT

The Canadian delegate, Mr. Charles F. Wilson, signs the International Wheat Pact on behalf of Canada, on March 23, 1949. On Mr. Wilson's right is the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Charles F. Brannon.

(Harris and Ewing Photo)

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. Escott Reid, former Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was appointed Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs on March 17, 1949.
- Mr. W. F. Chipman, K.C., Ambassador to Argentina, was appointed High Commissioner to India on March 30, 1949.
- Mr. J. D. Kearney, K.C., High Commissioner to India, was appointed Ambassador to Argentina on March 30, 1949.
- Mr. G. V. Beaudry was transferred from the Protocol Division to the Canadian Embassy in Chile, as Second Secretary on March 15, 1949.
- Mr. R. E. Branscombe was transferred from the European Division to the Canadian Legation in Yugoslavia, on March 19, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

- Mr. J. C. Depocas has been appointed Trade Commissioner to Guatemala with headquarters in Guatemala City. He will replace Mr. C. B. Birkett. The territory served will include the Republics of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Dr. J. H. van Roijen, Ambassador of the Netherlands, left for New York, March 4, to represent his country on the Security Council. During his absence H. F. Eschauzier, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

New Appointments

Colonel Sverre Refsum, Military Attaché, Legation of Norway, February 18.

Luis A. Soto, First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, February 28.

Captain Eduardo A. Aumann, Naval Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, March 8.

Vassili Elikhov, Attaché, Embassy of the

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, March 9.

Departures

His Excellency Alfredo Benavides, Ambassador of Peru and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, March 26.

Colonel O. Munthe-Kaas, Military Attaché, Legation of Norway, February 18.

Vladimir G. Skokov and Dmitri P. Kouznetsov, Second Secretaries, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who went on leave some time ago, were reported by the Soviet Embassy on March 4 as having left Canada definitively.

Captain Oscar R. Rumbo, Naval Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, March 8.

CONSULAR

Alfred W. Klieforth, Consul General of the United States of America at Vancouver, resumed charge of the Consulate General, February 25 on his return from a visit to the United States

Marco Aurelio Rodriguez, Consul General of Venezuela at Montreal, left for Venezuela March 6 for a period of three weeks. During his absence Vicente Bermudez-Valdez, Vice Consul, is in charge of the Office.

Philippe Cantave, Consul General of Haiti, left March 15 to spend a month's leave in his country. Jean M. Lescouffair, Consul in

Montreal, is in charge of the affairs of the Consulate General during Mr. Cantave's absence.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Archibald McFayden as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, March 8.

Verner Tobler as Acting Consul of Switzerland at Vancouver for the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, March 8. He succeeds Ernst Baeschlin who resigned his post as Honorary Consul.

S. C. Trewitt as Honorary Consul of the Netherlands at Winnipeg for the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, March 14.

William T. Turner as Consul General of the United States at Windsor, March 17.

Alberto Rodriguez Leon as Consul of Cuba at Halifax, March 17. He was previously Vice Consul in that city.

L. G. Hoar as Honorary Vice Consul of the Netherlands at Saint John, New Brunswick, March 17.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Charles E. B. Payne as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Calgary, March 10.

John E. Guiney, Jr., as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, March 10.

Departures

Malcolm R. Dougherty, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, February 23.

VISITS OF FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICIALS

Representatives of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service visited Ottawa on March 3.

Sir Norman Brook, K.C.B., Secretary of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, visited Ottawa on March 18.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(Earlier conferences may be found in previous issues "External Affairs")

CURRENT

1. *High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of the International Telecommunications Union.* Mexico City—October 22, 1949. C. P. Hébert, Canadian Minister to Cuba; C. J. Acton, Department of Transport; D. S. Cole, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy in Mexico. (This Conference allocates shortwave frequencies amongst the member states of the ITU.)
2. *Interim Committee of the General Assembly.* New York—January 31 to April 1. G. Ignatieff, Canadian Permanent Delegation to the United Nations.
3. *Governing Body of the International Labour Office, 108th Session.* Geneva—February 21 to March 8. A. Brown, Department of Labour. (The Governing Body of ILO is generally responsible for the planning and direction of the work of the organization and for framing the budget.)
4. *Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund.* New York—March 9 and 10. Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare (Welfare). (The Board will consider relief operations in Palestine and the Philippines, a milk-conservation programme, and the budget for 1949.)
5. *Inter-Allied Reparation Agency, Custodians Conference.* Brussels—March 14 to 21. J. H. Thurrot, Canadian Embassy in Belgium.
6. *Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the ILO.* Rome—March 15 to 26. J. L. MacDougall, Department of Labour; J. McLeod, Toronto; J. M. Flood, St. John, N.B.; H. G. MacDonald, Edmonton; J. Woolsey, Toronto; J. Dorion, Quebec, P.Q. (This Committee is one of eight ILO groups dealing with specific industries. A discussion of the housing problem is one of the principal items on the agenda.)
7. *Rubber Study Group, Sixth Session.* London—March 28. A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Canada House, London; J. R. Nicholson, Polymer Corporation. (The Rubber Study Group is an inter-governmental commodity organization.)
8. *General Council of the International Refugee Organization, Second Session.* Geneva—March 29 to April 13. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy; O. Cormier, Overseas Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources; W. P. Black, Department of Labour. (Reports of Committees and of the Director-General will be considered at this meeting. Questions of finance and future activities will also be discussed.)

FORTHCOMING

International Geographic Union Congress
—Lisbon—April 1 - May 2.

General Assembly of the United Nations,
second part of the Third Session—New York
—April 1.

North Atlantic Meteorological Telecom-
munications Conference—London—April 1.

Preparatory Conference on World Wood
Pulp Problems (FAO)—Montreal—April 4.

Population Commission, Committee on
Migration—Geneva—April 4 - April 11.

International Sugar Council—London—
April 5.

Third Session, Contracting Parties to
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—
Annecy, France—April 8 - June.

Tariff Negotiations under General Agree-
ment on Tariffs and Trade—Annecy, France
—April 11 - June.

Population Commission (Fourth Session)
—Geneva—April 11 - April 22.

Statistical Commission, Committee on
Statistical Classification—Geneva—April 19.

Third Session Coal Mines Committee
(ILO)—Pittsburgh—April 19.

Diplomatic Conference for the Establish-
ment of International Conventions for the
Protection of War Victims—Geneva—April
21 - end of May (approximately).

Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference
—Washington - April 22.

Statistical Commission (Fourth Session)
—Geneva—April 25 - May 6.

Fourth Conference of American States
Members of the ILO - Montevideo - April 25
- May 10.

International Cotton Advisory Committee
(Eighth Session) - Brussels - April.

Executive Board, International Children's
Emergency Fund—New York—April.

E.C.O.S.O.C.—Social Commission (Fourth
Session)—New York—May 2 - May 20.

E.C.O.S.O.C.—Economic and Employ-
ment Commission (Fourth Session)—New
York—May 9 - May 20.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Fourth
Session)—New York—May 9 - May 27.

Third Session Inland Transport Committee
(ILO)—Brussels—May 18.

Administrative Conference to Revise
International Telegraph and Telephone Regu-
lations—Paris—May 18.

Sub-Commission on Freedom of Informa-
tion and of the Press, Commission on Human
Rights—New York—May 23—June 3.

International Bureau of Exhibitions—
Paris—June.

International Labour Conference (32nd
Session)—Geneva—June 8.

Conference on the Conservation and
Utilization of Resources—United Nations
Headquarters or elsewhere in U.S.A.—June.

World Health Organization Annual Con-
ference—Rome—June 13.

International Civil Aviation Organization,
Third General Assembly—Montreal—June.

Executive Board I.C.E.F.—New York—
June.

International Conference on Science Ab-
stracting (UNESCO)—Paris—June 20 - June
25.

World Food Council (FAO)—Paris—June.

Third World Forestry Congress—Helsinki
—July 10 - July 20.

Fourth Empire and Metallurgical Con-
gress—London—July 9 - July 23.

United Nations Conference on Road and
Motor Transport—Geneva—August.

Metal Trades Committee (ILO)—The
Hague—August (tentative).

29th International Congress of American-
ists—New York—September 5 - September
12.

Third Inter-American Conference on
Radiology—Santiago, Chile—November 11 -
November 17.

International Conference on Experts on
Pneumoconiosis—Australia—to be held in the
last quarter of 1949.

United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization, General Con-
ference, Fourth Session—Paris—(probably late
Autumn.)

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

1. *Study on the Position of Stateless Persons*
—Presented by the Secretary-General—

Volume I; 1 February 1949; 158 pp.;
mimeographed.

2. *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Executive Board—Summarized Plans of Feeding Operations in Europe*; 16 February 1949; 28 pp.; mimeographed.
3. *Technical Assistance for Economic Development—Report by the Secretary-General* 19 February 1949; 16 pp.; mimeographed.
4. *Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders—Report of the Meeting of Principal International Organizations concerned with the Problem of the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders convened under the Auspices of the United Nations at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, on 15 and 16 October 1948*; 18 February 1949; 31 pp.; mimeographed.
5. *Violation of Trade Union Rights—Communication from the World Federation of Trade Unions*; 14 February 1949; 26 pp.; mimeographed.
6. *Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*; 15 February 1949; 9 pp.; mimeographed.
7. *Report of the Visiting Mission* to East Africa—General Questions Raised in the Petitions from Ruanda-Urundi*; 2 March 1949; 26 pp.; mimeographed.
8. *Letter dated 2 March 1949 from the Representative of the Netherlands to the President of the Security Council concerning the Council's Resolution of 28 January 1949 on the Indonesian Question*; 3 March 1949; 10 pp.; mimeographed.
9. *Report dated 1 March 1949 from the United Nations Commission for Indonesia in Accordance with the Security Council's Resolution of 28 January 1949*; 1 March 1949; 33 pp.; mimeographed.
10. *Report Based on Replies to Part I, Section G (Nationality) of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women*; 28 February 1949; 123 pp.; mimeographed.
11. *Unification of Maritime Tonnage Measurement*; 4 March 1949; 9 pp.; mimeographed.
12. *Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on Progress in the Co-ordination of Studies to bring about Increase in Food Production*; 7 January 1949; 24 pp.; mimeographed.
13. *Treaties and Conventions in the Field of the Nationality of Women—Report by the Secretary-General*; 21 January 1949; 67 pp.; mimeographed.
14. *Trusteeship Council—Examination of Annual Reports: Cameroons under British Administration, 1947*; 3 February 1949; 25 pp.; mimeographed.
15. *Trusteeship Council—Examination of Annual Reports: Cameroons under British Administration—Replies of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority to the Written Questions of Members of the Council*; 8 February 1949; 28 pp.; mimeographed.
16. *Trusteeship Council—Examination of Annual Reports: Togoland under French Administration; 1947—Replies to Written Questions put to the Special Representative*; 9 February 1949; 21 pp.; mimeographed.
17. *National and International Action to Achieve or Maintain Full Employment and Economic Stability*; 31 January 1949; 178 pp.; mimeographed.
18. *Department of Economic Affairs—Technical Assistance for Economic Development available through the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies*; 6 January 1949; 102 pp.; printed; 80c.
19. *Department of Economic Affairs—Post-War Shortages of Food and Coal*; July 1949; 37 pp.; printed; 50c.
20. *Department of Economic Affairs—International Cartels, A League of Nations Memorandum*; 1947; 53 pp.; printed 50c.
21. *Department of Economic Affairs—Customs Unions, A League of Nations Contribution to the Study of Customs Union Problems*; 1947; 98 pp.; printed; 75c.
22. *Department of Economic Affairs—Public Debt 1914-1946*; 1948; 159 pp.; printed; \$2.50.
23. *United Nations—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—Protocols and Declaration signed at Havana, on 24 March 1948*; bilingual; 1948; printed; 60c.
24. *Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods No. 7—Measurement of National Income and the Construction of Social Accounts—Report of the Sub-Committee on National Income Statistics of the League of Nations Committee of Statistical Experts—Appendix: Definition and Measurement of the National Income and Related Totals by Richard Stone*; Geneva 1947; 116 pp.; printed; \$1.00.
25. *Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods No. 8—Banking Statistics—Recommendations on Scope and Principles of Classification—Report of the Sub-Committee on Banking Statistics of the League of Nations Committee of Statistical Experts*; Geneva 1947; 42 pp.; printed; 25c.
26. *Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods No. 9—Note on Balance of Payments Statistics—Report drawn up by the Sub-Committee on Balance of Payments*

Statistics of the League of Nations Committee of Statistical Experts; Geneva 1947; 26 pp.; printed; 25c.

27. *International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age Signed at Geneva, 11 October, 1933, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947*;

bilingual; 1948; 8 pp.; printed; 10c.

28. *International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children opened for Signature at Geneva from 30 September 1921 to 3 March 1922, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947*; bilingual; 9 pp.; 1948; printed; 10c.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

"Canadian Representatives Abroad and British Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada", March 15, 1949. (King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, 25c.)

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following texts are available in Canada and abroad:

No. 49/9—Text of a speech by the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, delivered in French at a Richelieu Club Luncheon, in Montreal, on March 5, 1949. (French and English).

No. 49/10—The North Atlantic Treaty—Text of a broadcast by the Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, over the Trans-Canada Network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, on March 18, 1949. (French and English).

No. 49/11—Text of an address delivered by Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton to the National Executive, U.N. Association in Canada at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, on March 12, 1949.



The Prime Minister and the Minister for National Defence (on that day Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs) greet members of the International Relations Clubs of McGill and Laval Universities on the occasion of their recent visit to Parliament and to the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa.

(NFB Photo)

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
".....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
".....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Boite Postale 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida President Wilson)
".....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (No. 3 Ping Tsang Hsiang)
".....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
".....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4 Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
".....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrian Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Com- merce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insur- ance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Acting Trade Commissioner.....	Karachi (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road).
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Commercial Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)

Country	Designation	Address
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
".....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
" "	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
" "	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..	Ambassador (vacant).....	Moscow (23 Starokopyushny Pereulok)
" "	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	Pereulok)
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 3320, 630 Fifth Avenue)
" "	Permanent Representative.....	Geneva (Hôtel de la Paix)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
" "	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
" "	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
" "	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Garasaninova, 20)



CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective May 1 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
TO EUROPE		
1450-1500	Opening Announcements (except Sundays)	CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)	
1530-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	CKCS & CKNC
1530-1545	Czech (except Sundays)	
1545-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)	
1600-1630	English	
1630-1645	Dutch (except Sundays)	
1630-1645	German, to Austria (Sundays only)	
1645-1700	Czech	
1700-1730	French	
1730-1800	Czech	
1800-1830	German	
1830-1900	Dutch	
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	CHOL & CKCS
1940-2000	Danish	
2000-2030	French	
2030-2100	Italian	
2100-2130	English	
2130-2200	English (Monday to Friday)	
2200-2215	Czech (except Sundays)	
2215-2230	German (except Sundays)	
2230-2240	English (except Sundays)	
2240-2250	French (except Sundays)	
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND		
0400-0440	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays & Mondays)	CHOL & CHLS
0845-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKCS
TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBBEAN		
2310-2345	English	CKCX & CKRA
2330-2345	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2345-2400	French	
2400-0055	Portuguese	
0100-0230	Spanish	
0230-0305	English	

External Affairs



Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol. 1

May, 1949

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Department of External Affairs

Ottawa, Canada

No Change in Policy

Except by widening the privileged category of certain British subjects and United States citizens to include French nationals born in France, these definitions of policy have not been altered in any significant measure during the two years that have elapsed since Mr. King's statement. They represent the essence of the official programme today. It is still the Government's desire to increase the Canadian population by immigration; to grant special facilities of admission to certain British subjects, to certain French nationals, and to United States citizens; to restrict Asiatic immigration to very narrow limits, and to avoid the charge of racial discrimination by the offer of special agreements on "a basis of complete equality and reciprocity" to any country that considers itself affronted by the Canadian regulations. Coupled with this is a firm statement of Canada's right to select those to be admitted and the recognition of a similar right in other States. Finally it is assumed that Canadian practice will have to vary from time to time in accordance with the changing estimates of the absorptive capacity of this country.

II. THE IMMIGRATION ACT AND REGULATIONS

Terms of Act

Immigration into Canada is controlled by the terms of the Immigration Act and of the Regulations and Orders made under authority of the provisions of that Act. The Act itself does not define the classes or categories of persons who are admissible to Canada as immigrants. It is in the regulations and orders that is found the definition of persons who are from time to time admissible. On the other hand, the Act does define certain prohibited classes including persons suffering from some forms of mental or physical ailments, criminals, advocates of the use of force or violence against organized government, spies, illiterates and others. Persons within any of these prohibited classes cannot be admitted to Canada as immigrants until the Act is amended by Parliament and the statutory prohibitions thus changed.

It will be observed, therefore, that the Act does not guarantee to anyone the right of admission as an immigrant. The applicant for entry must first come within the classes of persons who are admissible under the orders and regulations. Second, he must not be one of these persons prohibited by the Statute, and finally, he must comply with the other regulations of a general nature, such as those relating to the manner of entry, health examinations, and other administrative procedures.

Flexibility of Act

The most important feature of this legislation is its flexibility. To give a full statement of the admissible and inadmissible categories in the text of the Act would make exceptions impossible otherwise than by amendment of the Act, and thus render administration so rigid as to be practically unworkable. Since the largest proportion of persons who are inadmissible are placed in that category by orders or regulations passed by the Governor in Council, the Government in its discretion may, by Order in Council, permit the entry of such persons. This discretionary action is taken frequently—in most cases for humanitarian reasons.

Under Section 4 of the Immigration Act, the Minister may, in circumstances that seem to him to warrant such action, allow persons who are

inadmissible as immigrants to enter on permit for a specified period. This period, however, must not be so long as to amount in fact to permanent entry. Here, as elsewhere, it is illegal to do by indirection that which is prohibited by law.

Categories Admitted

Under the Immigration Act and Regulations as they stand today, the categories of persons who are admissible to Canada as immigrants may be readily summarized.

The first and most favoured group includes British subjects from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa; citizens of Ireland; citizens of the United States, and French citizens born in France and entering Canada directly from that country. Such persons are admissible if they can satisfy the immigration officers at the port of entry that:

- they are in good physical and mental health;
- they are of good character;
- they are not likely to become a public charge.

It will be recognized that the legal barriers that must be surmounted by these favoured groups have been lowered as far as it is safe for any country to go in dealing with prospective residents.



IMMIGRANTS GREET CANADA

Displaced persons prepare to disembark at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from the transport, "General Sturgis".

(NFB Photo)

The second general category of admissible persons consists of close relatives of Canadian citizens or of persons legally admitted to and domiciled in Canada. The relationships covered by this regulation are:

1. Husband or wife;
2. Father or mother;
3. Son, daughter, brother or sister together with husband or wife and unmarried children;
4. Orphan nephews or nieces under 21 years of age. (The term "orphan" used here means a child bereaved of both parents.)
5. A prospective husband or wife entering Canada to marry a legal resident; provided that in either case the intended husband is able to support his intended wife.

The third category of admissible persons is comprised of those citizens of non-asiatic countries who are coming to Canada as agriculturists and who have sufficient means and the intention to farm in Canada, either by themselves or with the assistance of relatives; farm labourers coming to engage in assured farm employment; miners and woods workers coming to assured employment in the mining or forest industries. All other persons are at present excluded from Canada—as immigrants. It is recognized, however, that in many individual cases persons who do not fall within these categories should in fact be admitted, either for humanitarian reasons or on grounds of national advantage. Such persons are admitted at the discretion of the Government by Order in Council. As has been pointed out, this is only possible because the Regulations are made by Order in Council and are not embodied in the Act, and because admissibility therefore is, in general, defined in the Regulations.

The only persons of Asiatic racial origin who are at present admissible to Canada are the wives and unmarried children under 18 years of age of Canadian citizens.

III. THE MACHINERY OF ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Immigration Act and Regulations is the function of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, with headquarters at Ottawa. Its Director is responsible through the Deputy Minister to the Minister of that Department.

The Immigration Branch is composed of two units, the Canadian Service and the Overseas Service, each under the direction of a Commissioner.

The Canadian Service

The Canadian Service is made up of five Immigration Districts; Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Western and Pacific, each under the direction of a Superintendent. This Service has jurisdiction over 269 ports of entry along the Canada-United States border and on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. The admissibility of every person who enters Canada legally must be established to the satisfaction of an Immigration Officer at one of these ports. The Canadian Service also includes inland offices located at strategic points throughout the country. The staffs thus located are engaged in the investigation of applications for the admission of immigrants by Canadian residents. When required they also conduct deportation proceedings.

The Overseas Service

The Overseas Service of the Immigration Branch has offices abroad under a Superintendent located in London, who reports to the Commissioner in charge of the Foreign Service in Ottawa.

Offices in the British Isles are located at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin and Belfast. To facilitate compliance with immigration medical requirements a roster of over 500 approved British doctors makes it possible for prospective British immigrants to undergo medical examination within a short distance of their respective places of residence. In addition Canadian medical officers are stationed in London and Glasgow.

An X-ray film of the chest is required of all intending immigrants from countries in which the tuberculosis rate is higher than it is in Canada. At present this excludes only citizens of the United States and New Zealand.

In Commonwealth countries in which immigration offices have not been established, intending immigrants are dealt with by officials in the chanceries of the Canadian High Commissioners.

Immigration offices on the Continent are located at The Hague, Brussels, Karlsruhe, Salzburg, Paris and Rome. In addition, facilities for the examination of immigrants are available at the Canadian diplomatic missions in Lisbon, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen, Berne, Prague, Warsaw, Athens, Belgrade, Ankara and Moscow. Similar facilities in fact, exist at all Canadian diplomatic and consular offices throughout the world. An immigration office is located at Hong Kong to deal with immigration matters in that area.

This system, which provides facilities for the preliminary examination of immigrants before they leave their homelands, has been in effect for the past 25 years, although its scope has been generally extended during that time. Its purpose is to establish the admissibility of persons wishing to come to Canada before they start on their journey, thus avoiding hardships that might ensue from rejection at the Canadian port of entry, and subsequent deportation.

Displaced Persons Programme

Special reference should be made to the arrangements devised to provide for the admission of Displaced Persons. By successive Orders in Council, permission has been granted for the admission of 40,000 of these persons who would otherwise have been inadmissible. (Admissible relatives of Canadian residents are not included in this quota of 40,000.)

It is worthy of note that Canada took the initiative among overseas countries in contributing towards a solution by resettlement of the Displaced Persons problem. This country was not only the first non-European country to take positive action of this kind, without waiting for a general international agreement, but for many months Canada was admitting more D.P.'s than all other non-European countries combined. Our total of 64,860 admitted since April, 1947, is still considerably higher than that of any country outside Europe, including the United States. This is a fact that should be recalled when the announced programme or alleged achievements of other countries are contrasted with the Canadian record. Since displaced persons, when established in Canada, may apply in turn for the entry of their relatives in the classes named, this country's contribution to the solution of the resettlement problem will probably involve an eventual movement of something over 100,000 Displaced Persons.

When the Canadian Government decided to make provision for the admission of non-relative Displaced Persons, steps were also taken to ensure that those admitted were of types that would be useful in the Canadian economy and would be likely to make good Canadian citizens. The Government's decision, while based in part on altruistic motives, was based also on the determination that the movement of Displaced Persons should constitute a real contribution toward the development of Canada.

The machinery set up to carry out this policy includes an Immigration-Labour Committee (on which the Departments of Mines and Resources, Labour, External Affairs and National Health and Welfare are represented), which has the responsibility of assessing labour requirements in Canada and of defining the type of Displaced Persons who should be admitted to meet established needs. Applications for labour from industry are examined by this Committee with a view of ensuring:

- (a) that the employer or employers concerned are in a position to give at least one year's employment to any D.P.'s that may be brought in;
- (b) that they are prepared to pay the prevailing wage rate for the type of labour concerned;
- (c) that they are able to provide housing for the D.P.'s on arrival.

Great care is taken at all times to ensure that the D.P. movement is not used to depress wages or otherwise adversely affect the standards of Canadian labour. When satisfactory conditions are established, the Immigration-Labour Committee approves the application and forwards it through the Department of Mines and Resources to the International Refugee Organization in Geneva. At the same time word is sent to the Canadian Government Immigration Mission at Karlsruhe. Working out from this headquarters are nine teams of Canadian officials, each consisting of an Immigration Officer, who is in charge of the team, a medical officer, a security officer and, as required, a labour officer. When applications are approved by the IRO they are advertised in one or more of the D.P. Camps. When a sufficient number of applications has been received, a Canadian team proceeds to the camp or camps concerned where the applicants are medically examined and otherwise screened. This screening is designed to ensure that no D.P.'s who are politically unacceptable are allowed to come forward. This applies to Nazis and Fascists as well as Communists. The labour officer is responsible for seeing that the applicants are suitable for the type of employment that is being offered. Finally, the Immigration Officer satisfies himself that the immigrant is of a type that is likely to succeed under Canadian conditions.

Netherlands Farm Settlers

Another unusual movement for which special arrangements have been made is that of farm settlers from the Netherlands, which began in June, 1947. By arrangement with the Netherlands authorities, Dutch agriculturists whose lands were flooded as a result of military operations during the Second World War, are coming to settle in Canada. These people are not farm labourers but bona fide farm settlers with financial resources which would normally allow them to purchase land in Canada. Owing to current exchange difficulties they are at the present time able to export only a limited portion of their capital but it is their intention eventually to buy farms of their own.

In fact, several have already managed in the short time they have been in Canada to save enough money to achieve this objective. These Netherlands settlers migrate in family groups and have proven eminently successful in adapting themselves to our agricultural methods. The total number of persons involved in this continuing movement is something over 11,000 to date.

Difficulties Encountered

Exceptional difficulties have been encountered in carrying through some aspects of the Canadian policy. Apart from the movement of D.P.'s, immigration from continental Europe has been almost impossible. East of the red curtain the totalitarian governments do not readily permit their people to leave—except under circumstances which make the immigrant a rather dubious asset from the point of view of the receiving country. In Western Europe,



Government hostel and distribution centre for displaced persons at St. Paul l'Ermite, near Montreal.

(NFB Photo)

also, certain countries, notably France, do not permit emigration, except in special cases. Even in Great Britain the government is not anxious to have its people leave, although, holding fast to the tradition of personal liberty, it has made no effort to stop these who decide to go. In such circumstances, the Canadian government, while providing facilities for the admission of persons from the British Isles, believes that any intensive recruiting campaign in the United Kingdom at this time would be in doubtful taste.

In addition to these difficulties another serious obstacle to the flow of immigrants from overseas has been the shortage of transport. To relieve this situation the Canadian government subsidized the conversion of a German prize vessel for immigrant service, and the "Beaverbrae" is now sailing regularly between Halifax and Bremerhaven—with priorities on its westbound

voyages being given to the relatives of persons resident in Canada. In addition, the Government has paid a considerable sum to keep the "Aquitania" in the Atlantic service throughout 1948 and 1949. Finally, the Government entered into a charter agreement with Trans-Canada Air Lines by which 10,000 air passages were made available to immigrants from the United Kingdom and Continental Europe between May 1, 1948 and March 31, 1949.

Preparation for New Life

Another aspect of administrative activity which requires a brief comment is that comprised in the programme for assisting immigrants to become quickly and satisfactorily settled in the Canadian community. This is more than a matter of providing jobs for D.P.'s. It means preparing them before they arrive for conditions that they will find here, and assisting them after arrival to solve the many delicate problems of adjustments to the new and often very strange environment. This is in large measure a problem of education in various forms.

In the case of the Displaced Persons who are brought to Canada in group movements, the Canadian government and the International Refugee Organization both assist in preparing the immigrant for his new life in Canada prior to his arrival in this country. In the assembly centres on the continent and on the ships coming across the ocean, moving pictures of Canada are shown, and talks on Canadian conditions are given by officials in charge of the movement and members of the staff of the vessels employed.

The Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources has prepared a small booklet entitled "This is Canada"! This book, which is being printed in French, Dutch, German, Ukrainian and Polish as well as in English is to be given to the D.P. immigrant before he leaves the other side in order that he may have an opportunity to study it on the way across. Copies of the book are also given to all other immigrants when they arrive at the port of entry on this side, with the exception of those coming from the United States. This book presents in simple form the salient material required for the understanding of the conditions which the immigrant will meet on arrival in Canada.

Assistance in Canada

Following their arrival, the immigrants from the Displaced Persons camps in Europe are taken to the localities in which employment has been arranged for them. Similarly, the Dutch immigrants who are coming in under the Farm Settlement Scheme are directed to the farms on which arrangements have been made for their reception. At this point these immigrants and, of course, all those who come in on their own, become primarily the responsibility of the provincial rather than the federal authorities. However, through the work of the Settlement Service of the Immigration Branch, the National Employment Service of the Department of Labour, and the Citizenship Branch of the Secretary of State's office, the federal government continues its interests in the new arrivals. Mention should also be made of the free medical aid that is given to newly arrived D.P.'s at the port of arrival. Then, certain categories of immigrants come under a co-operative arrangement between the federal government and certain of the provinces by which the former pays part of hospitalization and health service costs during the first six months of the immigrant's life in Canada.

Private Welfare Aid

Mention should also be made of the assistance extended to the New Canadians by private welfare organizations throughout the country. This has been particularly evident in the work that has been done by the Red Cross in providing comforts and assistance at the ports of arrival and at the various stations throughout Canada, and by the Y.W.C.A., the Catholic Women's League and other such organizations in the development of various forms of assistance.

Educational Facilities

The Federal Government recognizes that there are special problems relating to the adjustment of immigrants into Canadian life and their preparation for citizenship. To assist in meeting these problems, the Federal Government has prepared through the Citizenship Branch of the Secretary of State's office, a collection of educational materials dealing with such matters as Basic English, Canadian Government, the acquisition of citizenship, and so on, which are made available on request to the educational authorities of the various provinces for use in their work with New Canadians. Almost without exception the provinces have taken advantage of this offer, and very wide use is being made of the material thus supplied.

In certain parts of the country special plans have been initiated for training teachers in citizenship classes, so that they will be competent to handle immigrant instruction. In addition, a recommendation has been made that the government appoint a small number of officers, responsible to the Citizenship Branch, to act as a direct channel of communication between the provincial authorities, private organizations and the Federal Government in connection with the problem of the newly arrived immigrants. It is hoped that these Citizenship Officers may perform a useful service in seeing that there is no overlapping in the functions of the respective organizations and that there are no gaps left unfilled. Working in a consultative and liaison capacity, they should be able to do much in the way of co-ordinating the efforts of the different bodies engaged in this field.

There are, of course, a considerable number of supplementary activities that have a bearing on the welfare of the immigrants. Films have been distributed by the National Film Board for use among immigrant groups, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation recently put on a series of dramatizations designed to familiarize our people with some of the problems faced by New Canadians.

All aspects of the problem of assimilating immigrants are kept under review by an Advisory Committee on Citizenship made up of representatives of the Immigration Branch, of the Department of National Health and Welfare, of the Department of Labour, of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and of the Citizenship Branch which meets under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary of State. Representatives of the Canadian Council on Citizenship, the Canadian Welfare Council and the Canadian Educational Association attend meetings of the committee in an advisory and consultative capacity.

MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS

At the end of February the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom suggested a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to consider the question of India's future relationship with the Commonwealth following the bringing into force of the proposed republican constitution. After preliminary consultations between the governments concerned, the meeting opened in London on April 21 and concluded its work on April 27.

The Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon attended with their advisers. On March 29 the Prime Minister of Canada announced that it was proposed that the Secretary of State for External Affairs should represent the Government of Canada at the opening meetings and, if developments occurred which made it desirable for the Prime Minister to go to London subsequently, he would endeavour to fly over at once. At the London meeting Mr. Pearson was accompanied by Mr. R. A. MacKay, of the Department of External Affairs and Mr. J. D. Kearney, retiring Canadian High Commissioner in India, as advisers.



COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

During the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers held in London on April 21-27, 1949, His Majesty the King greeted the Prime Ministers at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Attlee was also present. Left to right: D. S. Senanayake, Ceylon; L. B. Pearson, Canada, Secretary of State for External Affairs, acting for the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent; Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan; His Majesty the King; C. R. Attlee; J. B. Chifley, Australia; Dr. D. F. Malan, South Africa; Peter Fraser, New Zealand; Pandit Nehru, India.

(Photographic News Agencies)

India and the Commonwealth

At the conclusion of the Meeting the following statement was issued in London and in all Commonwealth capitals, and was read by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons at Ottawa at 9:00 p.m., April 27:

During the past week the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, and the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs have met in London to exchange views upon the important constitutional issues arising from India's decision to adopt a republican form of constitution and her desire to continue her membership of the Commonwealth.

The discussions have been concerned with the effects of such a development upon the existing structure of the Commonwealth and the constitutional relations between its members. They have been conducted in an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual understanding, and have had as their historical background the traditional capacity of the Commonwealth to strengthen its unity of purpose, while adapting its organization and procedures to changing circumstances.

After full discussion the representatives of the Governments of all the Commonwealth countries have agreed that the conclusions reached should be placed on record in the following declaration:

"The Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, whose countries are united as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and owe a common allegiance to the Crown, which is also the symbol of their free association, have considered the impending constitutional changes in India.

The Government of India have informed the other Governments of the Commonwealth of the intention of the Indian people that under the new constitution which is about to be adopted, India shall become a sovereign independent Republic. The Government of India have however declared and affirmed India's desire to continue her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and her acceptance of the King as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth.

The Governments of the other countries of the Commonwealth, the basis of whose membership of the Commonwealth is not hereby changed, accept and recognize India's continuing membership in accordance with the terms of this Declaration.

Accordingly, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon hereby declare that they remain united as free and equal members of the Commonwealth of Nations, freely co-operating in the pursuit of peace, liberty and progress."

These constitutional questions have been the sole subject of discussion at the full meetings of Prime Ministers.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(The information contained in this section covers the period from April 1 to April 30, 1949)

I. The General Assembly

IN HIS opening address on April 5, 1949, the President of the General Assembly, Dr. H. V. Evatt, pointed out that the main purpose of the second part of the Third Session was to complete action on matters on the agenda which had been adjourned from the Paris meeting and to consider questions which might be placed on the agenda during the present session. In the political field the outstanding items were the final disposition of the former Italian colonies, the 1946 resolution on Spain, the problem of Indonesia, the application of Israel for membership, and the treatment of Indians in South Africa. In the field of human rights an important item had been proposed concerning the observance of fundamental freedoms in Hungary and Bulgaria, including the question of religious and civil liberties, with special reference to the recent trials of church leaders. The inclusion of this item on the agenda was a matter for the determination of the Assembly. The General Assembly also had to consider the important draft Convention on Freedom of Information and of the Press, a matter which would be dealt with by the Third Committee. Other important items to be discussed were the Polish proposal regarding alleged discrimination against immigrating labour, the proposal by the Secretary-General for the establishment of a United Nations Guard, and several questions of a procedural or administrative nature—including the highly contentious problem of the veto in the Security Council and the Scandinavian proposal for the creation of a committee to study methods and procedures which would enable the Assembly to discharge its functions more effectively and expeditiously.

Items Discussed

In the following sections a number of the more important items on the agenda are discussed in detail but no mention has been made of those items, which are yet to be considered by the Assembly, or those which have been considered only in part to date—with the exception of the account of developments in the Third Committee, which has been working on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information throughout the month of April. Reports on the outstanding items of importance are to be included in the next issue of *External Affairs*.

Canadian Representation

At various stages during the present session Canada has been represented by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, his Parliamentary Assistant, Mr. Hugues Lapointe, M.P., the Canadian Permanent Delegate, General A. G. L. McNaughton, and by members of the Canadian Permanent Delegation and the Department of External Affairs. On the opening day of the session Mr. G. Ignatieff, Principal Adviser to the Permanent Delegation, was elected Chairman of the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), which is considering the proposals for the adoption of Russian and Chinese languages as working languages in the United Nations. Mr. S. Pollack of the Department of Finance joined the Delegation on April 27 to assist in the latter discussions.

Religious Persecution

The recent trials of church leaders in Eastern Europe having aroused widespread indignation amongst the western nations, the delegations of Australia and Bolivia to the United Nations asked in March that the General Assembly, which was holding the second part of its third session in New York in April, consider the matter. Australia requested that the Assembly consider the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Bulgaria and Hungary, including the question of religious and civil liberty in special relation to recent trials of church leaders. The Bolivian submission called for the consideration of the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary under Articles 1 (3) and 55 (c) of the Charter.

Australian-Bolivian Proposal

The Australian and Bolivian items were first discussed by the General Committee of the General Assembly when it considered the requests for the inclusion of additional items in the agenda of the General Assembly. The General Committee devoted two meetings on April 7 and 8 to these items during which the representatives of Poland and the U.S.S.R. denied the competence of the United Nations with regard to the trials in Eastern Europe. The view of the majority was that the items should remain on the agenda and the Australian and Bolivian delegations agreed to combine them in the following form:

Having regard to the provisions of the Charter and of the peace treaties, the question of the observance in Bulgaria and Hungary of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including questions of religious and civil liberties, with special reference to recent trials of church leaders.

In the meantime lengthy telegrams dated April 4 and April 9 from Hungary and Bulgaria respectively protested vigorously against any United Nations discussion of alleged violations of human rights in these countries as an unwarranted interference in their domestic affairs.

U.S.S.R.-Polish Statement

The report of the General Committee was subsequently adopted by the General Session in plenary session when the United States representative replied to the objections raised to any consideration by the United Nations of this matter. The representatives of Poland and the U.S.S.R. in the General Committee had stated that the trials of the church leaders in Hungary and Bulgaria were a matter of domestic jurisdiction entirely and that Article 2 (7) precluded any United Nations intervention in this matter. Article 2 (7), they said, was all the more applicable since Bulgaria and Hungary were not members of the United Nations. Moreover, Bulgaria and Hungary were not bound by the Charter provisions concerning human rights, since the only article of the Charter referring to non-member states was Article 2 (6) which was concerned solely with the maintenance of international peace and security. Among other arguments, the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and Poland said that the United Nations had no right to supervise the execution of clauses of the peace treaties. In rejecting these arguments in plenary session the United States representative said that the General Assembly might discuss any situation which it deemed likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations between nations; that the Australian-Bolivian item came under Articles 1 (3),

55 and 56 of the Charter, which were not limited to member states; and that Article 2 (7) which prescribed against "intervention" in the domestic affairs of states did not preclude a "discussion" of this item. The United States representative stated further that in virtue of the Treaties of Peace, Hungary and Bulgaria had assumed specific obligations under international law to secure human rights and fundamental freedoms; and that any action, further than discussion, would have to be examined on its merit in the light of all relevant articles of the Charter.

Referred to Ad Hoc Committee

The General Assembly referred this matter to its Ad Hoc Political Committee which discussed it during eight meetings from April 19 to April 22. The representatives of the Eastern European countries continued to oppose any consideration of the item, while the other representatives differed as to the type of resolution which the Committee should adopt. The Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by the representative of Bolivia. The preamble of this resolution drew attention to the fact that one of the purposes of the United Nations was to achieve international co-operation in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to the fact that the Governments of Bulgaria and Hungary were accused of acts contrary to the purposes of the United Nations and to their obligations under the peace treaties, namely, to ensure to all persons within their jurisdictions the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Under the operative part of the resolution, the General Assembly would:

1. express its deep concern at these grave accusations made against Hungary and Bulgaria;
2. note with satisfaction the steps taken by several States signatories to the peace treaties regarding the accusations and express the hope that measures would be diligently applied in accordance with the treaties to ensure respect for human rights;
3. urgently draw the attention of Hungary and Bulgaria to their obligations under the peace treaties, including the obligations to co-operate in the settlement of all these questions;
4. decide to retain the question on the agenda for its fourth session.

Amendment Defeated

At its first meeting the Ad Hoc Political Committee adopted an Australian proposal to invite representatives of Bulgaria and Hungary to participate without vote in the Committee discussion. Cuba and Australia submitted separate resolutions which were changed later into a joint Cuban-Australian amendment to the Bolivian resolution. This would have added to the preamble of the Bolivian resolution a clause to the effect that religious persecution had in the past given rise to bloody wars and, instead of merely retaining the item on the agenda, would have created a United Nations committee of about eleven members, which would study the situation in Bulgaria and Hungary and report to the fourth session of the General Assembly. Chile submitted an amendment to the preamble of the Bolivian resolution in which it stated that "respect for obligations under international treaties is one of the fundamental principles of the Organization and essential for peace and security. . . ." Two other amendments, ones submitted by Chile, the other by Colombia and Costa Rica, were later withdrawn in deference to the wish

of the majority that the Assembly should not express itself in strong terms at this stage.

Bolivian Proposal Approved

Both the Cuban-Australian and the Chilean amendments were defeated and the original Bolivian proposal, as outlined above, was approved as a whole by 34 votes in favour (including Canada), 6 against (the Soviet bloc) and 11 abstentions.

The Canadian position on violations of human rights in Eastern Europe, including religious persecution, has been described in the March and April issues of *External Affairs*. The Canadian representative in the General Committee Mr. G. Ignatieff, stated on April 7 that Canada had already expressed abhorrence at the violation of human rights in Hungary and Bulgaria and that this matter, one of international significance, was essentially within the scope of the Charter.

Canadian Position

The Canadian representative in the Ad Hoc Political Committee Mr. Hugues Lapointe, M.P., elaborated these views. In a statement given on April 20, he recapitulated the action already taken by Canada and said that the nations represented on the Committee had, as members of the United Nations, specific obligations to promote "universal respect for an observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion" and that they must therefore consider the charges that the Governments of Bulgaria and Hungary were making organized attempts to suppress religion. He pointed out, as did several other delegates, that the



UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY: THIRD SESSION

The President of the Assembly, Dr. H. V. Evatt (Australia) addresses the opening meeting of the Second Part of the Third Session. At his right is Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the Assembly.

(Official UN Photo)

sequence of events in Hungary and Bulgaria indicated a deliberate policy of religious persecution on the part of these two Governments and that such events could be expected because they were a natural and logical result of Communist policy as regards religion. The Canadian representative hoped that the Assembly discussion would at least bring to the attention of the Governments of Bulgaria and Hungary the aroused opinion of the world and that this might influence their attitude and policy. He said that the Canadian delegation supported the draft resolution submitted by the Bolivian delegation since Canada favoured this approach to the problem.

On April 30 the General Assembly approved the resolution, as presented to it by the Ad Hoc Political Committee, by a vote of 34 (including Canada) to 6 (the Slav Bloc) with 9 abstentions.

Freedom of Information

The Third Committee had on its agenda the consideration of three draft conventions produced by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information which met at Geneva in March and April, 1948.

Draft Conventions

The First Draft Convention would require States to encourage the free movement of foreign correspondents in the performance of their functions and to permit the widest possible access to news for all foreign correspondents on the same basis as for national correspondents. The Second Draft Convention would establish appropriate obligations and machinery whereby a state might obtain publication in another state of a communique correcting a false and distorted news report likely to injure relations between states. The Third Draft Convention would establish certain basic freedoms for nationals and non-nationals to impart and receive information; it recognizes that freedoms carry with them duties and responsibilities and may, therefore, be subject to penalties, liabilities, and restrictions, within certain limits which are defined.

Conventions Debated

After rejecting a Soviet proposal that the Draft Conventions be referred to the Economic and Social Council for revision, the Third Committee proceeded on April 7 to debate the First Draft Convention. By the end of April it had completely redrafted the First Draft Convention and incorporated in it the operative clauses of the Second Convention. On May 3 the Committee voted to report to the General Assembly the new Draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction. Meanwhile it had begun the debate on the Third Draft Convention.

The Canadian delegate, Mr. Leon Mayrand, took an active part in the proceedings. He expressed the determined opposition of the Canadian Government to prior censorship in peacetime; and he opposed the inclusion in Article 9 of a paragraph setting forth certain duties of foreign correspondents to report the facts without discrimination, and to further international understanding, on the ground that enforcement of such duties would involve the totalitarian practice of instructing correspondents as to what they should write.

United Nations Guard

The proposal that some kind of United Nations guard force should be formed was first made by the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, in a speech

on June 10, 1948. He stressed that the failure of the Member Nations to agree on the provision of armed forces under Article 43 of the Charter and the grave difficulties confronting conciliation commissions in depressed areas made it essential that some consideration be given to the possibility of assembling a small guard force for the protection of United Nations personnel and property. On September 28, 1948, the proposal was placed on the agenda of the Third Session of the Assembly, and on November 15, was referred to the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

Special Committee Proposed

On April 7, 1949, the Ad Hoc Committee heard a representative of the Secretary-General suggest that the Ad Hoc Political Committee should recommend to the Assembly the creation of a small special committee of about twelve members, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, to consider the matter. Accordingly, the representative of the Philippines, Mr. Topacio Neuno, introduced a draft resolution proposing the creation by the General Assembly of a special committee to study the establishment of a United Nations Guard in all its relevant aspects and to report to the Fourth Session of the General Assembly.

Most representatives endorsed this proposal on the ground that the question of a United Nations Guard needed further study as regards all its implications before a decision regarding its establishment could be taken. However, Mr. Pierre Ordonneau of the French Delegation, while not opposing the creation of a special committee, expressed serious doubt that the United Nations Guard would serve a practical purpose; and Mr. J. R. Jordaan, speaking for the Union of South Africa, urged that the special committee should give full consideration to the feasibility of utilizing for guard duties the national police of countries concerned. The Slav bloc held that the proposal of the Secretary-General was contrary to the Charter on the grounds that the creation of a United Nations Guard for use in support of United Nations missions in the field was tantamount to the creation of a special United Nations armed force, and that this was simply another attempt to circumvent the authority of the Security Council.

Philippine Resolution Adopted

The following countries were suggested as members of the proposed special committee, in addition to the five permanent members of the Security Council: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Pakistan, Sweden, Haiti and Poland. On April 11 the Philippines draft resolution was adopted by the Ad Hoc Political Committee and on April 29 in Plenary Session the General Assembly, by a vote of 47 in favour (including Canada) to 6 against with one abstention, adopted the report and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee. The Special Committee thus established will report to the fourth regular session of the Assembly.

II. The Economic and Social Council

Since the Economic and Social Council adjourned its fourth session on March 18, five of its commissions and sub-commissions have met.

The Transport and Communications Commission, at its session held March 21-30, discussed among other things the means of unifying rules for

the measurement of maritime tonnage and the various ways of relaxing or removing existing restrictions on the international transport of goods and existing passport and frontier formalities.

The Sub-commission on Economic Development of the Economic and Employment Commission held its third session March 28—April 11. The discussion centred around the “mobilization” for economic development of domestic and foreign financial resources. Rules which should govern foreign financing were suggested stressing particularly that they should not be detrimental to national sovereignty or to longterm national development. The Sub-commission’s report also noted that even with considerable expansion the resources of the International Bank would not be adequate to meet all demands and suggested the need for opening up new sources of international finance under United Nations auspices.

The Commission on Human Rights held a special one-day session on April 11 for the purpose of choosing twelve members of the new Sub-commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press. Neither of the two Canadian candidates was elected.

The session of the Population Commission, held in Geneva, April 11-21, urged that first place be given to a scientific study by the United Nations Secretariat of the inter-relationship of economic, social and population changes in order to provide the basic population information needed for developing economic and social policies.

The Sub-commission on Employment and Economic Stability of the Economic and Employment Commission, at its third session April 11-22, considered means of maintaining full employment and in particular the problem of balance of payment difficulties in the maintenance of full employment. The final text of the Sub-commission’s report was not available at the time of writing.

III. International Refugee Organization

The Second Session of the General Council of the International Refugee Organization met in Geneva, March 29, to April 8. Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy, who has been serving as Chairman of the Executive Committee since the First Session of the Council last September, was elected President of the Council by the Second Session. The other Canadian delegates at the meetings were Mr. W. P. Black of the Department of Labour and Mr. O. Cormier of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

The General Council reviewed the operations and finances of the past year and adopted a budget for 1949-50; gave preliminary consideration to plans for the gradual termination of the Organization’s work; and approved full resumption of IRO financial support, both retroactively and in the future, to Jewish refugees moving to Palestine.

In the period July 1, 1948—June 30, 1949, it is estimated that about 370,000 persons will be repatriated or resettled (including movements to Israel).

The Director-General had recommended that the mandate of the Organization be extended one year beyond June 30, 1950. The Council was unable to reach a decision on this matter and an extraordinary session will be held on or about June 22 for the purposes of discussing it further.

BRUSSELS TREATY ORGANIZATION

ON APRIL 17, 1948, exactly one month after the Treaty of Brussels was signed, the Foreign Ministers of the five signatories (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) met in Paris to set up an organization to give effect to their agreement to collaborate in economic, social and cultural matters, and for collective self-defence. As the United Kingdom Minister of Defence explained in his "Statement on Defence 1949," submitted to the United Kingdom Parliament in February, 1949:

The signature of the Brussels Treaty and the developments which have followed are important achievements which illustrate the growing cohesion of the peace-loving countries of Western Europe. But the defence of Western Europe can only be treated realistically if considered in due relationship to the wider problems of the defence of the North Atlantic area.

In recognition of this fact, Canada and the United States have been invited and have agreed to send observers to the meetings of many of the bodies of which the Organization is composed. Canadian and United States observers regularly attend meetings of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, the Military Supply Board, the Military Committee, the Supply Executive Committee and other advisory and technical committees.

Central Organization

The five Foreign Ministers of the signatory Powers together form the Consultative Council which is responsible for dealing with all questions arising from the terms of the Brussels Treaty. The Council meets about once every three months in one of the capitals of the signatory powers. At its most recent meeting on March 14 and 15, 1949, the Consultative Council considered the latest developments in connection with the proposed North Atlantic Treaty. It also examined, in the light of recommendations made by its subsidiary bodies, various aspects of the problems of the joint defence of the Five Powers and considered what further measures should be taken, particularly in regard to the production and financing of military supplies and equipment.

Serving the Consultative Council is a Permanent Commission which is composed of the heads of the four diplomatic missions in London and a United Kingdom representative with a rank equivalent to that of Ambassador. The Permanent Commission meets about once each week, or as often as necessary, to represent the Council in the conduct of routine business. The Consultative Council and the Permanent Commission are assisted by a Secretariat, organized on an international basis and headed by a Secretary-General. The Secretary-General is Mr. E. Star-Busmann, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands.

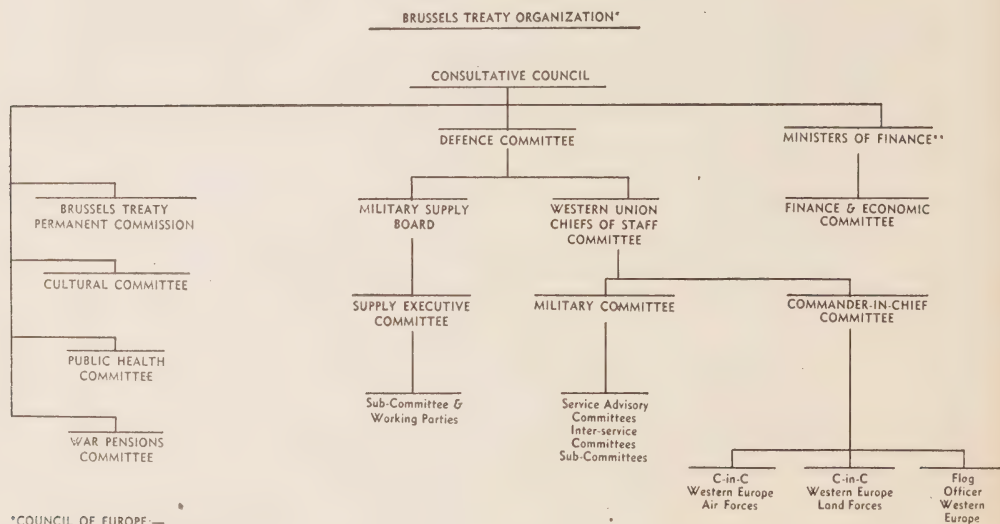
Organization for Defence

The Defence Organization of the Brussels Treaty, commonly called the Western Union Defence Organization, was first set up in April, 1948⁽¹⁾. During the past year, under the general guidance of the Defence Ministers of the Five Powers, the organs necessary for the formulation of policy, the higher

(1) For present organization see chart on page 22.

direction and the supply of the military forces and for the command of Five Power forces in the event of war have been established. The present Organization consists of a Defence Committee, a Western Union Chiefs of Staff Committee and a Military Supply Board, together with their subordinate and supporting agencies.

The five Defence Ministers form the Defence Committee which is responsible to the five governments for the governmental direction and control of the Western Union Defence Organization. It gives direction to, and approves the plans submitted by, the Western Union Chiefs of Staff Committee and the Military Supply Board. When necessary, the Defence Committee makes recommendations to other ministerial bodies of the Brussels Treaty Powers, such as the Consultative Council, and to the Finance Ministers. The Commanders-in-Chief Committee also receive direction from the Defence Committee through the Chiefs of Staff Committee. The Defence Committee meets approximately every three months in one of the capitals of the five Brussels Treaty Powers.



*COUNCIL OF EUROPE.—
Relation to Brussels Treaty Organization
remains to be determined.

**The Ministers of Finance do not form a
Committee

The Ministers of Defence have agreed upon the type of organization required by each of the Five Powers for the raising and training of national armed forces and they have adopted recommendations, made to them by the Chiefs of Staff Committee and the Military Supply Board, on the ways and means of achieving a common effort for the defence and security of Western Europe in respect of both forces and equipment. As an example of the results of this co-operation, France, Belgium and Holland are presently being supplied with Meteor and Vampire aircraft by the United Kingdom and arrangements are well advanced for these countries to manufacture both types of aircraft, under licence. The United Kingdom is also supplying France and the Benelux countries with radar equipment for an integrated early warning system.

Chiefs of Staff

The Chiefs of Staff of the Brussels Treaty Powers meeting regularly and as occasion requires together form the Western Union Chiefs of Staff Committee. The function of the Western Union Chiefs of Staff Committee is to advise the Defence Committee on those matters which affect the defence of the Treaty Powers as a whole. This Committee considers and advises on all matters which may be referred to it by the Defence Committee. To this Committee falls the responsibility of preparing the overall defence plan. On behalf of the Defence Committee it also issues the necessary directives to the Commanders-in-Chief Committee. To serve the Chiefs of Staff Committee a permanent Military Committee consisting of one representative from each of the Treaty Powers, has been established.

The Western Union Military Supply Board was organized on a level parallel to the Chiefs of Staff Committee and to advise the Defence Committee on all questions affecting military supplies. The Supply Board is charged with examining the defence requirements of the five powers from the point of view of provision and procurement. A large part of the work of the Military Supply Board is carried out by its Supply Executive Committee, composed of one senior civil servant or military officer representing each power. Like the Military Committee it is served by a sub-committee in matters of supply of specific types of military equipment. (The Supply Executive Committee is responsible to the Military Supply Board for formulating, in detail, the Five Power Supply plan.)

The Finance and Economic Committee was set up last October and reports directly to the Finance Ministers of the Five Powers. This Committee, composed of one high ranking financial expert from each of the Five Powers, meets in London to consider the financial and economic implications of defence proposals. It works in close co-operation with the Western Union Chiefs of Staff Committee and the Military Supply Board on problems affecting the interchange of supplies and services between the defence forces of the Five Powers.

The Commanders-in-Chief Committee is responsible to the Defence Committee, through the Western Union Chiefs of Staff Committee, for the detailed planning for the defence of Western Europe. Although it does not exercise executive command in peacetime, it is designed to form the nucleus of a command organization to command the Five Powers' Military Forces allotted to it in the event of war. The Committee consists of:

The Chairman Field Marshal Montgomery

The Commander-in-Chief

Western Europe Land Forces . General d'Armée de Lattre
de Tassigny

The Commander-in-Chief

Western Europe Air Forces . Air Chief Marshal Sir James Robb

The Flag Officer

Western Europe Vice-Admiral Robert Jaujard.

The permanent headquarters for the Commanders-in-Chief Committee and for its inter-service staff has been established at Fontainebleau, near Paris.

Cultural and Social Organization

The Cultural Committee, composed of cultural experts of the Five Powers, is responsible for giving effect to the cultural co-operation provided for in the

Treaty. The Social Committee, the Public Health Committee and the War Pensions Committee, composed of experts of the Five countries, are responsible for giving effect, in their respective spheres, to the social co-operation provided for in the Brussels Treaty. These committees are permitted to appoint permanent or temporary sub-committees to deal with certain subjects, e.g. the Social Security Sub-Committee, the Man-Power Sub-Committee.

In the social field, considerable progress has been made in the exchange of medical personnel, workers, and student employees. In the cultural field, arrangements have been made to hold courses for teachers, consecutively in each of the five countries, with the object of exchanging views of common interest and to organize exhibitions of educational material.

In connection with such cultural activities, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Attlee, on May 27, 1948, made the following statement to the Foreign Press Association:

The peoples of Western Europe share a common heritage. They look back for the beginning of their civilization to Greece and Rome and Palestine. In the course of the centuries they have influenced each other. Each country has made its particular contribution. The richness of that heritage is enhanced by the differences which the heirs of a common tradition display, just as the graduates of a university, though recognizable as having all shared the same general culture, exhibit differences due to the particular course of study which they have followed. . . . If now we wish to preserve our heritage, we must not be content with a negative attack on rival creeds, we must make our profession of faith in freedom and democracy. We must be ready to incur the sacrifices necessary to defend what we hold dear.

M. Bidault, then French Foreign Minister, observed during a speech in Paris on May 5, 1948, that Western Union was more than a defensive alliance. It was "a great step forward in the social, cultural and economic fields."

Council of Europe

The Five Brussels Powers have taken the initiative in the formation of a new organization which will embrace a greater number of European countries than are included in the organs developed under the Brussels Pact. The decision to proceed with the establishment of this organization which is to be called the Council of Europe, was made at the meeting of the Consultative Council on January 27 and 28, 1949. It is to consist of a Committee of Ministers, meeting in private, and a Consultative Assembly, meeting in public. At the invitation of the Consultative Council, representatives of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy and Ireland joined those of the Brussels Powers in drafting a constitution for the Council of Europe at a Preparatory Conference in London from March 28 to April 12, 1949. The Foreign Ministers of these ten countries are to meet on May 3 for final approval of the Statute of the new organization and signature of an agreement to put it into effect.

CANADA AND LATIN AMERICA

THE growth of Canadian interest in Latin America is one of the significant developments in the recent expansion of Canada's international relations. Before 1939 the dollar value of trade with the area formed only a small percentage of Canada's total foreign trade. While the Department of Trade and Commerce maintained Trade Commissioner Offices in the more important capitals, Trade Commissioners had neither consular nor diplomatic status, and official relations were conducted through the United Kingdom diplomatic representatives.

Closer Relations Established

The Second World War provided the principal stimulus for the establishment of closer relations. A large number of Latin Americans enlisted in the Canadian Armed Forces, and Brazilian and Canadian troops fought alongside each other in Italy.

When traditional markets in Europe and Asia were closed as a result of hostilities, Canadian exporters and importers began to look for new fields of trade. Not only was Latin America found to be capable of absorbing a greater amount of Canadian produce and manufactured goods; but it was also found to be a supplier of vital raw materials and products which were required by Canada for its war effort and rapidly expanding industry.

During the early years of the war, and in particular after the fall of France, the threat presented to the Western Hemisphere by an axis-dominated Europe became clearly apparent. As the former Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, stated in the House of Commons on July 12, 1943:

The nations of North and South America have come to a clear and formal recognition of the common danger in which we stand. The democratic and Christian ideals in which we have all been nurtured are menaced by enemies more dangerous than any aggressor in the history of western civilization. Under such circumstances it is right and natural that we should draw closer to those who are our friends and, in particular, to those who fight with us. But in addition to this immediate cause for the establishment of closer relations with our Latin American neighbours, there is a growing realization that in the post-war era, as well as in the period of conflict, we shall have interests in common; that our joint contributions to the peace and welfare of the world as a whole can and must be based on a joint and effective interest in the welfare and peace of our own neighbourhood. It is thus a matter of significance, and a sound cause for satisfaction, that we have constantly increasing evidence of the growth of mutual knowledge, mutual respect and mutual good-will among the nations of this hemisphere.

The results of this growth of mutual interest were seen in various ways. Canadian newspaper, magazines and radio programmes provided more information on Latin American affairs. There was an increased enrolment in classes in Spanish and Portuguese in Canadian secondary schools and universities. Throughout Canada, and particularly in the Province of Quebec, various associations were formed, such as the Canadian-Inter-American Association, l'Union Culturelle des Latins d'Amérique, and the Pan-American League of Canada, whose main purpose was to foster closer economic and cultural relations between Canada and Latin America, and to create an interest in inter-American Affairs.

An increasing number of Latin Americans travelled to Canada either on business or for pleasure. Official visits were received from the President of Bolivia and the Foreign Ministers of Uruguay and Chile in 1943; and from the President of Chile in 1945. Last year, His Excellency the Governor General and Viscountess Alexander were extended an official invitation to visit Brazil, and received a most cordial welcome. On this occasion, His Excellency was able to renew the acquaintance of members of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force which had served under his command in Italy.

Increase in Trade

There has been a steady increase in the volume of trade both during the war years and since. In part this was due to the disappearance of the competition previously provided by the axis powers and axis-dominated countries, and to the establishment of shipping services from Canada to Mexico, the Caribbean and the east coast of South America. It was also due in large measure to the increased efforts on the part of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, and their ability to provide a larger variety of goods and commodities. An important factor in, and reflection of, this increased trade, was the visit of the Canadian Trade Mission, which, headed by Mr. James A. MacKinnon, then Minister of Trade and Commerce, toured most of the South American republics in 1941, and whose negotiations resulted in a number of "most favoured nation" trade agreements. Mr. MacKinnon made a similar trip to Mexico and Central America in the spring of 1946.

Diplomatic Relations

An exchange of diplomatic Missions took place with several countries, beginning with the establishment of a Legation in Brazil in September 1941 with Mr. Jean Désy, K.C., as Minister. In October 1941 a Legation was opened in the Argentine Republic, with Mr. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C., as Minister, and in January 1942 this Mission was made a joint Legation with Chile. This arrangement, however, did not prove satisfactory and in 1943 a separate mission was established in Chile with Mr. Warwick Chipman, K.C., as Minister. An exchange of Missions was made with Mexico in March 1944 and Mr. Turgeon was transferred from Buenos Aires to become Canadian Ambassador to Mexico. A Mission was also opened in Peru in October of that year, with Dr. Henry Laureys as Ambassador. The Legations in Brazil and Chile were raised to the rank of Embassy in 1944, and the Legation in the Argentine Republic was similarly elevated in 1945. In May 1945, a Legation was established in Cuba, with Mr. Emile Vaillancourt as Minister. In addition to the above, the Trade Commissioner post in Caracas, Venezuela, was elevated to a Consulate-General in April 1946, and a Consulate was established in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1947.

As will be seen by the map on page 27, the Department of Trade and Commerce has divided Latin America into ten areas, for each of which a resident Trade Commissioner is appointed. Some of these Trade Commissioner posts had been established before the First World War. In the case of those countries with which diplomatic representatives have been exchanged, it has been the practice to appoint the Trade Commissioner resident in that country to the post of Commercial Secretary to the Mission.

For those countries with which Canada has not yet established diplomatic

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION IN LATIN AMERICA

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATION

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF TRADE REPRESENTATIVE	TERRITORY ALSO INCLUDES
ARGENTINA	URUGUAY - PARAGUAY
CHILE	BOLIVIA
CUBA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI
PERU	ECUADOR
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
GUATEMALA	COSTA RICA - EL SALVADOR HONDURAS - NICARAGUA
VENEZUELA	
MEXICO	
BRAZIL	

NOTE: THIS TABLE REFERS ONLY TO THE TERRITORIES OF THE TWENTY INDEPENDENT LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS



relations, the channel of communication to the local government remains the accredited United Kingdom representative.

Although some Latin American countries had established consulates in Canada as early as 1875, it was not until after the First World War that their representation was materially increased. For the most part, consulates-general and consulates were opened in the more important commercial centres, such

as Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and Vancouver. Two republics also maintain consulates-general in Ottawa. At the present time there are twenty Latin American consulates-general and thirty-nine consulates established in various Canadian cities.

Those Latin American countries in which Canada has established missions have reciprocated by opening their own missions at Ottawa. In addition, Uruguay has opened a Legation but to date it has not been possible for Canada to take similar action. Latin American representatives have done much to assist the development of closer relations between Canada and their own countries.

Not a Homogeneous Unit

"Latin America" is a convenient term used to describe the twenty republics south of the Rio Grande. It is not, however, wholly accurate since some of these republics have a predominantly indigenous population and might more accurately be described as Indo-American. Moreover, the use of the term "Latin America" is likely to cause the mistaken impression that these nations form a homogeneous unit. While Latin America countries outwardly appear to resemble one another, a closer examination reveals that each has its particular historical and cultural traditions. Considerable diversity and even sharp contrasts are to be found in their economic development, geography, population and national cultures. Haiti, for example, is a small tropical island republic of French speaking coloured people. Argentina is a large republic of Spanish-speaking people, of European origin. It is almost entirely located in the temperate zone, is rich in agriculture and has a growing industrial capacity. Brazil is a country of 44,000,000 Portuguese-speaking people; a rich mixture of races, it occupies an area larger than the United States and possesses unknown wealth in minerals and other primary materials.

Economic Development Retarded

Since gaining their independence, the political and social evolution of the Latin American countries has been largely determined by their colonial inheritance. This has retarded their economic development, which in turn has affected the nature of their foreign trade. As integral parts of the three colonial empires to which they once belonged, they were closely tied to the economies of the metropolitan powers—Spain and Portugal⁽¹⁾—which regarded them primarily as sources of raw materials and, in particular, of precious minerals, such as gold and silver. The government and direction of trade were in the hands of metropolitan officials and labour was provided either by the native population or by imported African slaves. Little or no native industry was developed and agriculture was organized in the form of large estates, which became the basic social institution.

To-day, most of the Latin American countries are faced in varying degrees with problems of low income and purchasing power. Their predominantly agricultural economies are dependent for their prosperity upon extractive industries or monocultural crops, such as petroleum, sugar, cotton and coffee, which can only be marketed abroad. They are also marked by the absence of any large-scale domestic industry or large national capital investment.

(1) And in the case of Haiti, France.

In recent years considerable strides have been made in an effort to multiply sources of production. Since the beginning of the present century there has been a large influx of foreign capital. A middle class is slowly emerging, and the means of communication are being improved. New industries are to be found in some republics, as well as a greater diversity in export commodities. The vast natural wealth and resources of these countries assure them an important place in the world. Their economy, however, remains vulnerable to any dislocation of world trade; and their prosperity, like that of Canada, is dependent upon their ability to maintain their foreign markets, and, if possible, to open new channels of trade.



RIO DE JANEIRO: THE PARIS GARDENS

In 1939, Canada's trade with Latin America amounted to only about two per cent of her total world trade. As will be seen by the table below, imports from Latin America amounted to approximately \$16,000,000, while Canadian exports to Latin America were a little less than \$20,000,000; a total of \$36,000,000. This amount contrasts with the trade statistics for 1948, which indicate total imports of \$221,000,000 and total exports of approximately \$124,000,000—a ten-fold increase over 1939, or six per cent of Canada's total world trade.

This increase has been accomplished in spite of the difficulties of post-war trade, shortages of hard currency, and the imposition of import restrictions. Since the conclusion of hostilities, the growth in the volume of trade has been helped by the continuance of a sellers' market, but the numerous trade agreements and arrangements made with Latin American nations have not been without influence. Up to the present moment, Canada has signed trade agreements with the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua and Uruguay. Commercial *modi vivendi* have been signed with Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela. Canada accords intermediate tariff privileges by agreement to Paraguay, and

is a co-signatory, with Brazil, Chile and Cuba, to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Canada has long been included in United Kingdom agreements with Bolivia, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia, but as yet has no trade agreements with Peru or Honduras.

Favourable Trade Balance

It will be observed from the trade figures in the accompanying table that in 1939 Canada's overall trade balance with Latin America was favourable. Owing principally to large imports of crude petroleum from Venezuela, the principal Canadian supplier, it is now unfavourable to the extent of almost \$100,000,000. On the basis of the statistics for 1948, the principal Canadian exports to Latin America are newsprint, ships, wheat and sewing machines. Other substantial export items are aluminum, fish, machinery, farm implements and malt. With the exception of ships these commodities have always been important items; but there has been a steady increase in the diversity of other goods exported. New additions to the list include electrical equipment, and thoroughbred cattle. There has also been a substantial increase in the number of agents for Canadian companies established in Latin American commercial centres. In addition to petroleum, which forms the largest single item of imports, Canada buys principally sugar, raw cotton, coffee and bananas from Latin America. Hides, fibres and molasses are also imported.

Canadian Trade with Latin America

Country	1939		1948	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentina.....	4,406,456	4,116,923	5,745,803	16,680,361
Bolivia.....	2,510	121,987	—	1,045,804
Brazil.....	1,111,291	4,406,789	20,559,391	28,600,782
Chile.....	226,158	956,592	332,380	4,495,331
Colombia.....	5,437,078	1,780,851	8,667,804	8,406,104
Costa Rica.....	124,371	145,526	3,109,428	1,216,287
Cuba.....	888,649	1,497,352	22,601,489	10,986,791
Dominican Republic	—	—	17,270,035	2,385,550
Ecuador.....	17,891	61,045	888,743	1,307,615
El Salvador.....	44,945	77,445	1,165,792	1,103,269
Guatemala.....	163,698	190,165	8,203,728	1,548,465
Haiti.....	—	—	176,001	1,393,461
Honduras.....	16,502	193,495	6,182,457	677,226
Mexico.....	479,150	3,003,750	27,257,860	15,045,175
Nicaragua.....	315	90,288	171,820	700,815
Panama.....	72,660	262,706	1,226,414	4,123,050
Paraguay.....	100,170	5,748	229,710	369,189
Peru.....	601,224	1,244,776	1,988,907	2,528,601
Uruguay.....	307,711	138,126	714,218	4,200,923
Venezuela.....	1,943,103	1,702,267	94,758,279	16,934,563
	15,943,982	19,995,831	221,255,259	123,749,362

Canada also has substantial investments in Latin America. These investments, mainly in the fields of insurance, banking, public utilities and petroleum, have a total value of approximately \$850,000,000. Of 107 branches of Canadian chartered banks located outside Canada, 53 are in Latin America.

Cultural Relations

Much emphasis is placed by Canadian diplomatic Missions in Latin America upon cultural relations. By arrangement with the National Gallery of Canada, as well as through private channels, exhibitions of Canadian paintings and graphic arts have been sent to various republics. By means of documentary films, photographic displays and exhibits provided mainly by the National Film Board, Latin Americans have become increasingly aware of Canada's achievements in industry, agriculture, education, and the fine arts.



BUENOS AIRES: AVENIDA 9 DE JULIO

Spanish and Portuguese translations of the official handbook on Canada, prepared by the Department of Trade and Commerce, and of the illustrated brochure "Canada from Sea to Sea", prepared by the Department of External Affairs, have been widely distributed. Feature articles dealing with various aspects of Canadian life are prepared for publication in the press. Such articles supplement the regular Spanish bulletin of Canadian news items, "Informaciones Canadienses", prepared in the Department of External Affairs, and forwarded by air mail to the principal newspapers of the Spanish-speaking republics.

By the terms of a cultural agreement signed with Brazil in 1944, the two countries agree to provide for an "exchange of official scientific and technical publications, reviews, newspaper articles, books, etc; and to encourage and facilitate the organization and presentation of artistic exhibitions, concerts, lectures, radio programmes, films, and other activities and contacts." Canadian musicians, such as Sir Ernest MacMillan, Permanent Conductor of the Toronto

Symphony orchestra, Mr. Raoul Jobin and others, have given concerts in some of the Latin American capitals. Canada has also welcomed visits of various Latin American musicians, artists and newspapermen, and an increasingly greater number of Latin American students attend Canadian secondary schools and universities. Canada also participated in the International Book Fair held in Mexico City in 1946. The International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation now transmits a daily programme in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese to Latin America and, on special occasions, retransmissions are arranged with local stations.

Since the end of the war, efforts have been made to attract a larger number of tourists, and Latin Americans are now travelling to Canada in increasing numbers.

The Pan American Movement

The first Pan American Conference, held in Washington in 1889-90, established a Bureau of the American Republics, which later received the name of "Pan American Union". At first this Bureau was a clearing house mainly for commercial information. Later its functions were extended by successive Pan American Conferences to include not only the dissemination of general information on trade, industry, agriculture and education, but also responsibility for the preparation of the agenda and documentation for Pan American conferences and the maintenance of records and archives. These conferences approved numerous treaties, resolutions and recommendations to further inter-American co-operation in specific fields, such as defence, economic affairs and health. They also set up various agencies to give effect to their recommendations and agreements. These agencies, together with the Pan American Union, made up the elements of a regional system. It was not until 1945, however, that the Governing Board of the Union acquired political functions.

The experience of war-time co-operation, and the creation of the United Nations, gave rise to a feeling on the part of the various republics that the inter-American system should be given a more formal and co-ordinated structure, and that it should be brought within the framework of the United Nations as a regional agency under Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations. This was one of the principal results of the IX International Conference of American States, held in Bogota, Colombia, in 1948. Article I of the Charter of the Organization of American States, as the Inter-American system is now called, declares that "within the United Nations the Organization of American States is a regional agency". Article IV states that one of the purposes of the Organization is "to fulfil its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations".

Two Main Elements

Broadly speaking, the Inter-American regional organization consists of two main elements. First, there is a body of treaties and conventions determining the procedures to be followed in dealing with specific questions, such as asylum, economic co-operation, and the pacific settlement of disputes. Second, there is the formal structure of the Organization of American States. By its charter the Organization consists of six organs:

- (a) The Inter-American Conference, which is the supreme organ, and which meets every five years to decide general policy and to determine the structure and functions of the Organization;

- (b) the Meeting of Consultation, to be called whenever necessary, to deal with particularly urgent problems;
- (c) the Council composed of a representative of each member state, which acts as a permanent executive body and as an organ of consultation in an emergency;
- (d) the Pan American Union, which becomes the secretariat of the Organization as a whole;
- (e) the specialized conferences which deal with technical matters not appropriate to a general conference, and
- (f) specialized organs which deal with technical matters of common interest.

The Canadian Position

The question of Canadian participation in the Inter-American System has been the subject of periodic consideration and discussion for many years. Owing principally to a lack of any general knowledge in Canada of the aims and functions of the Organization, Canadian membership has never been a major political issue.⁽¹⁾ Speaking on this subject in the House of Commons on August 4, 1944, the Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, said that "Canadian participation in such an organization could be based only upon a wide general appreciation in this country of the purposes and responsibilities of the Pan American Union". More recently, on March 8, 1947, Mr. L. B. Pearson, at that time Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, speaking before the New York Herald-Tribune Forum pointed out that since Canada was already a member "of two Clubs, the 'Commonwealth' and the 'United Nations', we are satisfied that our relationships of friendship and mutual interest with the other American countries will continue to grow, irrespective of membership or non-membership in any formal organization".

During the course of a press conference when in Washington on February 12, 1949, Mr. St. Laurent, the Prime Minister, said:

Our Government has been giving thought to the Pan American Union over a great many years and our relations with the members of the Pan American Union . . . have always been most satisfactory. The angle from which this has been examined is as to whether our actual participation in the Pan American Union would be productive of any real advantage for any of its members. Our cultural, our trade relations, with the member states of the Pan American Union has always been very good and they will improve constantly. So far it has not appeared to us that there would be any decided advantage in a formal membership in the Pan American Union. . . . At the present time we consider it much more urgent to bring about this North Atlantic Union than to extend one that might be regarded as exclusive for the Western Hemisphere.

Scientific and Technical Associations

Although not a member of the Organization of American States, Canada has joined various inter-American scientific and technical associations, such as the Inter-American Radio Office, the Inter-American Social Security Committee, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Postal Union of Spain

⁽¹⁾ For two recent studies on the issue of Canadian participation see F. H. Soward and A. M. Macaulay, "Canada and the Pan American System," *Contemporary Affairs* No. 21, Ryerson Press, Toronto; "Canada and the Pan American Union" by Eugene H. Miller, *International Journal*, Toronto, Winter 1947-48.

and the Americas, and the Commissions on Geography and History. Canadian delegates also take part in inter-governmental and private conferences of a similar nature dealing with such subjects as tourist travel, natural resources, radiology, and forestry.

Canada is also concerned with questions related to the security of the Western Hemisphere. The Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence keeps under review the defence requirements of the northern part of the Hemisphere. As a signatory to the North Atlantic Pact, Canada has also indicated its willingness to play a full part in the preservation of the peace and security of the North Atlantic community. As members of the United Nations, Canadian and Latin American delegations are constantly in close contact, exchanging views on problems affecting their security and welfare, and co-operating closely in the work of the specialized agencies, such as the International Trade Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Telecommunications Union, in which common membership is maintained.



MEXICO CITY: CALLE 20 DE NOVIEMBRE

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT⁽¹⁾

North Atlantic Treaty Ratified

The Senate, on April 28, and the House of Commons, on April 29, approved the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. In the Senate, the motion was carried unanimously on a standing vote: the House of Commons approved the Treaty by a vote of 185 to 0.

Canada's Instrument of Ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty, which was executed by the Prime Minister on Saturday, April 30, was deposited with the United States Government in Washington at 12.15 o'clock on May 3 by the Canadian Ambassador. This was the first ratification to be deposited by the signatories of the Treaty. Under the terms of the Treaty it will come into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including those of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited.

International Wheat Agreement

On April 29, the Senate and the House of Commons unanimously approved the International Wheat Agreement.

China: Safety of Canadian Nationals

On April 29, in answer to a question by Mr. Graydon, Progressive Conservative member for Peel (Ontario), the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, replied, in part, as follows:

Most Canadians in the Yangtze valley are now in Shanghai. One hundred and eighty-nine persons are registered as Canadians with the Canadian vice-consulate in Shanghai. In January, 1948, and twice in November, 1948, the Canadian embassy warned Canadians in north and central China that, in view of the spread of the civil war, all those who could do so should leave. Many followed the embassy's advice and returned to Canada. On April 25 the Canadian vice-consul published a notice in the Shanghai newspapers repeating and emphasizing this warning.

Canadians who wished to leave Shanghai, following the vice-consul's notice, were given an opportunity to embark aboard a Dutch passenger vessel bound for Hong Kong. Reports from the vice-consul indicate that the majority of Canadians now in Shanghai plan to remain in the city. The foreign community in Shanghai has taken all possible precautions to protect themselves in case there might be a period of disorder in the city.

Some weeks ago two North Star aircraft were lent by the Royal Canadian Air Force to Canadian Pacific Air Lines, in order that survey and familiarization flights might be made prior to the establishment of regular flights to the Far East by Canadian Pacific Air Lines. I should like to express appreciation to the president of Canadian Pacific Air Lines, who has just returned from China, and who has placed one of the North Star aircraft at the disposal of the Canadian ambassador in case it should be required to assist in evacuating Canadians. This aircraft, which has already been into Shanghai, is now standing by at Hong Kong.

(1) The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, announced in the House of Commons at the adjournment hour on Monday, April 25, that it was the intention of the Government at the end of that week to recommend to His Excellency that he dissolve the present Parliament. The date of the General Election has been set for June 27.

As I informed the House on January 28, the Canadian destroyer, H.M.C.S. Crescent was dispatched on a training cruise to the Far East in order to be available for the assistance of Canadians in an emergency. This ship is still in far eastern waters, and is ready to render assistance if required.

The Canadian ambassador, Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, and his male staff, have remained at their posts in Nanking. This city has been cut off from rail and telephone communication with Shanghai, but word has been received by radio that all members of the embassy in Nanking are well. The wives and children of the members of the embassy in Nanking, and the female staff, were withdrawn from Nanking some months ago. The Canadian vice-consul in Shanghai, Mr. Frank Ballachey, is looking after the interests of Canadians in that area. I feel sure that the House will appreciate the willingness of our officials in China and their staffs to remain at their posts in the face of the difficult circumstances now prevailing.

Report of UNESCO Conference at Beirut

On behalf of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. E. Baker (Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Defence) tabled in the House on April 2, in both English and French, the report of the Canadian delegation to the Third Session of the Conference of UNESCO at Beirut from November 17, 1948 to December 11, 1948.

Diplomatic Instruments Tabled

The following diplomatic instruments, being part of treaty series, 1947, were tabled in the House of Commons on March 11 and in the Senate on March 15:

Exchange of notes between Canada and the United States of America providing for the renewal of the arrangement of 1942 for the exchange of agricultural labour and machinery, together with the text of the 1942 arrangement. Effective May 19, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/42).

Supplementary protocol to the protocol signed in London on November 26, 1945, amending the international agreement for the regulation of whaling signed in London of June 8, 1947, as amended by the protocols of June 24, 1938, and February 7, 1944. Signed at London, March 3, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/39).

Exchange of letters between Canada and the United Kingdom constituting an agreement concerning the grant to airlines of traffic rights in Fiji and Canton island. Effective February 1, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/37).

Exchange of notes between Canada and the United States of America amending the provisional fur seal agreement effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington, December 8 and 19, 1942. Effective, December 26, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/36).

Exchange of notes between Canada and France constituting an agreement concerning the application of the French national solidarity tax to Canadian nationals and corporations. Signed at Paris, May 15 and September 5, 1947 (Treaty series 1947/28).

Exchange of notes between Canada and Switzerland extending to the principality of Liechtenstein the treaty of friendship of September 6, 1855, and the additional convention of March 30, 1914. Signed at Ottawa, May 19, and July 14, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/26).

Supplementary financial agreement between Canada and Czechoslovakia. Signed at Ottawa, November 26, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/32).

Supplementary financial agreement between Canada and France. Signed at Ottawa, August 20, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/23).

Supplementary financial agreement between Canada and Norway. Signed at Ottawa, November 10, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/31).

Universal postal convention and related documents. Signed at Paris, July 5, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/40).

Convention of the Postal union of the Americas and Spain and related documents. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, September 25, 1946. (Treaty series 1947/41).

Protocol amending the international accord on German-owned patents of July 27, 1946. Signed at London, July 17, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/38).

Agreements relating to the resolution of conflicting claims to German enemy assets. Signed at Brussels, December 5, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/35).

Exchange of notes between Canada and the United States of America constituting an agreement on the allocation of channels for radio broadcasting. Effective October 15, 1947. (Treaty series 1947/30).



NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE VISITS LAKE SUCCESS

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United Nations Plebiscite Administrator for Jammu and Kashmir, greets Major General J. F. M. Whitely, Commandant of the College, seen above with members of the staff and students.

(Official UN Photo)

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Mr. D. B. Hicks was posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner to Ireland on April 6, 1949.

Miss B. M. Meagher, Second Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Mexico, was posted to duty in Ottawa on March 29, 1949.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Eugeniusz Jan Milnikiel, Minister of Poland, resumed charge of the Legation, March 24, after a visit to Poland.

The Honourable Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, High Commissioner for India, left March 31 to attend the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly at Lake Success during April and May. In his absence P. K. Banerjee, Secretary, is in charge of the High Commissioner's Office.

His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull, Minister of Cuba, left for New York, April 4, to attend the General Assembly of the United Nations. In his absence Enrique Diago, Attaché, is in charge of the current affairs of the Legation.

Baron Pierre de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, First Secretary, Embassy of Belgium, was promoted to the rank of Counsellor, effective January 1.

Captain Rutger Otto de Croneborg, Naval Attaché, Legation of Sweden, was promoted to the rank of Commodore, with effect on March 11.

Knut Orre, First Secretary, Legation of

Norway, was promoted to the rank of Counsellor, April 6.

Appointments

His Excellency Manuel Cacho Sousa, Ambassador of Peru, arrived in Ottawa at the end of April.

Angel Miguel Araujo, Labour Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, March 31.

Jorge Arturo Sorondo and Luis Horacia Rocatti, Third Secretaries, Embassy of Argentina, March 31.

Marko Movre, Second Secretary, Legation of Yugoslavia, April 4.

Asbjörn Slördahl, First Secretary, Legation of Norway, April 6.

Teodosio Cabada, Minister Counsellor for Economic Affairs, Embassy of Peru, April 9.

César de la Fuente, First Secretary, Embassy of Peru, April 9.

Departures

Björn Augdahl, Second Secretary, Legation of Norway, April 6.

W. A. Zbik, Second Secretary, Legation of Poland, resigned April 14.

CONSULAR

Luis Vieira de Campos de Carvalho assumed charge of his post as Consul General of Portugal at Montreal, March 31. He had been granted provisional recognition in that capacity February 5.

Philippe Cantave, Consul General of Haiti at Ottawa, resumed the direction of the Consulate General April 19 after spending a month's leave in his country.

H. Lawrence Groves, Consul General of the United States of America at Montreal, will be on leave in the United States from about May 9 to June 3. In his absence Eugene M. Hinkle, Consul, will be in charge.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Paul Dean Thompson as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, March 31.

W. H. Warren, as Honorary Vice Consul of Iceland at Halifax, April 4.

Tulio de la Rua as Consul of Argentina at Toronto, April 6.

Arnald Cavilia as Vice Consul of Argentina at Halifax, April 6.

Marcel Emile Henry Duranthon as Consul General of France at Quebec, April 11.

H. Merrell Benninghoff as Consul General of the United States of America at Halifax, April 11.

Robert T. Cowan as Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, April 13.

Asbjörn Slördahl, First Secretary at the Legation, as Vice Consul of Norway at Montreal, April 23.

Dr. Frederick Riedl-Riedenstern as Consul General of Austria at Ottawa, April 23.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Stanley T. Hayes as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, April 5.

Archibald McFayden as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, April 12.

Departures:

Charles H. McLoon, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Edmonton, March 28.

Archibald E. Gray, Consul General of the United States of America at Halifax, April 21.

Walter H. McKinney, Consul General of the United States of America at Winnipeg. It is not yet known when Mr. McKinney will be leaving for his new post.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Professor Waldo Chamberlain, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was in Ottawa on March 25.

Sir Archibald Carter, Chairman of the United Kingdom Monopolies Commission, visited Ottawa on April 25.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(Earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CURRENT

1. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan*. Washington—Continuous—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
2. *Reparations Technical Advisory Committee*. Tokyo—Continuous—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.
3. *Far Eastern Commission*. Washington—Continuous—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N.(R) and R. L. Rogers, Canadian Embassy, Washington. (This Commission, which is comprised of representatives of eleven countries, establishes the broad policies governing the occupation of Japan.)
4. *International Geographic Union Congress*. Lisbon—April 1 to May 2. Dr. F. J. Alcock, Department of Mines and Resources.
5. *General Assembly of the United Nations, Second part of the Third Session*. New York—April 5. Mr. L. B. Pearson; Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton; G. Ignatieff, Escott Reid, L. Mayrand, H. H. Carter and G. K. Grande, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis and Maj. T. L. C. Pierce-Golding, Department of National Defence; J. K. Starnes, S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs.
6. *North Atlantic Meteorological Telecommunications Conference*. London—April 1. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, L. E. Coffey, Department of Transport.
7. *Third Session Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Annecy, France—April 7 to June. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; W. J. Callaghan, Department of Finance; L. Couillard, Department of External Affairs; H. R. Kemp, A. L. Neal, and B. G. Barrow, Department of Trade and Commerce; G. N. Perry and S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; Dr. A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture.
8. *Tariff Negotiations Under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Annecy, France—April 11 to June. (Same delegation as Conference No. 11).
9. *Population Commission (Fourth Session)*. Geneva—April 11 to April 22. J. T. Marshall, Department of Trade and Commerce.
10. *Statistical Commission, Committee on Statistical Classification*. Geneva—April 20 to April 25. H. Marshall, Department of Trade and Commerce.

11. *Third Session Coal Mines Committee (ILO)*. Pittsburgh—April 20 to April 30. H. R. Pettigrove, Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B.; D. J. Sutherland, Department of Labour; Vincent A. Cooney, Domestic Coal Operators Association of Western Canada, Calgary, Alberta; W. C. Whittaker, Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators Association, Calgary, Alberta; Robert Livett and Freeman Jenkins, United Mine Workers of America.
12. *Second Conference North Atlantic ICAO Ocean Stations*. London—April 20. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan and L. E. Coffey, Department of Transport; Lt. Cmdr. J. T. Donaldson, R.C.N.
13. *Diplomatic Conference for the Establishment of International Conventions for the Protection of War Victims*. Geneva—April 21 to end of May (approx.). E. Vallancourt, Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia; M. H. Wershof, Canada House, London; Col. J. N. B. Crawford and Maj. W. B. Armstrong, Department of National Defence; Capt. J. W. Kerr, Department of Transport; Dr. E. A. Watkinson, Department of National Health and Welfare.
14. *Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers*. London—April 21 to April 28. Mr. L. B. Pearson; L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; J. D. Kearney, Ambassador-Designate to Argentina; R. A. MacKay and H. H. Wright, Department of External Affairs.
15. *Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference*. Washington—April 25. C. J. Acton, Department of Transport; H. R. Newcombe, J. L. Keays, and G. C. Postema, Department of Transport;
- W/C K. C. Cameron, R.C.A.F.; Lt. Cmdr. T. C. Mackay, R.C.N.; Lt. L. H. Wylie, Canadian Army; Freeman Tovell, Department of External Affairs; D. Manson, Augustin Frigon, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; C. J. Campbell, Trans-Canada Air Lines.
16. *Preparatory Conference on World Wood Pulp Problems (FAO)*. Montreal—April 25. D. A. Macdonald, Dr. A. Peebles, T. A. McElhanney and G. R. Ray, Department of Mines and Resources; N. R. Chappel, G. H. Robinson, M. N. Murphy, Department of Trade and Commerce; F. G. Robinson, Riordan Sales Corporation; F. L. Mitchell, R. McL. Fowler, W. H. O'Reilly, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association; C. S. Pincott, Pulp Advisory Committee, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.
17. *Fourth Annual Session Statistical Commission*. Geneva—April 25 to May 6. H. Marshall, Department of Trade and Commerce.
18. *Fourth Conference of American States Members of the ILO*. Montevideo—April 25 to May 10. W. Chipman, High Commissioner Designate to India; W. G. Stark, Canadian Embassy in Brazil; L. Roy, Canadian Embassy in Argentina; R. H. Taber, Department of Labour; N. D. Cochrane, Deputy Minister of Labour, New Brunswick; H. Taylor, Canadian National Carbon Co., Toronto; R. K. Gervin, B.C. Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.
19. *International Cotton Advisory Committee (Eighth Session)*. Brussels—April 25 to April 30. B. A. MacDonald, Canadian Embassy in Belgium.

FORTHCOMING

International Children's Programme Committee Emergency Fund—New York—May.

E.C.O.S.O.C.—Social Commission (Fourth Session)—New York—May 2-May 20.

E.C.O.S.O.C.—Economic and Employment Commission (Fourth Session)—New York—May 9-May 20.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Fourth Session)—New York—May 9-May 27.

Third Session Inland Transport Committee (ILO)—Brussels—May 18.

Administrative Conference to Revise International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations—Paris—May 18.

Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, Commission on Human Rights—New York—May 23—June 3.

International Bureau of Exhibitions—Paris—June.

International Labour Conference (32nd Session)—Geneva—June 8.

Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources—United Nations Headquarters or elsewhere in U.S.A.—June.

World Health Organization Annual Conference—Rome—June 13.

International Civil Aviation Organization, Third General Assembly—Montreal—June.

Executive Board I.C.E.F.—New York—June.

UNESCO Conference on Adult Education. Copenhagen—June 16-June 25.

International Theatre Institute (UNESCO)—Paris—June.

International Conference on Science Abstracting (UNESCO)—Paris—June 20-June 25.

World Food Council (FAO)—Paris—June.

Third World Forestry Congress—Helsinki—July 10-July 20.

Fourth Empire and Metallurgical Congress—London—July 9-July 23.

Committee of Experts on Copyright—Paris—July.

12th International Dairy Congress—Stockholm—Aug. 15-Aug. 19.

International Federation of Geometers—Lausanne—Aug. 23-Aug. 27.

United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport—Geneva—August.

Metal Trades Committee (ILO)—The Hague—August (tentative).

29th International Congress of Americanists—New York—September 5-September 12.

Third Inter-American Conference on Radiology—Santiago, Chile—November 11-November 17.

International Conference on Experts on Pneumoconiosis—Australia—to be held in the last quarter of 1949.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, General Conference, Fourth Session—Paris—(probably late Autumn.)

United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources—Lake Success—Aug. 17-Sept. 6.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Multilateral

International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Signed at Washington, February 8, 1949.

International Wheat Agreement. Signed at Washington, March 23, 1949.

North Atlantic Treaty. Signed at Washington, April 4, 1949.

France

Exchange of Notes providing for the Extension to June 30, 1949, of the Operating Rights at present enjoyed by Air France, at Gander Bay, Newfoundland. Signed at Ottawa, March 28, and 31, 1949.

Turkey

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement concerning the Issuance of Temporary Visas. Signed at Ankara, February 15 and 28, 1949.

United Kingdom

Exchange of Notes providing for the Extension to June 30, 1949, of the Operating Rights at present enjoyed by the United Kingdom carrier at Gander Bay, Newfoundland. Signed at Ottawa, March 25 and 31, 1949.

Exchange of Letters amending the 1947 Agreement concerning the Grant to Airlines of Traffic Rights in Fiji and Canton Island. Signed at London, March 31 and April 2, 1949.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes providing for the Extension to June 30, 1949, of the Operating Rights at present enjoyed by United States carriers at Gander Bay, Newfoundland. Signed at Ottawa, March 25 and 28, 1949.

Exchange of Letters providing for the Renewal of the Arrangement of 1942 for the Exchange of Agricultural Labour and Farm Machinery. Signed at Ottawa, April 5 and 7, 1949.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Establishment of a Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee. Signed at Ottawa, April 12, 1949.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the Final Settlement of Outstanding Accounts concerning the Wartime Procurement of Supplies and Services. Signed at Washington, April 14, 1949.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications—the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto. These publications and the mimeographed documents listed here may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Mimeographed documents cannot be procured by the general public, except by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York.

Where a particular document is to be obtained from some place other than those noted above, this fact is stated in the information under the title.

1. *U.N. Commission on Korea—First Information Report*; 22 March 1949; document A/822; 16 pp.; mimeographed.
2. *Memorandum on the Question of the Costa Rica Border Incidents, Prepared by the Secretariat*; 22 March 1949; document A/AC18/SC.6/3; 10 pp.; mimeographed.
3. *Draft Programme for the Work of the Interim Committee Under Paragraph 2(c) of its Terms of Reference, Submitted by Mr. J. N. Hyde, Rapporteur*

of the Working Group of Sub-Committee 6; 22 March 1949; document A/AC.18/SC.6/4; 15 pp.; mimeographed.

4. *National and International Action to Achieve or Maintain Full Employment and Economic Stability—A. Replies from Governments—Belgium*; 16 March 1949; document E/1111/Add. 4; 9 pp.; mimeographed.
5. *Co-ordination of Activities in the Fields of Aviation, Shipping and Telecommunications in Regard to Safety at Sea and in the Air*; 9 March 1949; document E/CN. 2/51; 13 pp.; mimeographed.
6. *Co-ordination of Inland Transport*; 16 March 1949; document E/CN.2/58; 35 pp.; mimeographed.
7. *Reduction, Simplification and Unification of Passports and Frontier Formalities—Analysis of Replies of Governments to the Secretary-General's Note of 6 October 1948*; 14 March 1949; document E/CN.2/63, Part I; 10 pp.; mimeographed.
8. *Travel Questions*; 16 March 1949; document E/CN.2/62; 39 pp.; mimeographed.
9. *Statistical Development in Certain Countries and Possible Remedial Measures*; 21 March 1949; document E/CN. 3/58; 8 pp.; mimeographed.
10. *An International Programme for Education and Training in Statistics*; 2 March 1949; document E/CN. 3/56; 26 pp.; mimeographed.
11. *Report on International Exchange of Social Welfare Personnel Prepared by the Secretariat*; 11 March 1949; document E/CN.5/105; 130 pp.; mimeographed.
12. *The Study of Standards of Living in Less Developed Areas of Africa, Asia, Middle and South America, and the Pacific*; 11 March 1949; document E/CN.5/106; 14 pp.; mimeographed.
13. *Report by the Secretariat on the Preparation of a Survey of Legislation and Administrative Regulations Providing for Economic Measures in Favour of*

- the Family in Selected Countries and Territories*; 18 March 1949; document E/CN.5/107; 17 pp.; mimeographed.
14. *Questionnaire on the Tax Treatment of Foreign Nationals, Assets and Transactions*;
 - (a) *Reply of the Czechoslovak Government*; 10 February 1949; document E/CN.8/46/Add.8; 27 pp.; mimeographed.
 - (b) *Reply of the Government of the Netherlands*; 18 February 1949; document E/CN.8/46/Add.10; 24 pp.; mimeographed.
 15. *Working Paper I: Draft Positions for Insertion in a Convention on Road and Motor Transport Prepared by the Subcommittee on Road Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe*; 3 March 1949; document E/CONF.8/3; 69 pp.; mimeographed.
Working Paper II: Convention on the Regulations of Inter-American Automobile Traffic, Washington, D.C., 15 December 1943; 17 March 1949, document E/CONF.8/4; 13 pp.; mimeographed.
 16. *Compilation of Major UNICEF Policies*; 8 March 1949; document E/ICEF/107; 47 pp.; mimeographed.
 17. *Recommendations of the Atomic Energy Commission as Approved at the Third Session of the General Assembly as Constituting the Necessary Basis for Establishing an Effective System of International Control of Atomic Energy*; 5 April 1949; document AEC/C.1/77/Rev.1; 95 pp.; mimeographed.
 18. *Cameroons Under French Administration, 1947—Report of the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports*; 17 March 1949; document T/277; 35 pp.; mimeographed.
 19. *Togoland Under French Administration, 1947—Report of the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports*; 18 March 1949; document T/278; 30 pp.; mimeographed.
 20. *WHO—Reports of Expert Committees to the Executive Board (Official Records number 15)*; April 1949; 43 pp.; printed; 25c.
 21. *Reports of International Arbitral Awards, Vol. 1 (bilingual)*; 614 pp.; printed; sales no. 1948 V.2.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Le Canada et les Nations Unies, 1948, Department of External Affairs, Conference Series, 1948, No. 1, (Price 50 cents)

Report of the Canadian Delegation to the Third Session of the General Conference on UNESCO; 49 pp., mimeographed; English and French. (Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.)

NOTE: A catalogue listing current publications of the Department is available upon request from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following texts are obtainable in Canada and abroad:

- No. 49/12—North Atlantic Treaty, I—Text of a statement delivered in the House of Commons on March 28, 1949, by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent. (English and French)
- No. 49/13—North Atlantic Treaty, II—Text of a statement delivered in the House of Commons, on March 28, 1949, by Mr. L. B. Pearson. (English and French)
- No. 49/14—North Atlantic Treaty, III—Statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson at the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, D.C., on April 4, 1949.
- No. 49/15—Canada and the North Atlantic Treaty—Text of an address delivered by Mr. L. B. Pearson; at the Spring Meeting of the Academy of Political Science, New York, April 7, 1949.
- No. 49/16—Union of Newfoundland with Canada—Hansard Report, April 1, 1949. (English and French)
- No. 49/17—Canada-United States Arrangements for North American Defence—Text of an address to National Management Council of the U.S.A., New York City, by Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida President Wilson)
“.....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (No. 3 Ping Tsang Hsiang)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Finland.....	Minister Designate.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister Designate.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrian Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Acting Trade Commissioner.....	Karachi (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road).
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister Designate.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)

Country	Designation	Address
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
".....	Acting Commercial Secretary..	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
" "	Acting Commercial Secretary..	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
" "	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..	Ambassador (vacant).....	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 3320, 630 Fifth Avenue)
" "	Permanent Representative.....	Geneva ("La Palouse", Palais de Nations)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
" "	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
" "	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
" "	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Garasaninova, 20)



CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective May 1 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs	
TO EUROPE			
1450-1500	Opening Announcements (except Sundays)	CKCX & CKNC	
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)		
1530-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	CKCS & CKNC	
1530-1545	Czech (except Sundays)		
1545-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)		
1600-1630	English		
1630-1645	Dutch (except Sundays)		
1630-1645	German, to Austria (Sundays only)		
1645-1700	Czech		
1700-1730	French		
1730-1800	Czech		
1800-1830	German		
1830-1900	Dutch		
1900-1920	Swedish		
1920-1940	Norwegian		
1940-2000	Danish		
2000-2030	French		
2030-2100	Italian		
2100-2130	English	CHOL & CKCS	
2130-2200	English (Monday to Friday)		
2200-2215	Czech (except Sundays)		
2215-2230	German (except Sundays)		
2230-2240	English (except Sundays)		
2240-2250	French (except Sundays)		
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND			
0400-0440	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays & Mondays)	CHOL & CHLS	
0845-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKCS	
TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBBEAN			
2310-2345	English	CKCX & CKRA	
2330-2345	Dutch (Saturdays only)		
2345-2400	French		
2400-0055	Portuguese		
0100-0230	Spanish		
0230-0305	English		
CKNC	17.82 mc/c. 16.84 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s. 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s. 19.58 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s. 31.15 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s. 19.75 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s. 25.60 metres
CKOB	6.09 mc/s. 49.26 metres	CHLS	9.61 mc/s. 31.22 metres

PROGRAMME NOTES FOR MAY AND JUNE

General

From nursery schools to adult study groups, the story of education in Canada is being told by the Latin American Service of the CBC International Service. During May, the series will be heard in Spanish on Sundays, 8.30-8.45 p.m. EST, and in Portuguese on Mondays, 7.05-7.20 p.m. EST. These talks, dealing with higher education, cover such specialized institutions as Canadian agricultural colleges and medical schools.

A picture of the development of Canadian airways is given every Tuesday, 2145-2200 GMT, during May. The speaker is Michael Sheldon, heard on European transmissions of the CBC International Service.

English Language Service

What new Canadians think of Canada may be heard on Sundays, 1615-1630 GMT, during May, when Gordon Burwash interviews newcomers born in Estonia, Switzerland and Poland.

Authoritative speakers discuss political topics of current importance in "Midweek Commentary", Wednesdays, 2145-2200 GMT. An end-of-the-week review of events in Canada and abroad is given in "Weekend Commentary", Saturdays, 2130-2145 GMT.

Descriptive documentary broadcasts on Canadian industry and production methods are given in the series "Canadians at Work", Fridays, 2130-2200 GMT.

Weekly surveys of the various farm regions of Canada are contained in "Farm Report", Thursdays, 2145-2200 GMT.

French Language Service

"La Voix du Canada" is a half-hour programme heard daily on the European transmission at 2000-2030 GMT. On Thursdays it is composed of "Informations"; Commentaire politique, Rene Garneau; Chronique economique, Jean-Marie Nadeau; Echanges commerciaux franco-canadiens, Jean Vincent.

"On chante dans ma classe", Saturdays, at 1715 GMT, is a new programme designed specially for school children in France, Belgium and Switzerland. School choirs from Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver will sing Canadian folk songs.

"Les Actualites canadiennes", a report on Canadian activities from coast to coast, is presented twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1715 GMT.





TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN WAR DEAD IN ITALY

Mgr. Maurice Roy, Archbishop of Quebec, who served as padre of the Royal 22nd Regiment in Italy, and later became senior R.C. chaplain Canadian Army Overseas, places a wreath on the grave of Capt. K. E. Eaton, a Protestant chaplain of the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry Regiment, who died of wounds on August 31, 1944. The ceremony took place in Montecchio cemetery on the occasion of a visit by Archbishop Roy and Mgr. Charbonneau, Archbishop of Montreal.

External Affairs



Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Department of External Affairs

Ottawa, Canada

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS is issued monthly in English and French by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. It provides reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department. Any material in this publication may be reproduced. Citation of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS as the source would be appreciated. Subscription rates: ONE DOLLAR per year (Students, FIFTY CENTS) post free. Remittances, payable to the Receiver General of Canada, should be sent to the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

EAST-WEST RELATIONS IN BERLIN

The Soviet blockade of the Western Sectors of Berlin, imposed on June 23, 1948, was the final act of a programme of interference with communications between Berlin and the Western Zones of occupation. As early as January, 1948, the U.S.S.R. began to impose restrictions and a virtual stoppage of land communications was made effective early in April. This first blockade was, however, gradually relaxed. When the restrictions of June 23 were announced the Soviet authorities gave two main reasons for their action: technical difficulties on the railway; and the damage the Western currency reform (then five days old) might do to the Eastern German economy. The earlier actions of the Soviet authorities as well as their later utterances suggest that these were not reasons but pretexts and that actually the Berlin blockade was aimed at the economic and political programme of the Western Powers in Western Germany.

Western Currency Reform

On June 18, 1948, the Western Powers put into effect a long-overdue currency reform. As the Soviet Government disagreed, it was made to apply to the Western Zones of Germany only. The Western occupied sectors of Berlin were pointedly omitted from its original provisions. At the same time the Western Military Governors told the Soviet Military Governor that they were prepared to accept the use of a Soviet mark in all of Berlin provided the position of the Western authorities in Berlin could be guaranteed through some measure of four-power control over the currency to be used. It was feared that without such provisions the Soviet authorities, by financial manipulations, could undermine the economy of the Western sectors of the city and eventually deprive the Western occupying powers of any real authority in their sectors.

Marshal Sokolovsky, the Soviet Military Governor, refused to accept the Western offer and when a currency reform was announced for the Soviet Zone on June 22 it contained a provision for the use of the new Soviet mark in all sectors of Berlin. The Western Military Governors protested that Berlin currency was a matter for quadripartite action and Marshal Sokolovsky was informed that the Western Powers would be obliged to issue a special Western mark (the "B" mark) for use in their sectors of the city. The Soviet mark was, however, permitted to circulate in the Western sectors. The Soviet blockade of Berlin thereupon began in earnest.

Airlift Established

The Western Powers' reply to the Soviet blockade was the setting up of the Berlin airlift. It began on June 26 when 80 tons of essential supplies were flown in and developed to the point when, by April, as much as 12,000 tons were landed in one day. This measure enabled the Western Powers to gain time for negotiation without having to accept either of the alternatives the blockade was intended to bring about, namely, to get out of Berlin or to stop their programme for Western Germany.

The scene of negotiations of the dispute shifted from Berlin to Moscow between August 1 and August 30, when the Western Powers endeavoured to meet the Soviet position regarding Berlin currency. They refused, however,

OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY



to discuss the Soviet suggestion that their political and economic policy in Western Germany should be suspended. The talks on currency and the restoration of Berlin's communications continued until, on August 30, an agreement in principle was reached. This agreement was embodied in a four-power directive to the four Military Governors in Berlin instructing them to put its principles into effect. However, the Soviet Military Governor in Berlin, with the subsequent approval of his Government, successfully frustrated the directive by raising new difficulties and by ignoring its clear implications.

Soviet Intentions

The Soviet action removed any remaining doubt that the Berlin blockade was being imposed not as a result of conditions in Berlin but in order to obtain political concessions in Western Germany. The Western Powers considered that a question of principle was now involved and that the Soviet Government was attempting to use force as a political instrument. To bow to it, they believed, could lead to the loss of their joint control of affairs, not only in Berlin but throughout Germany and might eventually mean the surrender of Western Europe to Soviet domination.

In addition to pleading technical and economic reasons for imposing the blockade, the Soviet Government asserted that it possessed a legal right to force the Western Powers out of Berlin. According to the Russian argument the only justification for the presence of the Western Powers in Berlin was to take part in four-power government and that had ceased to exist. The failure of four-power control, the Russians said, was due to the Western Powers' activities in Western Germany. Presumably the Western Powers could only reinstate themselves in Berlin by giving up their activities in Western Germany. Presumably, also, if they complied in this matter their legal position in Berlin would be restored and the blockade lifted. But Soviet spokesmen did not press this doubtful legalistic argument. Instead they made the main issue the question of Berlin currency. (This subject has been dealt with at length in "Canada and the United Nations, 1948", page 42).

Reference to U.N.

In September the Western Powers referred the Berlin dispute to the Security Council as a threat to international peace and security. The Soviet delegate was defeated in an attempt to have the matter ruled as outside the competence of the Security Council. Thereupon he announced that he would take no part in the proceedings.

The situation created by the Soviet representative's boycott was met by the activity of the representatives of members of the Council* not party to the dispute who began negotiations with both sides in meetings outside the Security Council. Their first effort was to produce a resolution suggesting a procedure which the contending powers might follow to resolve their dispute. This was vetoed on October 25 by the Soviet delegate. The group then established a committee of experts to attempt to find acceptable and detailed means for the unification of Berlin currency and the resumption of the city's normal trade.

*Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Syria.

Committee of Experts

The terms of reference of this Technical Committee on Berlin Currency and Trade required them to take into consideration the Moscow directive of August 30 as well as events in Berlin subsequent to it, notably the division of the city. Meanwhile, however, the Soviet Government continued to take measures in Berlin which had the effect of changing the problem even as the Committee was trying to solve it. As a result, the Committee was unable to keep pace with developments and its approach to the problem which might have met the original situation was unacceptable to the Western Powers. The Committee was therefore unable to produce a solution agreed upon by all parties to the dispute. Failing an agreed solution it was precluded by its terms of reference from making any recommendation at all.

The report of the Technical Committee was passed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. N. A. Robertson, Canadian representative and chairman of the Committee, and made public on March 16. It presented all the relevant documents submitted by the experts of the interested powers as well as some of the working papers produced by the Committee itself. The report concluded that the differences of opinion among the powers were so great that there appeared to be no hope of reaching an agreement.

On March 20, 1949, the Western Powers made the Western "B" mark the only valid currency for use in the Western sectors of Berlin. This action, taken after the failure of the Technical Committee, was intended to rectify the unstable and confused situation caused by the simultaneous use of two currencies.

Divisions in Berlin

The division of Berlin between the Western sectors on the one hand and the Soviet sector on the other was extended into all matters of civic administration. The process began on July 1, 1948, when the Soviet Government for Berlin, left a meeting of that body after stating that it "no longer exists". Following the breaking up of the four-power Kommandatura there was a series of communist-inspired riots and overt acts of violence against individuals of the Western sectors of the city. At the same time the communist-dominated members of the Berlin City Assembly opened a campaign of obstruction which further hampered the nominally united German administration of the whole city.

The next important split came on July 26 when the Soviet-trained chief of the German police, Paul Markgraf, was suspended by the Berlin City Assembly. The Soviet Military authorities refused to acknowledge the legality of this act and instructed Markgraf to dismiss the deputy whom the Berlin Assembly had nominated to take his place. This led to the creation of two separate police forces in Berlin.

On August 9, two days after the Soviet authorities had attempted to prevent United States officers from entering the Headquarters of the Greater Berlin Food Office, the Berlin City Assembly instructed the German head of the Central Food Administration to remove his office into the Western sectors and on August 10 this was done.

Series of Demonstrations

During August there was a series of demonstrations against the Berlin City Assembly which had been meeting in the Soviet sector. The failure of

the Soviet military authorities to provide adequate protection obliged the City Assembly to meet, on September 6, in the British sector. The communist-dominated Socialist Unity Party (SED) members refused to attend and claimed that the proceedings of the Assembly were illegal.

When the two-year term of office for which the Berlin Assembly had been elected in October 1946 was due to expire in the latter half of October, the Assembly published a draft order calling for city elections. The Soviet Commandant in Berlin found the conditions unacceptable and the Soviet zone was forbidden to take part in the elections which were to be held on December 5.

Split Emphasized

The split of the city was further emphasized when, in November, while the group of six "neutrals" were continuing their efforts in Paris to resolve the dispute, the Soviet authorities ordered the issue of separate identity documents for residents of the Soviet zone of Germany including Berlin.

On November 30 (the day the Technical Committee's terms of reference were drawn up) a meeting was held under communist leadership at an opera house in the Soviet sector and a city council (magistrat) was "elected" by a show of hands. This council was headed by Fritz Ebert, son of the former President of the Weimar Republic. It claimed jurisdiction over all of Berlin. The Soviet Military Administration lost no time in recognizing the "Opera Magistrat" as the legal German Government for the whole city.

Result of Polling

On December 5, 86.2 per cent of the eligible voters of the three Western sectors, in spite of strong Soviet opposition, went to the polls to vote. Of the total votes cast, 64.5 per cent supported the Social Democratic Party (SPD); 19.4 per cent supported the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and 16.1 per cent supported the Liberal Democrats (LDP). This polling demonstrated that even if the entire Soviet sector and the 13.7 per cent of the non-voters in the Western sectors had all gone to the polls and voted for the communist-dominated Socialist Unity Party (SED), the City Assembly would still have contained a majority of non-communist members.

The leader of the Social Democratic Party, Herr Reuter, was elected Lord Mayor, an office to which he had previously been elected but was unable to occupy by reason of a Soviet veto. Deputy Mayors were named from each of the other parties represented in the Assembly.

Subsequent Developments

Beginning in February, 1949, conversations took place at Lake Success between a United States delegate and a Soviet representative. These talks culminated in the lifting of the blockade on May 12. The Western Powers in return agreed to a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to take place at Paris on May 23 to discuss "questions relating to Germany, and problems arising out of the situation in Berlin, including the question of currency in Berlin". The Western Powers made it clear that preparations for the political organization of Western Germany would continue.

Communique

The agreement reached at Lake Success was made public in a four-power communique dated May 5. The text is as follows:

The Governments of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States have reached the following agreement.

1. All the restrictions imposed since March 1, 1948, by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on communications, transportation and trade between Berlin and the Western Zones of Germany and between the Eastern Zone and the Western Zones will be removed on May 12, 1949.

2. All the restrictions imposed since March 1, 1948, by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, or any one of them, on communications, transportation and trade between Berlin and the Eastern Zone and between the Western and Eastern Zones of Germany will also be removed on May 12, 1949.

3. Eleven days subsequent to the removal of the restrictions referred to in paragraphs one and two, namely, on May 23, 1949, a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers will be convened in Paris to consider questions relating to Germany, and problems arising out of the situation in Berlin, including also the question of currency in Berlin.



PROPERTY CLAIMS IN BERLIN

The Department of External Affairs announced on May 5, 1949, that the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin on February 16 issued an Order to the City authorities concerning claims to be made by victims of Nazism who were deprived between January 30, 1933, and May 8, 1945, of identifiable property in Berlin because of their race, religion or political opinions. The Order does not apply to property having a total value of less than RM. 1,000 at the time it was confiscated.

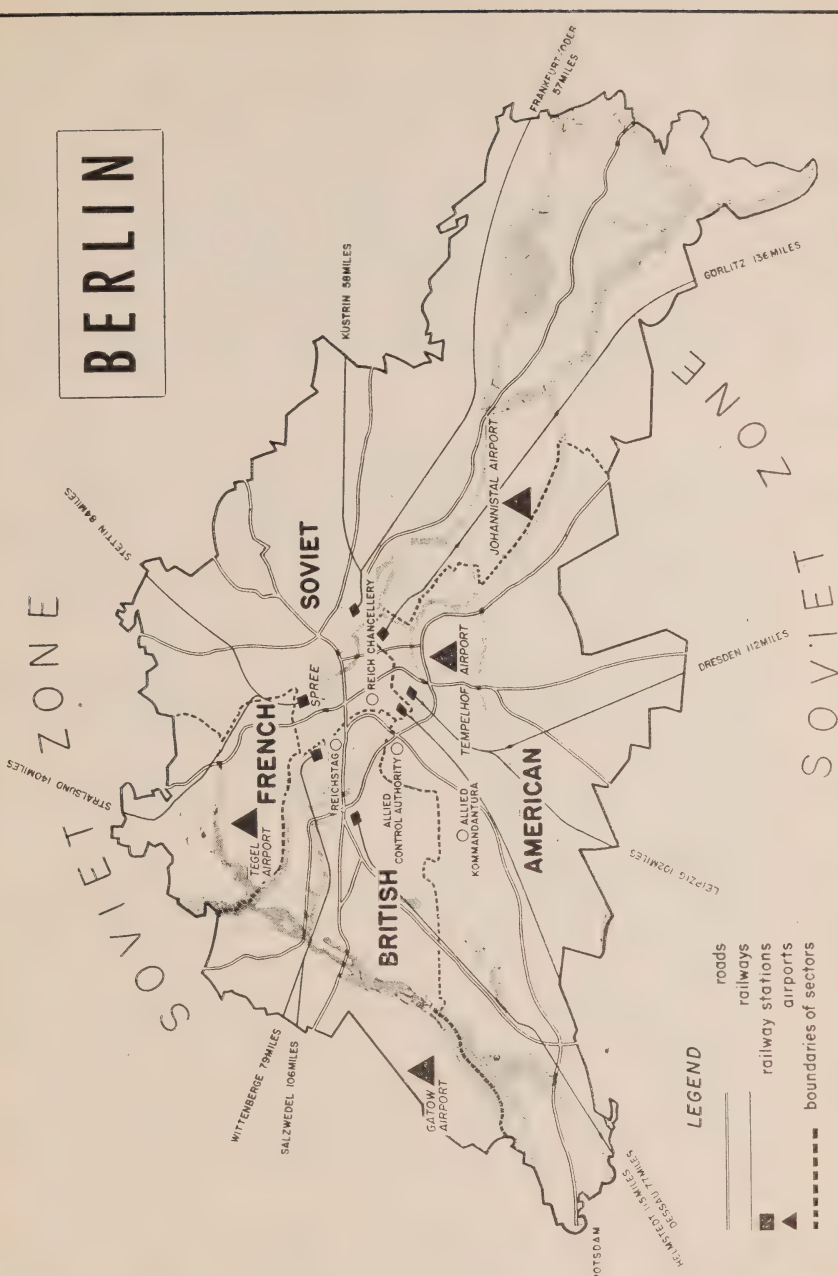
Under this Order all persons who were so deprived of their property may now file their claims for restitution with the Treuhaender der Amerikanischen Britischen und Franzoesischen Militaerregierungen Fuer Zwangsverbraetragene, Vermoegen, Berlin W.30, Nuernberger Strasse 53/55. Claims in respect of property in any part of Berlin will be accepted by the Claims Registry at the above address, but in present circumstances it will not be possible to take any further action in respect of property in the Eastern Sector of the city.

Claims should be made in triplicate on forms which can be obtained from the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

Any person who has already registered his claim to restitution of property in Berlin with the Central Claims Registry for the British Zone at Bad Nenn-dorf need *not* submit to Berlin a fresh claim in respect of the same property.

Present owners of property subject to the Order and persons who have knowledge of such property are required within six months of the date of the Order to file at the above address in Berlin, declarations in triplicate of the circumstances leading to its present ownership.

The Order will be followed by legislation in the three Western Sectors of Berlin which will provide for the establishment of machinery for the adjudication of claims.



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION⁽¹⁾

United Nations Draft Convention Approved

The General Assembly of the United Nations, meeting at Flushing, N.Y., on May 14, 1949, approved a draft convention on the privileges and responsibilities of the news correspondent in the foreign field. The Assembly vote was thirty-three in favor, six against, with thirteen abstentions. The six opposing votes were cast by the Soviet bloc. Canada voted for the convention.

At the same time, the General Assembly, on a vote of forty to six with six abstentions, referred to its fourth session, which meets in September, a companion convention on the Freedom of Information. The two draft conventions are linked in that, although approved by the General Assembly, the convention on news gathering will not be opened for signature until definite action has been taken by the General Assembly on the draft convention on Freedom of Information.

Main Features

The approved convention—officially known as the Draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction—is the first international agreement of its kind yet negotiated. Its main features are:

1. Contracting States (i.e. states which sign and ratify the convention) bind themselves, so far as possible, to give the correspondents of other contracting states access to all sources of news on a basis equal with their own nationals.
2. It declares that no contracting state shall impose peacetime censorship on news material leaving its territory, except on grounds of national defence and then only in accordance with certain specified regulations.
3. It establishes, for the first time, the right of correction on an international basis.

Curbs on Censorship

The censorship regulations lay down that, if the requirements of national defence should compel a Contracting State to establish censorship in peacetime, it shall:

- (a) Establish in advance which categories of news material are subject to previous inspection; and communicate to correspondents and information agencies the directives of the censor setting forth forbidden matters;
- (b) Carry out censorship as far as possible in the presence of the correspondent or of a representative of the information agency concerned; and when censorship in the presence of the person concerned is not possible:
 - (i) Fix the time-limit allowed the censors for the return of the news material to the correspondent or information agency concerned;
 - (ii) Require the immediate return of news material submitted for censorship direct to the correspondent or information agency concerned, together with the marks indicating the portions thereof that have been deleted and any notations;

⁽¹⁾ See also *External Affairs*, May, 1949.

(c) In the case of a telegram subjected to censorship:

- (i) Base the charge on the number of words composing the telegram after censorship;
- (ii) Return the charge, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the international telegraph regulations currently in force, provided that the sender has cancelled the telegram before its transmission.

Right of Correction

Exercise of the right of correction is limited to Contracting States. Under the provisions of the draft convention, a Contracting State, receiving a correction from another Contracting State, undertakes (a) to release it through usual channels to correspondents and agencies operating in its territory and (b) to transmit the correction to the headquarters of the information agency whose correspondent was responsible for the despatch of which correction is sought. There is no obligation on the newspaper or news agency to publish or distribute the correction.

The right of correction articles read textually:

Article IX

Recognizing that the professional responsibility of correspondents and information agencies requires them to report facts without discrimination and in their proper context and thereby to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to further international understanding and co-operation and to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security;

Considering also that, as a matter of professional ethics, all correspondents and information agencies should, in the case of news despatches transmitted or published by them and which have been demonstrated to be false or distorted, follow the customary practice of transmitting through the same channels, or of publishing, corrections of such despatches.

1. The Contracting States agree that in cases where a Contracting State contends that a news despatch capable of injuring its relations with other States or its national prestige or dignity transmitted from one country to another by correspondents or information agencies of a Contracting or non-Contracting State and published or disseminated abroad is false or distorted, it may submit its version of the facts (herein after called "communique") to the Contracting States within whose territories such despatch has been published or disseminated. A copy of the communique shall be forwarded at the same time to the correspondent or information agency concerned to enable that correspondent or information agency to correct the news despatch in question.

2. A communique may be issued only with respect to news despatches and must be without comment or expression of opinion. It should not be longer than is necessary to correct the alleged inaccuracy or distortion and must be accompanied by a verbatim text of the despatch as published or disseminated, and by evidence that the despatch has been transmitted from abroad by a correspondent or an information agency.

Article X

1. With the least possible delay and in any case not later than five clear days from the date of receiving a communique transmitted in accordance with the provisions of Article IX, a Contracting State, whatever be its opinion concerning the facts in question, shall:

- a) release the communique to the correspondents and information agencies operating in its territory through the channels customarily used for the release of news concerning international affairs for publication and

- b) transmit the communique to the headquarters of the information agency whose correspondent was responsible for originating the despatch in question, if such headquarters are within its territory.
2. In the event that a Contracting State does not discharge its obligation under this Article with respect to the communique of another Contracting State, the latter may accord, on the basis of reciprocity, similar treatment to a communique thereafter submitted to it by the defaulting State.

A Correspondent's Privileges

Under the draft convention, Contracting States agree (text abridged)—

To expedite, in a manner consistent with their respective laws and regulations, entry into, residence in, travel through and egress from their territories of correspondents of other contracting states together with their professional equipment.

Not to impose restrictions which discriminate against such correspondents with respect to entry into, residence in, travel through or egress from such territories.

Not to expel correspondents of other contracting States, legally admitted, on account of any lawful exercise of their right to collect and report news material.

To permit and facilitate access to news for all correspondents of other Contracting States as far as possible on the same basis as for correspondents employed by domestic information agencies. Contracting States are not to discriminate among correspondents of other Contracting States as regards such access.

A Compromise Agreement

The draft convention is a compromise between emphasis on press freedoms on the one hand and emphasis on responsibility on the other. The larger democratic states—the United States and United Kingdom particularly—stressed the need for a press free from government control. Smaller states urged a compulsory right of correction and provisions to impose on correspondents a greater sense of responsibility.

One such difference resulted for some days in an impasse. An amendment had been inserted in an operative clause of the Convention to provide that: "It shall be the duty of information agencies and foreign correspondents to report the facts without discrimination, to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to further international understanding and co-operation and to contribute the maintenance of international peace and security."

The United Kingdom and the United States attacked the provision on the ground that it could not be implemented, as a legal obligation, without governmental interference in the freedom of the Press. Delegates from Colombia, Peru and Mexico defended the clause. In the vote on the clause, France abstained. Canada voted against.

A series of private meetings between representatives of Colombia, France, Mexico, Peru, United Kingdom and United States were necessary before a compromise was reached. Under this compromise, the indicated responsibilities of a correspondent are recognized but the obligation is moral rather than legal. The right of correction, on the other hand, is expanded to include transmission to the headquarters of the news agency by which the correspondent is employed.

The Soviet Bloc, at the outset of the discussions in the Third Committee of the General Assembly, sought to postpone consideration of the draft conventions. Poland and the U.S.S.R. were nominated to a drafting committee, but both declined to serve. All members of the Soviet bloc voted against the conventions in the final division in the General Assembly.

The Canadian Attitude

The Canadian attitude throughout the discussions was one of opposition to peacetime censorship of news and of opposition to governmental interference with the freedom of the Press. On a proposal to make the right of correction obligatory, Mr. Léon Mayrand, the Canadian delegate, pointed out that the international right of correction was an innovation and that we should proceed gradually. "We feel that we should proceed all the more gradually," Mr. Mayrand said on April 22, "because our ideas on the freedom of the Press are opposed, in greatest possible measure, to authoritative interference by the State in the activities of the Press."

Referring to the limitations on peacetime censorship, (quoted earlier), Mr. Mayrand said on April 1 that the Canadian delegation would have preferred a categorical article stating that "the contracting states will permit all news emanating from correspondents and news agencies of other contracting states to be transmitted from their territory without censorship, editing of the text and without delay."

Mr. Mayrand added: "Perfection, however, cannot always be realized. In the present case, taking into consideration what happened at the Geneva conference, we believe that our objective of freedom will be better served by limiting the exception to freedom than by an ideal article which would not be approved by a majority of the committee."



COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

The General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference met in Ottawa during the first week of May under the presidency of Senator A. W. Roebuck. Delegates from Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Pakistan, Malta, Bermuda and the Gold Coast are shown on the steps of the main entrance to the Parliament Buildings.

(N.F.B. Photo)

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

I. The General Assembly

(This section covers the period from May 1 to May 31, 1949.)

Former Italian Colonies

During its Paris session in the autumn of 1948, the United Nations General Assembly did not have time to take up the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies which had been referred to it in September when the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, the U.S.S.R. and France failed to reach agreement within the time limit prescribed in the Treaty of Peace with Italy. Thus when the Assembly met again for the second part of its Third Session in April 1949 the disposal of the former Italian colonies was the first item on the agenda of its Political Committee.

Views expressed in committee by various delegations showed a considerable divergence. The Slav group maintained that the United Nations should serve as the administering authority for a trusteeship in each of the three former Italian colonies of Somaliland, Eritrea and Libya. This plan called for the appointment in each territory of an Administrator, to be assisted by an Advisory Council of nine members among them the representatives of the Four Powers and Italy and two indigenous residents. Libya and Eritrea should be granted independence in five years and Italian Somaliland in ten.

India also favoured the appointment of the United Nations as administering authority for Italian Somaliland and Libya, but for periods of between ten and twenty years, after which time the territories should either be given independence or be joined to adjacent territory as the inhabitants might wish. For Eritrea, India did not propose trusteeship. It asked that a commission should be appointed to find out by plebiscite or otherwise whether the inhabitants wanted to be united with Ethiopia. This commission should report to the General Assembly before the autumn session.

Australian Proposal

The Australian delegate was the first spokesman for those who felt that the General Assembly did not possess enough basic information to reach a decision. He proposed the appointment of a seven-member committee to conduct investigations wherever it saw fit and to submit a report to the General Assembly not later than September 1. The Australian delegate later dropped this proposal.

Latin-American states were anxious that Italy should be given trusteeships in at least two regions, Tripolitania and Italian Somaliland. Eighteen Latin-American states therefore joined in sponsoring a resolution that the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Italy and Egypt should be asked to propose at the Fourth Session of the Assembly the terms and conditions under which Libya might be administered under the United Nations trusteeship system for ten years before being granted independence. The inclusion of Italy in the group charged with this responsibility was expected to give Italian interests the desired protection. Similarly the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Italy and Ethiopia should consider and make proposals

for the administration of Italian Somaliland under trusteeship "with a view to its future independence". The same governments should make recommendations concerning the future of Eritrea.

Arab Viewpoint

Iraq brought forward a proposal supported by the other Arab states that Libya should be granted immediate independence, while a five-member commission should ascertain the real wishes of the inhabitants of Eritrea. Italian Somaliland should be placed under collective trusteeship of five states for a period of ten years, the governments of Egypt, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States being asked to report on the terms and conditions of trusteeship.

The United Kingdom, after consultation with the United States and France, brought forward a proposal that after ten years of trusteeship Libya should be given independence, provided the General Assembly agreed. Meanwhile the United Kingdom should be the administering authority in Cyrenaica. The governments of Egypt, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States should consider the terms under which the rest of Libya should be placed under trusteeship. Their report, together with the comments of the Trusteeship Council, should be submitted to the Assembly at its Fourth Session. The Western Province of Eritrea should be incorporated in the Sudan, while the remainder of Eritrea should be united with Ethiopia, guarantees being provided for the protection of minorities. Italian Somaliland should be placed under Italian trusteeship.

Compromise Resolution

All these proposals were set aside by the Committee, however, in favour of a compromise resolution which grew out of talks held in London between the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom and Italy. On May 13 the Political Committee approved the new resolution by 34 votes, including that of Canada, to 16 with 7 abstentions. The resolution was opposed by the majority of Asian states, the Philippines and the Slav group. The compromise proposal provided for the establishment of an Italian trusteeship of indefinite duration in Italian Somaliland. All Eritrea except the Western Province was to be incorporated in Ethiopia. Ethiopian guarantees for the protection of minorities in Eritrea, together with the texts of municipal charters for Asmara and Massawa, were to be submitted for approval of the General Assembly at its Fourth Session. (No provision for the disposal of the Western Province of Eritrea was made, since a proposal to incorporate it in the Sudan was defeated.) The resolution also provided for the establishment after ten years of an independent united Libya, unless the General Assembly should decide when the time came that the step was not appropriate. During the intervening decade Cyrenaica would be under British trusteeship and the Fezzan under French trusteeship. Tripolitania would come under Italian trusteeship by the end of 1951. Meanwhile it would continue under a temporary British administration assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Turkey and the inhabitants of Tripolitania themselves. The Trusteeship Council and the Interim Committee of the Assembly would be authorized to represent the Assembly in working out the necessary agreements, which would be considered at the next regular session of the Assembly.

Assembly Decision

In a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on May 17, the resolution submitted by the Political Committee was rejected because two-thirds majorities were not obtained in favour of a temporary Italian administration in Tripolitania and an Italian trusteeship of indefinite duration in Somaliland. The first of these proposals failed of adoption by one vote, the second by three votes. In view of the rejection of these two paragraphs the Latin American group and France withdrew their support of the resolution as a whole. It was rejected by 14 votes in favour (including that of Canada) to 37 opposed, with 7 abstentions.

The Assembly rejected a renewed proposal by the Soviet Union that the United Nations itself should be appointed administering authority in the three former Italian colonies. Canada voted against this resolution. Pakistan then renewed the Australian proposal that a committee of seven members should examine the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies and report to the General Assembly not later than September 1. Canada abstained in the vote on this resolution, which was defeated. The Assembly also defeated a proposal of Costa Rica, Cuba and Uruguay that the Interim Committee should ascertain the wishes of the native populations of the three territories and other relevant facts and present its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at the Fourth Session. Canada supported this resolution.

Having no other proposals before it, the Assembly approved on May 18, by a vote of 51 to 0 with 6 abstentions, a Polish resolution to refer the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies to the Fourth Session of the General Assembly.

Admission of Israel

When the General Assembly met for the second part of its Third Session it had before it a recommendation from the Security Council that Israel should be admitted to membership in the United Nations. On April 13 the Assembly set aside a proposal of the General Committee that this application should be dealt with directly in plenary session without first being referred to the Political Committee according to the customary practice. The decision was taken on the ground that there was some uncertainty regarding the internationalization of Jerusalem, the future of Palestinian refugees, the boundaries of Israel and the efforts made by the Government of Israel to apprehend the assassins of Count Bernadotte. It was felt by the majority that the Political Committee should be given an opportunity to consider the relation of these issues to Israel's membership application before the Assembly vote was taken. Canada abstained from voting on this procedural question.

Control of Holy Places

The agenda of the Political Committee was crowded, and on May 2 the Assembly therefore found it necessary to transfer Israel's membership application to the agenda of the Ad Hoc Political Committee, which met concurrently with the Political Committee to expedite the work of the Assembly. On a motion of El Salvador a representative of Israel appeared before the Ad Hoc Political Committee to discuss his government's policy and to answer questions. He said that Israel supported the establishment of an international regime for Jerusalem which should be concerned exclusively with the control

and protection of holy places. Israel would also agree to similar control for holy places outside Jerusalem. He said Israel would be ready to contribute to the settlement of the refugee problem but that resettlement of Arabs in neighbouring areas must be considered the main principle on which the solution of the refugee problem should be based. He added that the extent of Israel's contribution to the settlement of refugees would depend entirely on the formal establishment of peace and of good relations between Israel and neighbouring Arab states. He reported that efforts to bring to justice the assassins of the United Nations mediator had thus far brought disappointingly negative results, but added that his government would continue to make all possible efforts to discover and punish the assassins.

Lausanne Discussions

Argentina had originally proposed that the Holy See should be invited to submit a report on the guarantees which it considered necessary for the protection of holy places. In view of the official statement made to the Committee by the representative of Israel, however, the Argentine delegate now proposed, in a resolution which was adopted by the Committee on May 9, that the Conciliation Commission should be asked to take note of the assurances of the representative of Israel concerning holy places and the internationalization of Jerusalem. Canada voted in favour of this resolution, since it was in accord with the position taken by the Canadian delegate that the Assembly should avoid debating questions with which the Conciliation Commission was dealing at Lausanne — namely, final boundary adjustments, Arab refugees and the future of Jerusalem. It was desirable that the Assembly should do nothing to disturb the course of the negotiations at Lausanne, where the Canadian delegation expected decisions to be reached within the meaning of Assembly and Security Council resolutions and the principles and purposes of the Charter. On the same day the Committee defeated a Lebanese proposal to defer action on Israel's application until the next regular session of the Assembly. In making this proposal the Lebanese delegate claimed that the Israeli government was apparently unwilling either to agree to the type of international regime for Jerusalem proposed by the Assembly in November 1947 and December 1948, or to allow Arab refugees to return to their homes at an early date.

Canada joined with Australia, the United States, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama and Uruguay in sponsoring the resolution favouring Israel's admission to the United Nations which the Committee adopted on May 9. A Chilean amendment to the preamble containing a reference to the Assembly resolutions of November 1947 and December 1948 was also adopted. In the plenary session which followed on May 11, the resolution to admit Israel to membership was carried in the Assembly by a vote of 37 to 12 with 9 abstentions.

The Spanish Question

Last August, prior to the opening of the Paris meetings of the United Nations, the Government of Poland proposed the following item for the agenda of the Third Session of the General Assembly:

“The question of Franco-Spain—Implementation of the Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly of 12 December 1946 and 17 November 1947.”

This was one of the matters postponed until the second part of the Third Session in April, 1949.

The resolution of December, 1946, embodied three principal recommendations, namely:

That the Franco Government should be debarred from international agencies and from participation in conferences or other activities established or arranged by the United Nations;

That, if within a reasonable time a democratic government was not established in Spain, the Security Council should consider adequate measures to remedy the situation; and

That all members of the United Nations should immediately recall from Spain their Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

At the 1947 session of the General Assembly the motion to reaffirm the 1946 recommendations failed of approval and the final result of the debate in that session was the resolution of November 17 expressing confidence that the Security Council would exercise its responsibilities under the Charter as soon as it considered the situation in Spain so required.

Polish Charges

At the recent session of the General Assembly, discussion of the item began in the Political Committee on May 4, when Mr. Katz-Suchy, speaking for Poland, charged that the United Kingdom and the United States had deliberately hindered the implementation of United Nations decisions on Spain by giving overt assistance to the Franco regime in the form of financial loans, military supplies and the development of economic relations. On May 5 the representative of Poland submitted a draft resolution, the operative part of which called upon the members of the United Nations to comply with the letter and spirit of the pronouncements, declarations and resolutions (enumerated in the draft resolution) which had emanated from the various organs of the United Nations. The resolution recommended that all members should forthwith cease to export military and strategic materials to Spain and refrain from entering into any agreements or treaties (either formal or de facto) with the Franco Government. Re-affirming that upon the establishment of a democratic government the United Nations would look forward to welcoming Spain to membership in the United Nations, the resolution expressed confidence that the Security Council would fulfil its responsibilities with regard to the situation in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

Latin-American Motion

Meanwhile, a draft resolution, sponsored by Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Peru, was submitted to the Assembly. The effect of this second proposal would be to restore full freedom of action to member states with regard to their diplomatic relations with Spain. In support of this resolution, the representative of Brazil said that it did not call for a reversal of the position taken by the United Nations at San Francisco but was merely a matter of releasing the members from an obligation which many had not respected and which had done great harm to others.

In the bitter debate that followed, the representative of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Gromyko, joined in the attack on the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States for what he termed "active economic and financial assistance" to the Franco regime. In replying to the various charges, Mr.

Atherton of the United States delegation stated that his Government's position on Spain remained unchanged; they continued to hope that free and democratic institutions would progressively develop in that country; the United States had no military alliance with Spain, to which it had furnished no military assistance; the United States had no military or naval missions and no air bases on Spanish territory; and nothing had occurred to warrant Spain's admission to the United Nations or to include it in the European Recovery Plan or in the North Atlantic Treaty. The United States representative pointed out that in providing for actual sanctions, the Polish resolution went further than the General Assembly had been prepared to go in 1946.

Violent Dissension

A striking feature of the debate was the violence of the dissension among the Latin American states. Mexico and Uruguay strongly attacked the joint Latin American resolution and were joined by Costa Rica and Guatemala in the vote against it. The Cuban delegate, who spoke strongly against the Franco regime, was absent when the vote was taken.

On May 7 the Political Committee ended the discussion by defeating the Polish resolution, which was supported only by the Soviet bloc, and by adopting the joint resolution, which was passed by a vote of 25 in favour to 16 against, with 16 abstentions. None of the signatories of the North Atlantic Treaty supported the latter resolution. Denmark and Norway voted against it while the others, including Canada, abstained.

The issues were again debated when the matter came before the plenary session of the General Assembly on May 14 and 16. The United States and United Kingdom delegates categorically denied Soviet bloc allegations that the Anglo-American powers had furnished armaments, strategic materials and funds to Spain in return for rights to build a network of bases in Spain and on the Spanish islands. The Polish resolution was defeated by a vote of 6 in favour, 40 against (including Canada), with 7 abstentions, and the joint resolution failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority, there being 26 votes in favour, 15 against, and 16 abstentions.

The Treatment of Indians in South Africa

The complaint of the Indian Government about the treatment of the Indian community in South Africa, which had been considered at the 1946 and 1947 sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, was again dealt with by the Assembly at Lake Success during the month of May.

In the First (Political) Committee on May 11, a South African resolution, which called on the Assembly to decide that the treatment of Indians in South Africa was a matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Union of South Africa and did not fall within the competence of the Assembly, was defeated by a vote of five in favour, 33 against and 12 abstentions. The Canadian representative abstained on this question of competence because of the serious doubts of the Canadian authorities whether the Assembly was or was not precluded by the domestic jurisdiction clause of the Charter from dealing with the issue. Before the voting took place, General McNaughton said, "In the light of the information which the Committee has before it I do not feel that we could now take a decision either to deny the competence of

the General Assembly as proposed by the Delegation of the Union of South Africa or, alternatively, to affirm either directly or by implication that the Assembly has in fact the competence to intervene."

Conference Approved

The Indian Delegation contended that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Indian community in South Africa had been denied, and proposed a resolution expressing the view that the treatment of Indians in South Africa was not in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter and the previous resolutions of the General Assembly. This resolution further recommended that a commission be appointed to study the situation and to submit recommendations for the solution of the problem to the next session of the Assembly. After being adopted in the First Committee by 21 votes in favour, 17 against with 12 (including Canada) abstentions, the Indian resolution was subsequently withdrawn in plenary session in favour of a French-Mexican proposal which invited the Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa to meet at a round table conference for the purpose of seeking agreement on this problem. Canada was among the 47 nations which voted in favour of this resolution in plenary session on May 14.

Displaced Persons

One of the matters with which the General Assembly was unable to deal with at the Paris meetings last autumn was an item concerning refugees and displaced persons. In the Third Committee on May 12 the Polish representative, Mr. Henryk Altman, introduced a draft resolution dealing with this subject, which urged improvement of conditions in displaced person camps and asked that the repatriation of refugees be discontinued this year and that all refugees be left free to decide whether they should return to their countries of origin. The Polish resolution also would have had the General Assembly recommend that the question of re-settlement in other countries, of refugees and displaced persons who did not wish to return to their own countries, be settled exclusively within the framework of agreements with the governments of their countries of origin. In a two-hour statement, Mr. Altman criticized conditions in the displaced person camps, the activities of occupation authorities in Germany, the International Refugee Organization and the working conditions of displaced persons who had been re-settled in other countries. In the last regard he made particular reference to the conditions under which workers lived in the sugar beet fields of Western Canada and the treatment of the one hundred Polish girls brought to work in the Dionne mills at St. Georges de Beauce, Quebec. It will be recalled that these oft-repeated charges had also been raised at the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council, held at Lake Success February 7 to March 18, 1949 (April issue *External Affairs*).

Canadian Reply

Replying to these charges the Canadian representative, Mr. Léon Mayrand, admitted that there had been complaints regarding conditions in a certain temporary camp, used in connection with the harvesting of the sugar beet crop in Manitoba, but that immediately these complaints came to the attention of the Canadian Government—largely due to the existence of a free press in Canada—remedial action had been taken by the proper authorities and in fact the camp in question was closed after investigation. As for the "Dionne girls", Mr. Mayrand pointed out that the question was now largely academic for of

the one hundred girls, only eight now remained at the Dionne factory, the others having chosen to work elsewhere—which they were not prevented from doing even though their contracts had not expired.

The Polish statement was strongly repudiated by members of other delegations as an effort to confuse the true issues and to discredit the International Refugee Organization. All delegates answering the Polish charges commented upon the significance of the fact that very few of the displaced persons or refugees who had re-settled in new countries had elected to return to their countries of origin. In the end the Polish resolution was rejected both by the Committee and by the General Assembly in plenary session, with a substantial majority voting against the Slav bloc.

II. Security Council

Indonesia

In conformity with the directive of the Security Council dated March 23, 1949, the United Nations Commission for Indonesia invited Netherlands and Republican delegations to meet together in Batavia to consider the implementation of the Council's Resolution of January 28 and the time and conditions for holding a general Round Table Conference in The Hague. The first meeting under the Commission's auspices was held on April 14.

On May 7 the Chairmen of the Republican and Netherlands delegations made statements, which had been agreed upon in consultation, and which constituted an agreement. The statement made by the Chairman of the Netherlands Delegation indicates the governmental changes to be made in Indonesia preparatory to the Round Table Conference which will be held in The Hague later this summer.

Indonesian Assurances

The statement by the Chairman of the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, Dr. Mohammed Roem, read as follows:

As Chairman of the Republican delegation, I am authorized by President Soekarno and Vice-President Mohammed Hatta to give their personal assurances that they favour, in conformity with the Security Council's Resolution of 28 January 1949 and its directive of 23 March:

1. Issuance of an order to Republican armed adherents to cease guerrilla warfare;
2. Co-operation in restoration of peace and maintenance of law and order; and
3. Participation in a Round Table Conference at The Hague with a view to accelerating unconditional transfer of real and complete sovereignty to the United States of Indonesia.

President Soekarno and Vice-President Hatta undertake that they will urge adoption of such a policy by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as soon as possible after its restoration to Jogjakarta.

Netherlands Statement

The most significant parts of the Netherlands' statement as given by Dr. J. H. van Roijen read as follows:

1. The Netherlands delegation is authorized to state that, in view of the undertaking just announced by Dr. Mohammed Roem, it agrees to the return of the Republican Government to Jogjakarta.

2. The Netherlands Government agrees that the Republican Government shall be free and facilitated to exercise its appropriate functions in an area consisting of the residency of Jogjakarta and that this is a step taken in light of the Security Council's directive of 23 March 1949.

3. The Netherlands Government reaffirms its willingness to ensure immediate discontinuance of all military operations and to release immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners arrested by them since 17 December 1948 in the Republic of Indonesia.

4. Without prejudice to the right of self-determination of the Indonesian peoples as recognized by the Linggadjati and Renville principles, the Netherlands Government will refrain from the establishment or recognition of *Negaras* of *Daerahs* on territory under Republican control prior to 19 December 1948 and from the expansion of *Negaras* and *Daerahs* affecting the said territory.

5. The Netherlands Government favours the existence of the Republic as a State to take its place in the United States of Indonesia. When a provisional representative body for the whole of Indonesia is to be established and it consequently becomes necessary to determine the number of representatives from the Republic to the said body, this number will be one half of the total membership exclusive of the Republic's membership.

6. Consonant with the intent of the Security Council's ruling of 23 March 1949 on the subject of 'the proposed Round Table Conference at The Hague to the end that negotiations contemplated by the Resolution of 28 January 1949 may be held as soon as possible,' the Netherlands Government is fully prepared to do its utmost that this Conference take place immediately after the return of the Republican Government to Jogjakarta. At this Conference discussions will take place as to the way in which to accelerate the unconditional transfer of real and complete sovereignty to the United States of Indonesia in accordance with the Renville principles.

7. In light of the necessary co-operation in the restoration of peace and the maintenance of law and order, the Netherlands Government agrees that in all those areas outside the residency of Jogjakarta where civil, police and other officials of the Government of Indonesia are not operating at present, Republican civil, police and other officials, where still operating, will remain in function.

8. It is understood that The Netherlands authorities shall afford to the Republican Government such facilities as may reasonably be required by that Government for communication and consultation with all persons in Indonesia, including those serving in civil and military services of the Republic, and that the technical details will have to be worked out by the parties under the auspices of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia.

As a result of the conclusion of this preliminary agreement the Ad Hoc Political Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations decided on May 10 by 42 votes in favour, 6 against and 4 abstentions to defer consideration of the Indonesian question until the Fourth Session of the Assembly.

JOINT U.S. - CANADA INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION PLANNING COMMITTEE

Agreement On Procedure.

The Department of External Affairs announced that the first meeting of the Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee was held in Washington on June 1. The meeting was primarily limited to a discussion of the organizational pattern to be followed in the light of the exchange of notes in Ottawa on April 12 that established the Committee. This exchange stemmed from a general agreement reached on June 7 of last year that the two Governments should exchange information on problems of mutual interest concerning the industrial mobilization planning activities of the two countries.

All members of the new committee were present and participated in the meeting. Those present were Mr. Harry J. Carmichael, C.M.G., Chairman, Industrial Defence Board of Canada; Mr. Sydney D. Pierce, O.B.E., Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Canada; Dr. John R. Steelman, Acting Chairman, National Security Resources Board, United States; and Mr. Donald F. Carpenter, Chairman, Munitions Board, United States. The function of the new committee is to exchange information and co-ordinate the views of the two Governments in connection with planning for industrial mobilization in the event of an emergency.

Procedural Points

There was general agreement on the following procedural points pertaining to the Committee's operations:

- (a) That the Committee would function under a joint chairmanship;
- (b) That the chairman for the U.S. would be the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board and that the chairman for Canada would be the Chairman of the Industrial Defence Board;
- (c) That meetings in Canada would be chaired by the Canadian chairman and that meetings in the U.S. would be chaired by the U.S. chairman;
- (d) That meetings should be held at least semi-annually with the place of meeting alternating between the two countries;
- (e) That a single executive from each country responsible to his national chairman should be designated. Mr. Daniel Cox Fahey, Jr., of the National Security Resources Board and Col. W. Gordon Denney of the Industrial Defence Board were so named to exercise the following functions:
 - (1) To co-ordinate all matters scheduled for consideration at meetings of the principal committee;
 - (2) To co-ordinate, in a central staff capacity for the principal committee, the specific activities of such joint sub-committees as may be required in the exchange of information in connection with industrial mobilization planning;
 - (3) To make all necessary advance preparations for each meeting of the principal committee;

- (4) To maintain appropriate staff liaison with other agencies within his own Government.
- (f) That joint sub-committees as appropriate and under the co-ordination of the two executives shall be designated by the principal committee to consult and exchange information on specific activities of mutual U.S.-Canadian mobilization planning interest; that the summary of points discussed by the joint sub-committees and the action recommended be submitted through the two executives for consideration or review by the principal committee as necessary.
- (g) That the magnitude and scope of subjects for possible consideration and exchange of information is so great as to warrant careful study within both Governments as to the priority of approach to be taken in exploring these problems of mutual interest to Canadian and U.S. mobilization planning against the contingency of an emergency.



INDIAN MISSION VISITS OTTAWA

Mr. H. M. Patel, leader of mission, with Major General Kalwan, Chief of the General Staff, Indian Army, and Air Vice Marshal S. Mukerjee, Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Indian Air Force, place wreaths at the National War Memorial in Ottawa on May 10, 1949, in connection with the visit to Canada of the mission from the Defence Ministry of India.

(Canadian Army Photo)

THE CANADIAN CONSULAR SERVICE

IN RECENT years the Department of External Affairs has become increasingly aware of the importance of its consular work, and in January, 1947, a Consular Division was established.

Prior to this time consular work at Ottawa had been shared by a number of Divisions. The Diplomatic Division dealt with the largest portion; but some work was also being done in the Legal, Information, or Political Divisions of the Department. Abroad, Canadian consular work was of course undertaken wherever a diplomatic mission was opened, but in general the main weight of such work, even in the United States, fell upon consuls of the United Kingdom.

The first task of the Department, therefore, was the preparation and issuing of "Consular Instructions", and the re-organization of the Passport Office with a staff of sixty-five persons and a large volume of daily correspondence. During 1947 and 1948 a rapid expansion of the Consular Service in the United States took place, designed to relieve the United Kingdom consuls of all Canadian work in that country.

Consul Old As Commerce

The consul, it has been said, is as old as commerce. For many centuries there have been people especially designated or commissioned to represent the interests of foreigners in sovereign cities or states. The system was firmly established in the Greek City States 2400 years ago, when consuls were usually residents of the receiving states, and already special privileges and immunities were conferred upon them. Sometimes their duty was to protect the persons of foreigners within the State; at other times their responsibility was the advancement of the commerce of the State which they represented.

Centuries later, with the growth of sea-borne trade in the Mediterranean basin and the rise of the great commercial cities along its northern shore, merchants found the need for representation in what we now call the Middle East. Thus, first as individuals, and then united for common representation, they secured for their consuls special rights and privileges from sovereign princes; and the practice of commission and exequatur which prevails to this day was initiated. These rights might include virtual extra-territoriality in the receiving state, the right to try and be tried according to one's own laws, and freedom from taxation. But these rights were granted primarily to facilitate commerce and hence it was upon this foundation of commerce that the consular edifice was reared. Among themselves they regulated their affairs by codes of conduct and it is probably true to say that the whole modern system of International Maritime law has its genesis in the Consolato del Mare which gradually evolved between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries.

Acting on behalf, first, of individual traders, and later of groups of traders, consuls eventually represented such organizations as the Hanseatic League which, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, had more than one hundred such offices protecting its interests in foreign parts. Soon they were to be found negotiating trade treaties between states. Later, however, there followed a period in which the importance of the consul was reduced somewhat by the appointment of a resident Ambassador or Plenipotentiary for the visiting embassy. It was not until after the Industrial Revolution that the consul came back into his own.

Foundation of British Service

The vast growth of sea-borne commerce from the reign of Queen Anne to the mid-Victorian era was the foundation of the modern British Consular Service, from which that of Canada immediately derives. Wherever British traders and mariners travelled, consuls were appointed to help them and especially to protect the interests of British ships and seamen. For generations the British followed the practice of employing both British subjects and foreigners as resident consuls. Sometimes these people were rewarded only by the fees which they collected in return for their services.

The Consular Service was distinct from the Foreign Service, and though it was gradually reformed during the nineteenth century, it was not until the Eden Act of 1943 that the British Consular Service was finally integrated with the diplomatic service. Today some 515 United Kingdom Consular posts are to be found throughout the world, and it was this British service which, from Confederation until the establishment of the first Canadian Diplomatic Mission at Washington in 1926, undertook all Canadian consular work.

The Canadian Foreign Service has been rapidly extended to the point at which there are today fifty-nine Canadian posts abroad at which consular duties are performed. These include the posts of the Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, as well as those of the Department of External Affairs.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Consular Division read as follows:

The Consular Division is responsible for the proper conduct of all consular matters; for the instruction of Foreign Service and Consular Officers in consular duties when serving at home and their direction in such duties when serving abroad; for recommendations concerning the expansion of the Canadian Consular Service and the formulation of policies related thereto. The Division is specifically responsible:

- (a) for the issuance and control of Canadian passports (diplomatic, official and regular) and other travel documents, the granting and rejection of visas for admission to Canada, and, as necessary, the securing of visas for admission to foreign countries for persons travelling on Canadian government business;
- (b) insofar as the Department of External Affairs is concerned, for dealing with all questions of citizenship, immigration, deportation, repatriation, relief of distressed Canadians abroad, travel control, Merchant Seamen, war graves, pensions of Canadian ex-servicemen and their dependents, the protection of the interests of Canadians abroad, and such other matters which are normally and by international usage the concern and responsibility of a consular service;
- (c) for drafting and, under the authority of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, as may be appropriate, issuing regulations and instructions dealing with the matters set out above and for ensuring that such regulations and instructions are kept current at all times.

Division's Three Sections

To do this work, the Division is organized into three sections: Inspection; General and Training; Passports and Visas.

The Inspection section consists at present of one officer, who, during the past year, was occupied in opening new offices in the United States. Consulates-General have been opened at Chicago and San Francisco; Consulates at Detroit and Boston.

The General and Training section deals with correspondence on the subjects mentioned in the terms of reference and is also responsible for Instructions and Regulations. It undertakes the training in consular duties of officers and clerks going to posts abroad.

The Passports and Visas section issues some 50,000 passports a year and extends 10,000. It collects approximately \$350,000 in revenue.

Every diplomatic post has officers of consular status (usually held concurrently with diplomatic status) detailed especially to undertake consular duties. They have charge of the issuance and extension of passports. They deal with enquiries as to Citizenship; registration of the births abroad of Canadian children; questions of emigration to Canada; relief of Canadians in distress; their repatriation in extreme cases of necessity; and, in time of trouble, the evacuation of Canadians living in their territory. In a large Embassy such duties are carried on under the supervision of a senior Foreign Service Officer who may have the additional responsibility of co-ordinating the work of the Consular posts in the country to which the Mission is accredited. At Consulates-General or Consulates which are not located in national capitals (for example, those at New York, Chicago, and San Francisco), the Head of Post and his consular officer staff have added representational responsibilities.



RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN EASTERN EUROPE: PEACE TREATY PROVISION INVOKED.

The Department of External Affairs announced on June 1 that Canada, Australia and New Zealand were associated with further United Kingdom notes delivered on May 31 to the Governments of Hungary and Roumania in connection with violations of clauses of the Peace Treaties which provide for the protection of fundamental human rights. On April 2, the Department announced that Canada was formally associated with United Kingdom and United States notes of protest to the two countries. As the replies received were highly unsatisfactory and did not answer the charges made against Hungary and Roumania, further notes were delivered. These notes inform the two Governments that a dispute has arisen and is being referred, as envisaged by the Treaties of Peace, to the United States and Soviet Heads of Mission in each of the capitals.

The notes to the Heads of Mission recited the history of the dispute and called for joint consideration by the United Kingdom, the United States and Soviet representatives in each capital. If agreement cannot be reached within two months, the matter will be referred to an International Commission.

Canada, not being a signatory of the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria, is not associated with the United Kingdom notes to the Bulgarian Government and to the United States and Soviet Heads of Mission in Sofia. The United States Government simultaneously is taking parallel steps with respect to the three Balkan countries.

United Kingdom Note of May 31 to Hungary and Roumania

Text of the notes follows:

His Majesty's Legation present their compliments to the Hungarian (Roumanian) Ministry of Foreign Affairs and under instructions from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have the honour to return the following reply to the note from the Ministry of April 8 and of April 19.

2. His Majesty's Government find it necessary to place on record their view that the Hungarian (Roumanian) Governments have not addressed themselves to answering the specific charges against them of denying to the Hungarian (Roumanian) people those rights and freedoms which they pledged to secure to them under Article 2(3) of the Treaty of Peace. In the opinion of His Majesty's Government the statements and allegations advanced in the Ministry's note under reference are entirely irrelevant to these charges. His Majesty's Government accordingly consider that a dispute has arisen concerning the interpretation and execution of the Treaty which the Hungarian (Roumanian) Governments have shown no disposition to join in settling. The views of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are also shared by the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Governments.

3. His Majesty's Minister has therefore been instructed to refer these disputes to his United States and Soviet colleagues for consideration jointly with himself in accordance with the provisions of Article 40(38) of the Treaty. Copies of his notes to his United States and Soviet colleagues inviting them to a meeting for this purpose are enclosed.

United Kingdom Notes of May 31 to U.S.S.R. Heads of Mission in Bucharest and Budapest

I have the honour, on instructions from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to transmit to you herewith a copy of a note which was addressed by His Majesty's Legation on the 2nd April to the Roumanian (Hungarian) Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which the Roumanian (Hungarian) Government was formally charged with violation of Article 3(2) of the Treaty of Peace with Roumania (Hungary). I also enclose a copy of the Ministry's reply in which these charges are rejected.

2. His Majesty's Government consider that the terms of this reply are unsatisfactory and the Roumanian (Hungarian) Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been so informed in a note of which I enclose a copy. The views of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are also shared by the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Governments who associated themselves with the terms of His Majesty's Legation's note of April 2. It is evident from this correspondence that disputes have arisen in the sense of article 38(40) of the Treaty of Peace which reads as follows:—

1. Except where another procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present Treaty, any dispute concerning the interpretation or execution of the Treaty, which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall be referred to the Three Heads of Mission acting under Article 37(3a), except that in this case the Heads of Mission will not be restricted by the time limit provided in that Article. Any such dispute not resolved by them within a period of two months shall, unless the parties to the dispute mutually agree upon another means of settlement, be referred at the request of either party to the dispute to a Commission composed of one representative of each party and a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two parties from nationals of a third country. Should the two parties fail to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission, and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

3. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Canadian Government, the Australian Government and the New Zealand Government have accordingly decided to invoke the procedure laid down in this Article for the settlement of such disputes and I shall be glad if you will inform me at an early date when you will be prepared to meet my United States colleague and myself in order that we may take cognizance of this in the manner prescribed in the Peace Treaty.

4. I understand that my United States colleague is addressing to you today a communication in similar terms to my present note calling attention to the existence of a dispute between the United States Government and the Roumanian (Hungarian) Government. I should like to suggest for purposes of convenience that all these five disputes be considered together by the three Heads of Missions.

(The United Kingdom, on May 31, addressed a similar note to United States heads of mission in Bucharest and Budapest).

AIR AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES

The Department of External Affairs announced June 5 that the delegations representing the Canadian and United States governments which have been discussing bilateral air arrangements between the two countries have concluded and signed a new bilateral air agreement on scheduled air services to replace the one presently in effect which was signed early in 1945.

The new agreement differs from its predecessor in form in that it adopts the pattern for bilateral agreements that has been evolving in recent years. This pattern, which is based on certain standard articles developed at the Chicago International Air Conference in 1944, is known generally as the Bermuda-type agreement since the first agreement of this type was concluded in Bermuda between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The new agreement provides for the exercise of traffic rights in each country by scheduled airlines of the other on certain agreed international through routes. Certain changes were made in the existing network of trans-border air services between the two countries.

Changes in Services

The changes in trans-border services are that the United States has been granted a direct route between New York and Toronto, replacing its existing route from Buffalo to Toronto. This route will directly parallel the existing Canadian route from Toronto to New York. The United States has also received a route from Great Falls, Montana, to Edmonton, Alberta, which may be operated in conjunction with the existing U.S. service from Great Falls to Lethbridge.

Canada has received a direct route from Montreal to New York which will directly parallel the existing U.S. route between New York and Montreal.

Under these arrangements carriers of both countries may both operate between the largest city in the United States and the two largest cities in Canada. In other respects the existing pattern of trans-border services is not changed.

In addition the United States has been granted two international through routes, the first from the United States through Gander, Newfoundland, and on across the Atlantic and the second from the United States through Edmonton to Alaska and the Orient. United States carriers on these routes may pick up and set down traffic at Gander and at Edmonton.

Canada has been granted a through route to Hawaii and on to Australasia and a through route to Florida and on to the Caribbean. On these routes Canadian carriers may pick up and set down traffic at Honolulu and at Tampa, Florida.

The chairmen of the two delegations expressed great satisfaction at the conclusion of the negotiations and stated their belief that the new agreement is a fair and reasonable arrangement which will add to the already excellent record of close and friendly aviation relations between the two countries.



CANADIAN-UNITED STATES AIR AGREEMENT SIGNED

Mr. J. R. Baldwin, chairman of the Air Transport Board of Canada (left) and Mr. R. B. Adams, of the United States Civil Aviation Board, with their advisers, at the signing of the new bilateral air agreement in Ottawa on June 4, 1949.

(Capital Press Photo)



APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. Léon Mayrand, formerly Head of the American and Far Eastern Division, was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, effective April 1, 1949.
- Mr. Herbert O. Moran, formerly Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary, was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs effective April 1, 1949.
- Mr. W. D. Matthews, formerly Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Admin.), was posted to the Canadian Embassy in the United States, as Counsellor, effective May 2, 1949.
- Dr. G. S. Patterson was posted from the Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, to the Canadian Consulate-General, Shanghai, as Consul General effective April 21, 1949.
- Mr. P. Tremblay was posted from the Canadian Embassy in Chile to Ottawa, effective May 9, 1949.
- Mr. A. A. Day was seconded from the Department of External Affairs to the Royal Commission on National Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences, effective April 8, 1949.
- Mr. K. B. Williamson was seconded from the United Nations Division, Ottawa, to the Office of the Prime Minister, effective May 9, 1949.
- Mr. J. A. Donald was appointed to the Department of External Affairs on May 9, 1949, and assigned to the Passport Office.
- Mr. P. R. Hyndman was appointed to the Department of External Affairs on May 16, 1949, and assigned to the Legal Division.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

The Honourable Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, left on May 5 for a visit to the United Kingdom. During his absence Mr. G. E. B. Shannon is Acting High Commissioner.

His Excellency Manuel Cacho-Sousa presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador of Peru on May 12. Mr. Cacho-Sousa is an hacienda owner, a breeder of pure-bred cattle and industrialist in the Province of Cajamarca. He was for some time Deputy for Cajamarca and Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies of Peru.

Mr. M. O. A. Baig, who is Counsellor at the Pakistan Embassy in Washington, arrived in Ottawa on May 25 for the purpose of establishing the office of the recently appointed High Commissioner for Pakistan, the Honourable Mohammed Ali, who is expected to arrive in Ottawa next month.

The nomination, reported in this Bulletin last month, of Captan Eduardo A. Aumann as Naval Attaché to the Embassy of Argentina has been cancelled by the Argentine authorities.

Effective May 20, the address and telephone number of the Legation of Finland are: 140 Wellington Street, telephone 6-2389.

The new address of the Chancery of the Argentine Embassy is now: 193 Sparks Street, telephone 3-7582, 5-6153.

Appointments

Pierre Queuille, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of France, May 9.

Luis Fernandez McGregor, Counsellor, Embassy of Mexico, May 10.

Departures

Pierre Pelen, First Secretary, Embassy of France, May 7.

CONSULAR

The transfer from Winnipeg of Walter H. McKinney, Consul General of the United States of America at Winnipeg, announced in last month's bulletin has been cancelled by the United States authorities and Mr. McKinney will remain at that post.

The appointment in last month's bulletin of Robert T. Cowan as Consul of the United States of America at Windsor has been cancelled by the United States authorities.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Norberto Roberto Silva D'Herbil as Consul of Argentina at Montreal, May 3.

Paulo Valladares as Vice Consul of Brazil at Toronto, May 13.

J. Ramon Solana as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Calgary, May 14.

Abraham Herman as Consul General of Israel at Montreal, May 19.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Paul Dean Thompson as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, April 25.

Departures

Dr. Roberto Pacheco Iturralde, Consul General of Bolivia at Montreal, April 1.

Thomas S. Estes, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, May 1.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Right Hon. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom, May 14.

Mr. P. C. Gordon Walker, M.P. Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, May 17.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during May, and of those at which it will probably be represented during the rest of the year; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CURRENT

1. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan.* Washington—Continuous—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
2. *Reparations Technical Advisory Committee.* Tokyo—Continuous—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.
3. *Fas Eastern Commission.* Washington—

- Continuous—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N.(R) and R. L. Rogers, Canadian Embassy, Washington. (This Commission, which is comprised of representatives of eleven countries, establishes the broad policies governing the occupation of Japan.)
4. *United Nations Security Council*. (Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1949)—New York—January 7, 1949 (First meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter)—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Representative and Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; G. Ignatieff, J. K. Stearnes, G. K. Grande, H. H. Carter, S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis, Department of National Defence.
 5. *Commission for Conventional Armaments*. (As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two year period of membership on January 1, 1948)—New York—January 12, 1948 (first meeting in 1948 and periodically thereafter)—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; G. Ignatieff, J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis, Department of National Defence.
 6. *Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)*—Geneva—January 15, 1948 and continuously thereafter. (Tentative terminal date, August 1, 1949.)—A. J. Dawson, Department of Transport; Lt/Cdr. A. R. Hewitt, Maj. W. H. Finch, S/Ldr. Rafuse, Department of National Defence. (This Board is concerned with the allocation of frequencies in different areas.)
 7. *General Assembly of the United Nations, Second part of the Third Session*. New York—April 5 to May 20. Mr. L. B. Pearson; Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton; G. Ignatieff, Escott Reid, L. Mayrand, R. G. R. Riddell, T. W. L. MacDermot, G. Hambleton, H. H. Carter, G. K. Grande, J. K. Starnes and S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis and Maj. T. L. C. Pierce-Golding, Department of National Defence.
 8. *Third Session Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Annecy, France—April 7 to June. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; W. J. Callaghan, Department of Finance; L. Couillard, Department of External Affairs; H. R. Kemp, A. L. Neal, and B. G. Barrow, Department of Trade and Commerce; G. N. Perry and S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; Dr. A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture; N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegate to the United Nations.
 9. *Tariff Negotiations Under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Annecy, France—April 11 to June. (Same delegation as Conference No. 8.
 10. *Diplomatic Conference for the Establishment of International Conventions for the Protection of War Victims*. Geneva—April 21 to June 17 (approx.) E. Vailancourt, Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia; M. H. Wershof, Canada House, London; Col. J. N. B. Crawford, Maj. W. B. Armstrong, Department of National Defence; Capt. J. W. Gerr, Department of Transport; Dr. E. A. Watkinson, Department of National Health and Welfare; J. H. Thurrot, Canadian Embassy in Belgium.
 11. *Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference*. Washington—April 25. C. J. Acton, H. R. Newcomb, J. L. Keays, G. C. Postema, Department of Transport; Lt/Cdr. T. C. Mackay, R.C.N.; Lieut. L. H. Wylie, Canadian Army; F/L J. W. Murphy, R.C.A.F.; F. M. Tovell, Department of External Affairs; D. Manson, A. Frigon, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; C. J. Campbell, Trans-Canada Air Lines.
 12. *Economic and Social Council Social Commission (Fourth Session)*.—New York—May 2-May 24. Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister, and R. B. Curry, Department of National Health and Welfare. (This session concerned itself with discussion of a draft convention on the suppression of prostitution, living standards, and town and country planning).
 13. *Economic and Social Council Economic Employment Commission (Fourth Session)*. New York—May 9-May 28. J. J. Deutch, Department of Finance. (This session studied economic problems of undeveloped countries).

14. *Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Fourth Session)*. New York—May 16-June 3. Col. C. H. L. Sharman, Department of External Affairs.
15. *Third Session Inland Transport Committee (ILO)*. Brussels—May 18-May 28. R. H. Cram, Department of Labour; H. Perkins, Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto; S. M. Gossage, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal; G. M. Parks, St. Catharines, Ont.; L. O'Connell, Toronto; S. R. Eighteen, Montreal. (This committee discussed a general report on the island transport industry, protection of young workers on inland waterways, technical methods of selection of workers, and other matters).
16. *Administrative Conference to Revise International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations*. Geneva—May 18-July 1 (approx.). W. E. Conelly, K. B. Ralph, Department of Transport; J. H. Tudhope, Canadian Representative on Commonwealth Communications Council, London; J. A. Chapdelaine, Canadian Embassy in France; D. F. Bowie, Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal; W. G. Keating, Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, Montreal; T. D. Merrigan, Canadian National Telegraphs, Toronto; O. G. Geiger, Canadian Telephone Association, Montreal. (The purpose of this conference is to make a detailed plan for allocating frequencies and specialized services in Europe, Africa, Siberia and Levant).
17. *Canada-United States Discussions on Revision of 1947 Air Agreement*. New York—May 23-May 30. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport; J. R. Baldwin, Chairman, Air Transport Board; A/V/M Ferrier, G. A. Scott, A. S. McDonald, Air Transport Board; O. G. Stoner, Department of External Affairs; M. M. Fleming, Department of Transport; G. W. G. McConachie, President, Canadian Pacific Airlines; G. R. McGregor, President, Trans-Canada Air Lines.
18. *International Children's Emergency Fund, Programme Committee*. New York—May 23-May 25. Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare.
19. *International Whaling Commission*. London—May 30-June 11. Dr. S. Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; W. Templeman, St. John's, Nfld.; J. H. Warren, Canada House, London. (This commission is the regulatory body for the whale fishing industry).

FORTHCOMING

- International Bureau of Exhibitions—Paris—June.
- International Labour Conference (32nd Session)—Geneva—June 8-July 2.
- Inter-Allied Committee of Reserve Medical Officers—Ostend—June 11-June 15.
- World Health Organization Annual Conference—Rome—June 13-July 14.
- International Civil Aviation Organization, Third General Assembly—Montreal—June.
- World Food Council (FAO)—Paris—June 13-June 25.
- UNESCO Conference on Adult Education—Copenhagen—June 16-June 25.
- International Theatre Institute (UNESCO)—Zurich—June 27-July 2.
- Drug Supervisory Body—Geneva—June 20-June 25.
- International Conference on Science Abstracting (UNESCO)—Paris—June 20-June 25.
- International Tin Study Group—Washington—June 27-June 30.
- Inter-American Conference on Indian Affairs—Cuzco, Peru—June 29-June 25.
- Executive Board, International Children's Emergency Fund—Geneva—June 25.
- Economic and Social Council, Ninth Session—Geneva—July 5-August 12.
- Third World Forestry Congress—Helsinki—July 10-July 20.
- Fourth Empire and Metallurgical Congress—London—July 9-July 23.
- Committee of Experts on Copyright—Paris—July.
- 12th International Dairy Congress—Stockholm—August 14-August 19.
- United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources—Lake Success—August 17-September 6.
- International Federation of Geometers—Lausanne—August 23-August 27.
- United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport—Geneva—August.
- Metal Trades Committee (ILO)—The Hague—August (tentative).

29th International Congress of Americanists—New York—September 5-September 12.

International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy—Mexico City—October 23-October 29.

Third Inter-American Conference on Radiology—Santiago, Chile—November 11-November 17.

International Conference on Experts on Pneumoconiosis—Australia—to be held in the last quarter of 1949.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, General Conference, Fourth Session—Paris—(probably late Autumn.)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Multilateral

Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May, 1910. Signed at Lake Success, New York, May 4, 1949.

Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May, 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910. Signed at Lake Success, New York, May 4, 1949.

Final Act of the Second Conference of ICAO on North Atlantic Ocean Weather Stations. Signed at London, May 12, 1949.

Final Act of ICAO Conference on Air Navigation Services in Groenland and the Faroe Islands. Signed at London, May 12, 1949.

The Netherlands

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the Settlement of the remaining Claims of the Government of Canada against the Government of the Netherlands arising out of World War II. Signed at Ottawa, May 3 and 9, 1949.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications—the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto. These publications and the mimeographed documents listed here may be consulted at the following places in Canada.

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Mimeographed documents cannot be procured by the general public, except by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York.

Where a particular document is to be obtained from some place other than those noted above, this fact is stated in the information under the title.

1. *Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its seventh session from 19 July to 29 August, 1948; 30 August, 1948; 79 pp.; printed; 80 cents; Sales No. 1948.1.9.*

2. *Western Samoa, year ended 31 March 1948—Report of the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports; 16 March 1949; 21 pp.; document T/275; mimeographed.*

3. *Cameroons under British administration, 1947—Report of the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports*; 23 March 1949; 31 pp.; document T/286; mimeographed.
4. *Togoland under British administration, 1947—Report of the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports*; 22 March 1949; 25 pp.; document T/287; mimeographed.
5. *Technical assistance for Social Development—International Social Welfare—Advisory Services*; 17 March 1949; 94 pp.; document E/CN.5/108; mimeographed.
6. *Unification of Conventions on Narcotic Drugs—Scope of the Convention—Definitions*; 31 March 1949; E/CN.7/W.41; 55 pp. mimeo.
7. *E.C.A.F.E. Establishment of Subsidiary Bodies—Report by the Executive Secretary*; 4 March 1949; 41 pp.; document E/CN.11/183; mimeographed.
8. *Systematic Survey of Treaties for the Pacific Settlement of Disputes 1927-1948*; October 1948; 1202 pp.; printed; Sales No. 1949.V.3.
9. *An International Bibliography on Atomic Energy, Vol. II—Scientific Aspects*; 14 February 1949; 14,578 pp.; documents AEC/INF/10-A and B; mimeographed; bilingual.
10. *Major Economic Changes in 1948—Department of Economic Affairs*; January 1949; 74 pp.; printed; \$1.00; Sales No. 1949.II.c.I.
11. *WHO—Annual Report of Director-General to World Health Assembly and to the United Nations 1948*; April 1949; Official records No. 16; 51 pp.; printed; 25 cents.
12. *Report of the Fourth Session of the Population Commission—Geneva, 11 to 21 April 1949*; 21 April 1949; 56 pp.; document E/1313; mimeographed.
13. *Report of the Third Session of the Commission on the Status of Women—Beirut, Lebanon, 21 March to 4 April 1949*; 19 April 1949; 36 pp.; documents E/1316, E/CN.6/124; mimeographed.
14. *Report of the Secretary-General on Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations*; 27 April 1949; 48 pp.; document E/1318; mimeographed.
15. *Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union*; 1949; Booklet 16 pp.; printed; bilingual.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, at the price indicated.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 32: Final act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held at Havana from November 21, 1947 to March 24, 1948, and related documents including the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization. (Price 50 cents.)

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 7: North Atlantic Treaty. Signed at Washington, April 4, 1949. (Price 10 cents.)

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Ottawa, May 15, 1949. (Price 25 cents.)

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

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| <p>No. 49/14—North Atlantic Treaty, III—Statement of Mr. L. B. Pearson at the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty—Washington, D.C., on April 4, 1949. (Now available in English and French).</p> <p>No. 49/18—Canada-United States: Good Neighbours but Are We Good Enough? Text of an address delivered to the</p> | <p>Economic Club of Detroit by Mr. Brooke Claxton on May 2, 1949.</p> <p>No. 49/20—India and the Commonwealth. (I) Text of Statement read by Mr. St. Laurent in the House of Commons, on April 27, 1949.</p> <p>(II) Text of a broadcast delivered by shortwave over the CBC by Mr. L. B. Pearson, on April 27, 1949.</p> |
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The following serial number is available abroad only:

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| <p>No. 49/19—The contribution of Mining to a Greater Canada. Text of an address delivered at the Annual Dinner of</p> | <p>Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Montreal, on April 26, 1949, by Mr. James A. MacKinnon.</p> |
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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida President Wilson)
“.....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (No. 3 Ping Tsang Hsiang)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Finland.....	Minister Designate.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister Designate.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrian Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Acting Trade Commissioner.....	Karachi (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road).
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister Designate.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)

Country	Designation	Address
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
".....	Acting Commercial Secretary..	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
" "	Acting Commercial Secretary..	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
" "	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..	Ambassador (vacant).....	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
" "	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	
United Kingdom....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 3320, 630 Fifth Avenue)
" "	Permanent Delegate.....	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
" "	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
" "	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
" "	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Garasaninova, 20)



CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective June 1 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	TO EUROPE	Call-signs
1450-1500	Opening Announcements (except Sundays)		CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)		
1515-1530	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)		
1530-1545	Czech		
1545-1600	German, To Austria (Sundays only)		
1545-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)		
1600-1630	English		
1630-1645	Dutch (except Sundays)		CKCS & CKNC
1630-1645	Listeners Corner (Sundays only)		
1645-1700	Czech		
1700-1730	French		
1730-1800	Czech		
1800-1830	German		
1830-1900	Dutch		
1900-1920	Swedish		
1920-1940	Norwegian		
1940-2000	Danish		
2000-2030	French		
2030-2100	Italian		
2100-2130	English		
2130-2200	English		CHOL & CKCS
2200-2215	Czech		
2215-2230	German (Monday to Friday)		
2215-2230	Czech (Saturday and Sunday)		
2230-2240	English (except Sundays)		
2240-2250	French (except Sundays)		
		TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	
0400-0440	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays & Mondays)		CHOL & CHLS
0845-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)		CHOL & CKCS
		TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBBEAN	
2310-2345	English		CKCX & CKRA
2330-2345	Dutch (Saturdays only)		
2345-2400	French		
2400-0055	Portuguese		
0100-0230	Spanish		
0230-0305	English		
CKNC	17.82 mc/c. 16.84 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s. 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s. 19.58 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s. 31.15 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s. 19.75 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s. 25.60 metres
CKOB	6.09 mc/s. 49.26 metres	CHLS	9.61 mc/s. 31.22 metres

PROGRAMME NOTES FOR JUNE

General

From nursery schools to adult study groups, the story of education in Canada is being told by the Latin American Service of the CBC International Service. The series will be heard in Spanish on Sundays, 8.30-8.45 p.m. EST, and in Portuguese on Mondays, 7.05-7.20 p.m. EST. These talks, dealing with higher education, cover such specialized institutions as Canadian agricultural colleges and medical schools.

A picture of the development of Canadian airways is given every Tuesday, 2145-2200 GMT. The speaker is Michael Sheldon, heard on European transmissions of the CBC International Service.

English Language Service

What new Canadians think of Canada may be heard on Sundays, 1615-1630 GMT.

Authoritative speakers discuss political topics of current importance in "Midweek Commentary", Wednesdays, 2145-2200 GMT. An end-of-the-week review of events in Canada and abroad is given in "Weekend Commentary", Saturdays, 2130-2145 GMT.

Descriptive documentary broadcasts on Canadian industry and production methods are given in the series "Canadians at Work", Fridays, 2130-2200 GMT.

Weekly surveys of the various farm regions of Canada are contained in "Farm Report", Thursdays, 2145-2200 GMT.

French Language Service

"La Voix du Canada" is a half-hour programme heard daily on the European transmission at 2000-2030 GMT. On Thursdays it is composed of "Informations"; Commentaire politique, Rene Garneau; Chronique economique, Jean-Marie Nadeau; Echanges commerciaux franco-canadiens, Jean Vincent.

"On chante dans ma classe", Saturdays, at 1715 GMT, is a new programme designed specially for school children in France, Belgium and Switzerland. School choirs from Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver will sing Canadian folk songs.

"Les Actualites canadiennes", a report on Canadian activities from coast to coast, is presented twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1715 GMT.



Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Prime Minister of Canada, accepts, on behalf of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO, 6,000 booklets sent by the Dutch school children. The photo shows Miss Tina van Roijen, daughter of the Netherlands Ambassador to Canada, presenting the first copy to Mr. King, with Willem van Roijen at his left.

(Capital Press Photo)

External Affairs



Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol. 1

July, 1949

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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS is issued monthly in English and French by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. It provides reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department. Any material in this publication may be reproduced. Citation of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS as the source would be appreciated. Subscription rates: ONE DOLLAR per year (Students, FIFTY CENTS) post free. Remittances, payable to the Receiver General of Canada, should be sent to the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION FOR THE VICTIMS OF WAR

THE DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE for the Establishment of International Conventions for the Protection of War Victims opened at Geneva on April 21, 1949. The Conference was convened by the Swiss Government, and fifty-nine governments are taking part.

The Canadian Government Delegation consists of the following:

Head of the Delegation	Emile Vaillancourt, Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia;
Alternate Head	M. H. Wershof, Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London;
Delegates	Colonel J. N. B. Crawford, Directorate of Medical Services, Department of National Defence, Ottawa; and Major W. B. Armstrong, Department of National Defence, Ottawa;
Advisers	Dr. E. A. Watkinson, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, and J. W. Kerr, Department of Transport, Ottawa.
Secretary	J. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.

Four Conventions

The purpose of the Conference is to conclude and sign four international conventions.

1. A Convention for the Relief of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. This is a revision of the 1929 Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, often referred to as the Red Cross Convention. The 1929 Red Cross Convention was in turn a revision of a Convention on the same subject concluded at Geneva in 1906, and the 1906 Convention was a revision of the first Red Cross Convention signed at Geneva in 1864.

2. A Convention for the Relief of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces on Sea. This is a revision and expansion of the Tenth Hague Convention of 1907 which in turn adapted to maritime warfare the principles of the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1906.

3. A Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. This is a revision of the Prisoners of War Convention signed at Geneva in 1929, which in turn was a development and expansion of the regulations relating to prisoners of war annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907.

4. A Convention for the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. This is an entirely new convention, although a few of the problems dealt with in it were covered in the regulations respecting the laws and customs of war on

land annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907. The project of a convention for the protection of civilians, and particularly enemy aliens, in time of war was first outlined in a draft convention prepared at the International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo in 1934. However, no such convention was completed before World War II and the need for a convention on the subject was, of course, emphasized by the experiences of enemy civilians in some of the belligerent countries.

Initiative Taken

In September 1945 the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is a Swiss organization located at Geneva, took the initiative in suggesting to several of the allied governments that work should be started towards the revision of the existing conventions and the preparation of a new convention concerning civilians. As a result of this initiative a conference of experts representing fourteen nations, including Canada, met in Geneva in April 1947 on the invitation of the International Committee of the Red Cross. This conference went over the existing conventions and proposed numerous revisions, and also prepared a draft of a civilian convention. It may be of interest to note that the head of the Canadian delegation at that conference was Mr. Jean Désy, now Canadian Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Désy was the chairman of the committee of the conference which prepared the draft Civilian Convention.



PROTECTION OF WAR VICTIMS

The diplomatic conference for the establishment of international conventions for the protection of war victims opened in Geneva in April, 1949. The Canadian delegation, pictured above in the second row, was headed by Mr. Emile Vaillancourt, Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia. Left to Right: J. H. Thurrott, Capt. J. W. Kerr, Dr. E. A. Watkinson, Maj. W. B. Armstrong, Col. J. N. Crawford, M. H. Wershof, and Mr. Vaillancourt.

(Kerner Photo)
External Affairs

Drafts Prepared

On the basis of the recommendations of this conference of experts, the International Committee of the Red Cross prepared detailed drafts of the four Conventions, and these drafts were examined at the International Red Cross Conference held in Stockholm in August, 1948. The International Red Cross Conference, which is the supreme body of the Red Cross, consists of four groups—the governments signatory to the Conventions, the National Red Cross Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies, and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The International Red Cross Conferences are normally held every four years, and many governments are usually represented only by observers. However, in view of the fact that the Stockholm Conference was to examine the draft conventions prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross, most governments sent official delegations to Stockholm and took an active part in the deliberations there.

The Canadian Government delegates at Stockholm consisted of Mr. Wershof, Colonel Crawford and Major Armstrong, all of whom are now at the Conference in Geneva. There was, of course, no thought that any conventions would be concluded and signed at Stockholm. The International Red Cross Conferences are not diplomatic conferences and it would be neither appropriate nor feasible for governments to conclude treaties at such gatherings. However, the Stockholm Conference did provide a good opportunity for governments and also Red Cross Societies to discuss the provisions of the four draft conventions.

Conference Summoned

The next step was the summoning by the Swiss Government (as custodian of the 1929 Geneva Conventions) of the Diplomatic Conference now taking place in Geneva. The draft conventions as they emerged from Stockholm form the basis of the present discussions at Geneva.

The work of the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva is being done in committees as follows:

Committee I deals with the Convention for the Relief of Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (called for short the Wounded and Sick Convention) and also with the Convention for the Relief of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces on Sea (called the Maritime Convention).

Committee II deals with the Prisoners of War Convention.

Committee III deals with the Civilian Convention.

The Joint Committee (which is the whole Conference sitting as a committee) deals with the clauses common to all four conventions.

The Co-ordinating Committee will watch for contradictions and discrepancies between the four conventions.

The Drafting Committee will be responsible for preparing the final wording of the conventions. Mr. Vaillancourt is the chairman of the Drafting Committee and is, therefore, automatically a member of the Bureau (or steering committee) of the Conference.

Collateral Problems

Before discussing some of the substantive questions concerning the four conventions, it may be of interest to mention a few of the collateral problems of the Conference. The first was a proposal by the Soviet Union that Byelorussia and the Ukraine should be admitted as full members of the Conference. Although neither of these countries is a party to any of the existing Conventions, there was no opposition to the proposal in view of the fact that both are members of the United Nations.

The Government of Israel had been invited and sent a delegation to the Conference. Some of the Arab countries criticised the invitation and questioned the right of Israel to be represented at a diplomatic conference of this kind. However, the Arab protest found no support and the Israel delegation is taking a full part in the Conference. Incidentally the Israel delegation is trying to obtain recognition in the Conventions for the Red Shield of David, which is used in Israel in place of the Red Cross. Such recognition was granted some years ago to the Red Crescent, which is used in most Moslem countries in place of the Red Cross, and also to the Red Lion and Sun, which is used only by Iran in place of the Red Cross. However, it seems unlikely at time of writing that the Israel proposal will be accepted. Most delegations seem to think that the old decision to recognise the Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun was a mistake and that it would only make matters worse if the Red Shield of David were now to be recognized as the third substitute symbol for the Red Cross.

General Attitudes

As might be expected, the general attitude of many of the countries at the Conference is the result of their experiences in the last war. For example, when discussing the part of the Civilian Convention dealing with the obligations of an Occupying Power towards the civilian population of the occupied territory, the countries which suffered occupation by the Germans are chiefly interested in writing in as many limitations as possible on the rights of the Occupying Power. On the other hand, the United States and the United Kingdom, which are themselves Occupying Powers in Germany, naturally have a little more interest in what they regard as the legitimate rights of an Occupying Power. Similarly the former occupied countries are anxious to obtain the greatest possible recognition and protection in the Conventions for patriotic partisans when captured, whereas the United Kingdom, United States, Canada and others think that something must be retained of the traditional distinction between captured members of the regular armed forces on the one hand and civilian franc-tireurs on the other.

Soviet View

The attitude of the Soviet delegation is interesting. The Soviet Union is a party to the Wounded and Sick Convention of 1929 but not to the Prisoners of War Convention of 1929. The Soviet Union did not take part in the Conference of Government Experts in 1947 and sent only observers to the Stockholm Conference in 1948. However, the Soviet Delegation at Geneva is supporting strongly the Stockholm drafts of the four conventions except for a few

important points on which the Soviet delegation itself has filed amendments. The attitude of the Soviet delegation is that the Stockholm drafts are well nigh perfect and they strenuously resist efforts to change those drafts. In view of the fact that the Stockholm Conference was a very short one at which only about six days were available for study of the draft conventions, some of the governments which did take part at Stockholm find it difficult to share the Soviet view that the Stockholm drafts are not in need of extensive revision.

There are many problems common to the four draft conventions and the two most important of these are the question of civil war and the question of punishment of violations of the conventions.

Question of Civil War

The 1929 Conventions had no application to civil war. The present drafts however propose that, in all cases of armed conflict not of an international character (i.e. civil or colonial war) a government which is a party to the conventions and which is a party to such a conflict shall be bound to carry out the conventions in that conflict if the adverse party acts in obedience to the conventions. This is, of course, a very novel and difficult proposition. It would mean that a contracting government would be under treaty obligation vis-à-vis a rebel organization. Many delegations, including those of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, are opposed to this sweeping provision, feeling that it is both unreasonable and unworkable. The Soviet Government is strongly in favour of retaining this clause. At the time of writing it seems possible that a compromise clause may be evolved which should make some of the terms of the conventions applicable in some kinds of civil wars.

Punishment of Violations

Another important problem arising in all the conventions is that of punishment of violations. The Netherlands delegation has sponsored a proposal elaborated by the International Committee of the Red Cross, which would require and authorize the contracting governments to treat grave breaches of the conventions as international crimes. The Soviet delegation supports this approach. On the other hand many delegations, including those of the United Kingdom, United States and Canada, feel that it would be both unwise and dangerous to try in these conventions to legislate on the subject of war crimes. The United Nations Assembly has created an International Law Commission whose work may include the preparation of a draft international penal code. It is argued, therefore, that the question of war crimes arising out of the four conventions under discussion at Geneva should be left, along with other war crimes, to be dealt with in an international penal code. The Canadian view in general is that the function of the four conventions being discussed at Geneva is to impose treaty obligations on governments and not to legislate on a small sector of the vast subject of war crimes.

The four Conventions, in brief outline are:

Red Cross and Maritime Conventions

The Wounded and Sick Convention or Red Cross Convention is the oldest of the four conventions which are being considered. It was originally signed in 1864 under the name of a Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of

Sick and Wounded of Armies in the Field, and laid down in very simple terms that sick and wounded of belligerent armies were not to be deliberately attacked. Similarly those caring for sick and wounded, such as medical personnel and chaplains, were to be protected from direct attack, and if they fell into the hands of the enemy they were to be returned as soon as possible. This convention was revised in 1906, and again in 1929 in view of the experiences gained during the First Great War. Similarly experiences of the 1939-45 War have shown the need of even further revision. The great fundamental principles enunciated in 1864 remain unchanged but considerable modification has been made in the detail whereby these principles are to be put into effect. For example, it is no longer a simple matter to return medical personnel who fall into the hands of the enemy and in fact experience has shown that it is not always to the advantage of the sick and wounded to do so at once.

The new convention, therefore recognizes that it may be desirable for a capturing army to retain certain medical personnel to assist in the care of their fellow-countrymen who are prisoners of war, and provides that those who are retained will be given special facilities to carry out their humanitarian work. While such personnel will not be prisoners of war, they will be given all the protection accorded to prisoners of war by the Prisoners of War Convention. Until the present time they have not been guaranteed such protection.

The principles of the Red Cross Convention were applied to Maritime Warfare in 1907 by the Tenth Hague Convention. This has not been revised since it was first written. The revision which it is now undergoing reflects the changes in the Red Cross Convention itself. In addition it takes into account the technical advances which have been made in navigation and wireless communication and applies these advances to the operation of hospital ships.

Prisoners of War Convention

The Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 regulated the treatment of members of the armed forces captured by the enemy. It provided for the humane and honourable treatment of prisoners of war, the obligations of the Detaining Power to provide food and clothing and also cash payments in some cases. It imposed restrictions on the work to be required of prisoners of war, authorized the sending of food parcels, and contained provisions for the repatriation of sick and wounded prisoners. It also provided for inspection by the Protecting Power. As a result of the experiences of World War II, the new draft attempts to clarify and expand many of the provisions of the 1929 Convention. One of the provisions which will be radically changed is that relating to food. The 1929 Convention required the Detaining Power to provide food for prisoners of war equivalent in quantity and quality to that of the "depot troops" of the Detaining Power. This standard was found to be unsatisfactory and it is likely that the new convention will lay down the obligation, not in terms of what food is given to the troops of the Detaining Power, but in terms of a firm obligation to give food to prisoners of war sufficient in quantity, quality and variety to keep the prisoners in good health, account being taken of their habitual diet.

One of the most difficult new questions being debated at Geneva is that of the conditions under which partisans or those taking part in resistance movements should be entitled to prisoner of war status on being captured. It is likely that the new convention will accord this status to some partisans, but only those who are organized under a responsible leader, who bear arms openly and wear

a distinctive insignia. Many delegations feel that several other conditions ought to be met before the status of prisoner of war can reasonably be guaranteed to captured partisans.

Civilian Convention

The Draft Civilian Convention has a much broader scope than was contemplated when the original draft of it was prepared at the Tokyo Conference in 1934. At that time the draftsmen were thinking only of establishing guarantees for the treatment of *enemy* aliens in the territory of the belligerent (e.g. German civilians in Canada during the last war) and in occupied territory (e.g. Belgians in Belgium under the German occupation). However, since 1947 the concept of the classes of persons to be protected in the convention has changed, and now the plan is that all aliens in a country at war, or in an occupied country, shall have the status of protected persons and shall enjoy the guarantees contained in the convention. This would mean that even allied aliens (e.g. U.S. citizens in Canada during the last war) would technically be protected persons under the convention. Many delegations, including the Canadian, are inclined to think that a more effective convention could be drafted if it were limited to enemy aliens. Allied aliens and even neutral aliens are not prevented by a state of war from enjoying the ordinary diplomatic protection of their own governments, and it is not at all clear why they need to be specially protected by this convention.

Guarantees and Obligations

The draft convention provides guarantees of many kinds for protected persons, and imposes obligations on the governments in whose control they may be. The main guarantees and obligations deal with the following subjects:

- (1) Assurances of humane and decent treatment including limitations on compulsory labour;
- (2) Assurances against arbitrary internment--internment on genuine security grounds is, however, authorized;
- (3) Detailed rules regarding the conduct of internment camps. These are modelled for the most part on the rules for prisoners of war camps contained in the Prisoners of War Convention. One of the most important rules for civilian internment camps will be a ban on compulsory labour;
- (4) Limitations on the rights of an Occupying Power vis-à-vis the local population. Many of these are developments of the rules contained in the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907;
- (5) Guarantees of the rights of Protecting Powers and of the International Committee of the Red Cross to assist protected persons and to scrutinize the behaviour of the governments having control over protected persons.

In addition there is an interesting and very controversial part of the draft convention which is not limited in its application to protected persons but which applies to the whole of the population of countries in conflict. This part deals with respect for and protection of hospitals; special guarantees for children, especially those separated from their families; the possibility of passing medical

supplies through the blockade to an enemy population; the right to send and receive family news. This part of the convention has created more controversy than any other at the Conference in Geneva. It has a great appeal to delegates whose chief interest is in theoretical humanitarian ideas. Other delegates, including the Canadian, are inclined to doubt the wisdom or necessity of putting into an international treaty rules for the behaviour of a government towards its own citizens in its own country. It is true that there are precedents for dealing in an international instrument with the duties of a government towards its own population; notable examples are the International Labour Organization Conventions, the Convention on Genocide, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the draft International Covenant on Human Rights. Nevertheless it is arguable that the Civilian Convention now under discussion would be a good deal better if it were limited to the protection of aliens and did not undertake to tell governments how to respect their own hospitals and their own sick and wounded.

With all its faults, the conclusion of the Civilian Convention will undoubtedly be a notable event. If the tragedy of war should come again, the observance of even the main rules of the Convention would guarantee civilized treatment for enemy aliens. It is only fair to add, however, that civilized treatment does not necessarily depend on the existence of a treaty. In the last war, without any Civilian Convention, Canada and many other countries voluntarily accorded to enemy aliens practically every right of any importance set forth in the draft convention.



ARAB REFUGEES AT A DISPERSAL CENTRE

This group is part of an estimated 700,000 refugees, both Arabs and Jews who have been driven from their homes in Palestine. They are among the recipients of Canada's gift of wheat flour, canned fish and white beans shipped in response to a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(UNESCO Photo)

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(This section covers the period from June 1 to June 30, 1949.)

I. Security Council

Indonesia

Following the preliminary agreement reached in Batavia on May 7 between the Netherlands and Republican Delegations, two sub-committees were established. The first was to make the necessary investigations and preparations preliminary to the return of the Republican Government to Jogjakarta. The second was to study and advise on measures to be taken to bring about the cessation of guerrilla warfare and to secure co-operation in restoring peace and maintaining law and order.

On June 15, by agreement of the Netherlands and Republican Delegations, a letter was sent by the United Nations Commission for Indonesia to the Chairman of the Assembly for Federal Consultation (known as B.F.O.) inviting him and five other representatives of areas in Indonesia other than the Republic to take part in the discussions taking place in Batavia.

On June 22, at a meeting of delegations in Batavia under the auspices of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia the results of the informal discussions that had been taking place since May 7 were formalized. Statements made at the meeting reflecting the atmosphere of goodwill and mutual confidence that had been established between the parties were particularly encouraging. The results of the discussions are summarized below.

The Head of the Netherlands Delegation announced that the Netherlands Government was ordering its troops to start the evacuation of the Residency of Jogjakarta on June 24. If the evacuation encountered no hindrance, he said that the Republican Government would be able to return to Jogjakarta on or about July 1.

A meeting of minds was also reached on practical means of implementing the cessation of hostilities called for in the Security Council's resolution of January 28, 1949.

The Hague Conference

A memorandum was drawn up to record the meeting of minds resulting from the discussions on the time and conditions of the proposed Round Table Conference at The Hague. This memorandum states that the aim of the Round Table Conference is to bring about a just and lasting settlement of the Indonesian dispute as soon as possible by reaching agreement among the participants concerning ways and means of transferring real, complete and unconditional sovereignty to the United States of Indonesia in accordance with the Renville Principles. The participants in the Conference, which will include representatives of the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Federal Consultative Assembly (B.F.O.), assisted by the United Nations Commission for Indonesia, undertake to strive for the convening of the Conference by August 1, 1949, and for the completion of the Conference within two months after that date. The participants also under-

take to ratify the agreements resulting from the Conference within six weeks after its conclusion. Consequently, sovereignty should be transferred to the United States of Indonesia before the end of 1949.

The Round Table Conference itself is to decide upon its rules of procedure. Opportunity will be given to representatives of the European, Chinese and Arabic minorities and other significant interests to express their views to the Conference on all matters considered to be of interest to them. The agreements to be sought at the Conference, including a Charter of Transfer of Sovereignty and the Statute of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union, are to be submitted immediately afterwards to the Netherlands States-General, to the Provisional Representative Body of the Republic of Indonesia and to the Federal Consultative Assembly.

Transfer of Sovereignty

Sovereignty will be transferred to the Provisional Federal Government of the United States of Indonesia which will function on the basis of a provisional Constitution which will stipulate that existing legislation, insofar as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of the provisional Constitution or with the agreements reached by the Round Table Conference, shall remain in force until replaced by legislation enacted by the competent organs according to rules to be worked out in the provisional Constitution. All powers of the Netherlands Supreme Legislative Body, of the Crown and of the Governor-General, including those which the Governor-General had in consultation with the "Volksraad" (People's Council) or the "Raad Van Nederlands-India" (Council of the Netherlands-Indies) are to be vested in the Provisional Federal Government. Supreme authority with regard to foreign relations and the Federal armed forces is to be vested exclusively in the Provisional Federal Government. The provisional Constitution is not to contain any provision inconsistent with the Charter of Transfer of Sovereignty, the Statute of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union or other documents relating to future co-operation.

As regards the Netherlands-Indonesian Union, the memorandum makes clear that in union, neither of the two partners, namely, the Netherlands and the United States of Indonesia, will be expected to transfer or concede any more rights to the Union than the other, nor will this transfer include any rights other than those which either partner may voluntarily decide to concede in the conviction of serving thereby as best he can the common interests as well as his own. The Union is not to be a super-state.

Other items to be discussed at the Round Table Conference include: foreign relations, the right of self-determination of peoples, contracts with self-governing regions, nationality and citizenship, financial, economic and cultural relations, military agreements and withdrawal of Netherlands forces, exchange of High Commissioners, the status of civil servants functioning at the time of transfer of sovereignty and the future of New Guinea.

The United Nations Commission for Indonesia or another United Nations agency is to observe in Indonesia the implementation reached at the Round Table Conference.

Atomic Energy

The Atomic Energy Commission met on May 25 for the first time in two months and decided, in a display of goodwill on both sides, to refer the Soviet proposal of February 25,⁽¹⁾ together with the General Assembly's resolution of November 4, 1948, to the Commission's Working Committee for further study. General McNaughton expressed the Canadian delegation's desire to give "the most careful consideration to any detailed explanations the Soviet representative might put forward in the Working Committee". The Soviet delegate, Mr. Malik, replied that this attitude could lead the Atomic Energy Commission out of the present impasse.

The discussions in the Working Committee meetings of June 1, 3, 7, 9 and 15 did not, however, justify the optimism engendered by Mr. Malik's attitude at the May 25 meeting of the Commission. On June 3 the Chinese delegate proposed that the Committee should "conclude that no useful purpose can be served by further discussions in the Working Committee" of the Soviet proposal and pointed out that it had "already been considered and rejected by the appropriate organs of the United Nations"—a reference to the previous debates on virtually the same proposal which had taken place in the Atomic Energy Commission, the Security Council and the General Assembly during 1948.

There followed a long and acrimonious debate. The Soviet delegate repeated his charges that the United States had no intention of agreeing to the prohibition of atomic weapons, and the United States, French, United Kingdom and Canadian delegates replied in forceful terms that they were committed to agree to the prohibition of atomic weapons but only after the Soviet Union had accepted a system of inspection and control that would give some more adequate guarantee of international security than a nation's signature on a treaty.

Finally representatives of Cuba and the Argentine said that they were tired of listening to interminable debates between irreconcilable positions and proposed on June 15 that "a further study in the Working Committee is not useful until such time as the six sponsors . . . have met and reported that there exists a basis for agreement". This resolution was passed by a vote of 8 to 2, the Soviet and Ukrainian delegates voting against and the Egyptian delegate abstaining, after the Committee had passed the Chinese resolution by a vote of 7 to 2.

In view of the Working Committee's decision, it appears certain that the Atomic Energy Commission at its next meeting will make the same recommendation and that the Commission will not meet again until after the six power talks have been held, in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution of November 4, 1948,⁽²⁾ in yet another effort to break the deadlock by discussions that will be held in secret among the six powers most directly concerned in the impasse, namely Canada, China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R and the Ukraine. It is expected that these talks will begin before the end of July.

Some technical progress was made during June. Two out of the three papers prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the Canadian resolution of February 18⁽³⁾ were approved: the "Recommendations of the Atomic Energy

(1) See *External Affairs*, February, 1949.

(2) See *External Affairs*, November, 1948.

(3) See *External Affairs*, February, 1949.

Commission for the International Control of Atomic Energy" and the Index to the Commission's three reports. The comparative table setting forth in summary form the position of the majority and minority was debated and drew sharp criticism from the Soviet delegate.

Commission on Conventional Armaments

When the General Assembly discussed the work of the Commission on Conventional Armaments at its session in Paris last autumn it agreed by a large majority upon a resolution, dated November 19, which called upon the Security Council "to pursue the study of the regulation and reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces through the agency of the Commission on Conventional Armaments". In accordance with paragraph six of that resolution, the Commission asked its Working Committee on February 23 to undertake as its first task "the formulation of proposals for the receipt, checking and publication by an international organ of control within the framework of the Security Council, of full information to be supplied by member states with regard to their effectives and their conventional armaments".

On May 26, the representative of France, Mr. de Rose, presented to the Working Committee a plan for an exchange of information on armed forces and conventional armaments. This plan provides for a system whereby member states of the United Nations may table with an international body specific information concerning their armaments and effectives, and it includes provisions for verification measures whereby the information thus tabled may be checked by an international organ of control.

The Canadian representative was among those who welcomed the French proposal when the Working Committee met to discuss it on June 21. In supporting the French proposal Mr. George Ignatieff, speaking for Canada, observed that the first step had been taken in implementing the wishes of the General Assembly which had been expressed in the resolution of November 19, 1948. He reminded the Working Committee that the disarmament discussions which had taken place during 1946 and 1947 had brought out the prevailing view that it was essential to create a state of confidence between nations as a necessary prerequisite to the effective regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces. The French proposals, he said, constituted in themselves a means of fostering international confidence, and furthermore had the merit of containing effective provisions for a system of international inspection and control. Mr. Ignatieff refuted the claim of the Soviet representatives that these proposals should cover atomic weapons, emphasizing that no good purpose would be served by confusing the work of the Atomic Energy Commission with that of the Commission on Conventional Armaments.

The Working Committee is continuing its discussions in the hope of achieving some measure of agreement before the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

II. Economic and Social Council

Economic and Employment Commission

The fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission was held at Lake Success from May 9 to May 26. This session was devoted to a dis-

cussion of economic development, and of the reports received from the two Sub-commissions and an examination of the organization and programme of the Commission itself, which had previously been studied and reported on by a Committee on Organization of which the Canadian member, Mr. J. J. Deutsch, was Chairman.

As regards the provision of technical assistance for economic development, the Commission expressed the opinion that it should have been given a more active part in the expansion of the "co-operative programme of technical assistance" which is now being developed in accordance with the Economic and Social Council resolution 180 (VIII), including the responsibility to advise and comment upon the work of the Secretariat in providing technical assistance.

The report of the Sub-commission on Economic Development was concerned chiefly with methods of financing economic development. The Commission made the observation that this report dealt inadequately with the problem because it confined itself to the enunciation of generally accepted principles and did not contain specific proposals for courses of action which might be recommended to the Council. In its own debate on economic development, the Commission stressed the importance of the programme of fellowships for technical training and the need of specific recommendations to "*increase, mobilize and canalize*" savings towards the principles of economic development. Some dissatisfaction was expressed that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had not done more to extend developmental loans for the under-developed areas, but in the opinion of the Commission as a whole there was no need for the creation of a new agency in the field of international finance.

The Commission's discussion of economic stability and full employment took place on the basis of the report of this Sub-commission. The Commission observed with regard to the report that, though it was an improvement over the previous one made by the Sub-commission, it was inadequate as a basis for the formulation of recommendations to the Economic and Social Council. In its own report, the Commission indicated several major groups of problems concerning which studies should be continued, and urged that expansive rather than restrictive methods, both domestic and international, should be the basis of counter-action in preventing decline in the level of production and employment.

The report of the Committee on Organization recommended that the two sub-commissions be abolished and that their functions be assumed by groups of experts appointed, as the need arises, to study and report on specific problems in close co-operation with the Secretariat. The Commission adopted these recommendations and transmitted them to the Economic and Social Council, with which the final decision in the matter will rest. The debate on the question brought out what the Commission regarded as the two fundamental weaknesses of the system of sub-commissions. In the first place, considering the complexity of the problems dealt with, the sub-commissions, meeting only once a year for two or three weeks, could not be expected to undertake thorough investigations and draw conclusions in a form and manner which could readily be used by the Commission. In the second place, "members of the two Sub-commissions have, for one reason or another, found themselves in the position of representing governmental attitudes and consequently have devoted too much of the limited time at their disposal to reconciling the

divergent political and economic views of their governments." It was the Commission's opinion that there are ample facilities for this process elsewhere in the machinery of the United Nations.

Commission on Human Rights

The fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights met at Lake Success from May 9 to June 20. Nearly the whole of the session was devoted to work on the draft Covenant on Human Rights which will now go to member governments for comment by January 1, 1950. In accordance with the present plan, a further revision in the light of replies received will be undertaken at the sixth session of the Commission early in 1950 and the draft will then be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for submission to the General Assembly at its fifth (1950) session. The representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. abstained in the vote on the Commission's report on the grounds that discussion of certain additional articles relating to economic rights proposed by the U.S.S.R. should not have been postponed. The Commission was unable to reach a conclusion regarding measures of implementation of the Covenant and adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to circulate to member governments a questionnaire regarding measures of implementation which should be completed and returned by January 1, 1950.

Social Commission

The Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council held its fourth session at Lake Success from May 2 to May 20. The greater part of the session was devoted to the preparation of a Draft Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. This is a comprehensive draft which includes the substance of the League of Nations draft convention of 1937 and of the four instruments already in force: International Agreement of 18 May, 1904, for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic; International Convention of 4 May, 1910, for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic; International Convention of 30 September, 1921, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children; International Convention of 11 October, 1933, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age. The proposed convention will now go before the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council for further discussion, and if approved will be transmitted to the General Assembly for acceptance.

Owing to the length of time taken in the preparation of the draft convention, the Social Commission was obliged to defer consideration of the greater part of the items remaining on its agenda. This contingency had, however, been foreseen by the General Assembly which has accordingly authorized the Commission to hold a second session during the year 1949.

THE VOICE OF CANADA⁽¹⁾

The International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

THE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation came into existence during the last months of the war in Europe. Successive parliamentary committees investigating radio in Canada had recommended that the Canadian Government should establish shortwave transmitters for the purpose of overseas broadcasting. It was not until 1942, under the pressure of war emergency, that funds were set aside by the Government and work was begun. The transmitters were erected at Sackville, New Brunswick, during 1944, and limited service was begun towards Europe during the latter part of that year. This service at first consisted largely of messages and programmes for Canadian troops, who were still overseas, and of broadcasts to Germany, Czechoslovakia, Holland and France.

In his address on the occasion of the inauguration of the full service on February 25, 1945, the then Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, said (his remarks being addressed to Canadian troops overseas):

Tonight, Canada enters the world radio arena. As we undertake this new service, let us resolve that, in peace as in war, we will be true to the ideals you are so valiantly upholding—ideals which have made our country a nation. The unity of Canada belongs not only to Canada, it belongs to mankind. If we are true to ourselves, Canadian unity may well serve as a model for the wider unity of humanity. In the unity of humanity lies the one sure foundation of enduring peace.

Peace-Time Basis

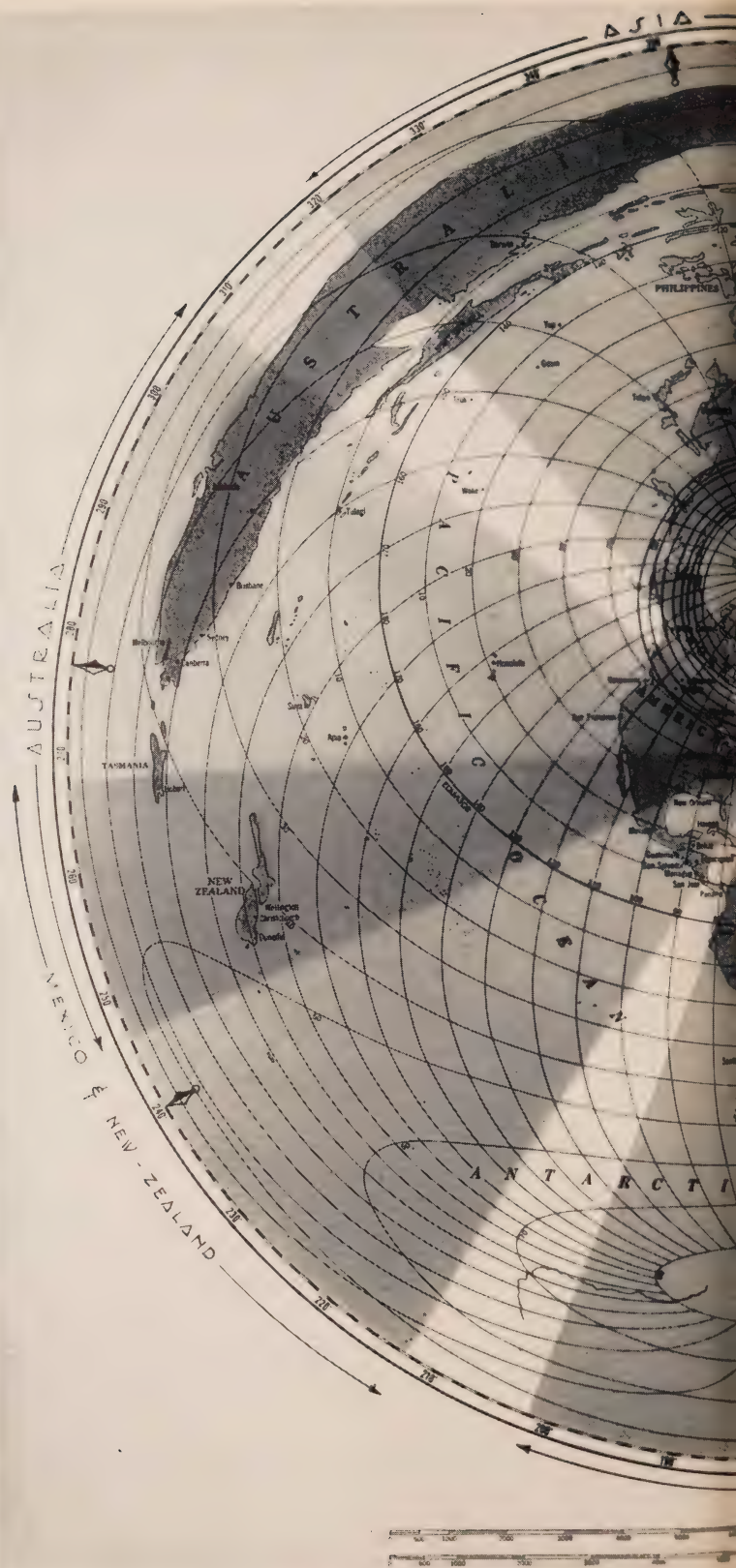
At the end of the war, the International Service was organized on a peacetime basis, and the number of transmissions was increased. This expansion has continued until the present, and the service now carries daily transmissions to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, The Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Caribbean area, and Latin America (the latter in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese). A weekly transmission is also directed to Australia and New Zealand.

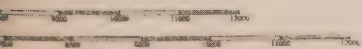
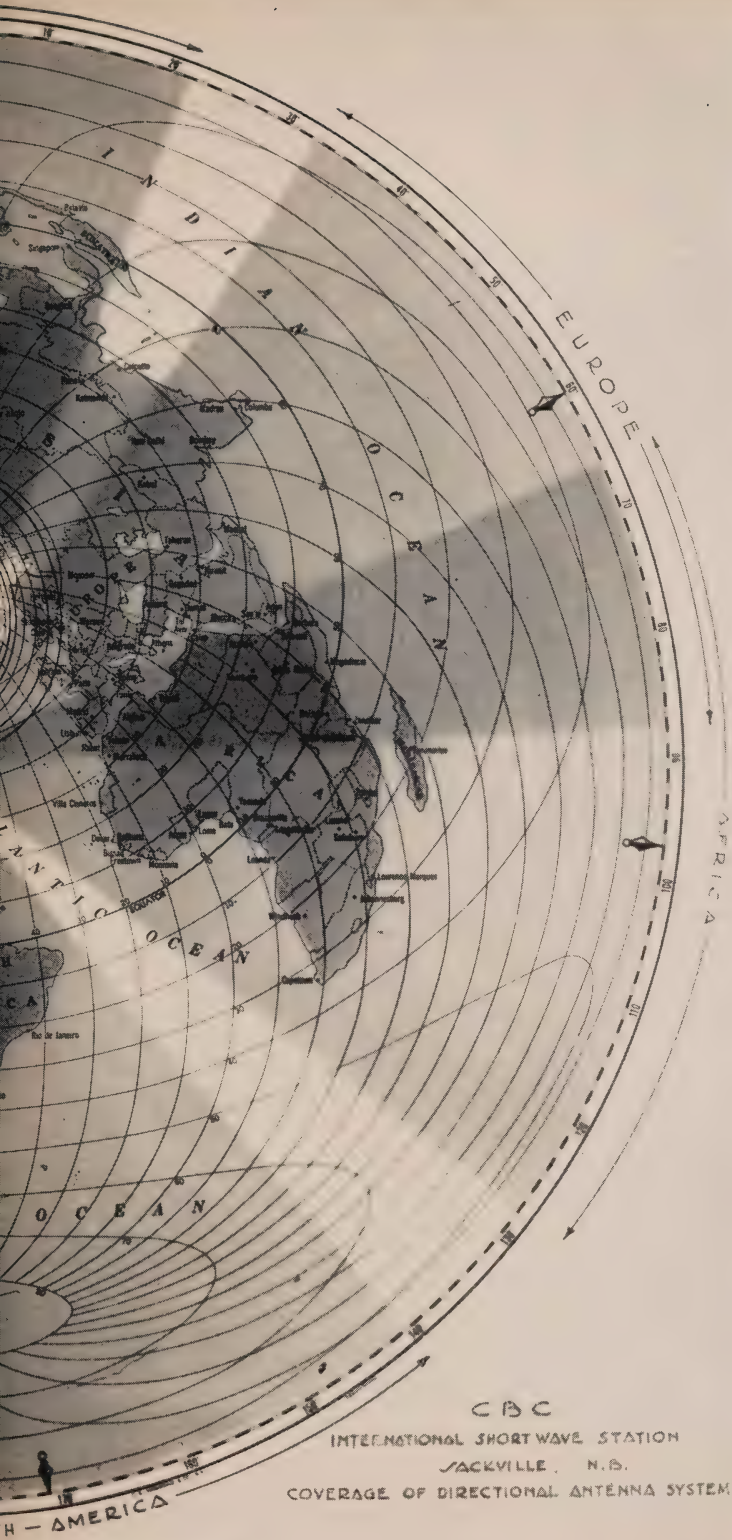
The International Service is operated on behalf of the people of Canada by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It is financed by a direct grant voted by Parliament.

The basic philosophy behind the "Voice of Canada", as this service has come to be called, is that in this complicated age, nation must speak to nation, and people to people. The words of John Donne, uttered centuries ago, seem peculiarly true today: "I am involved in mankind".

This speaking must be simple and straightforward, honest and frank, free from bias and negative propaganda. We feel that the service should be, as far as possible, friendly rather than impersonal, reflecting abroad the true char-

⁽¹⁾ Based on an article by Dr. Ira Dilworth, General Supervisor, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, International Service.





acter, the institutions, the habits and the aspirations of the Canadian people. This is a big and ambitious task and demands the greatest skill and sensitiveness if the service is to avoid narrow nationalism, and if the ideal expressed by the former Prime Minister is to be realized.

Canadian Scene

The programme service is made up of factual news presentations; commentaries reflecting Canadian opinion concerning important world events; carefully designed talks dealing with various aspects of Canadian life, including specialized series on commerce, industry and manufacturing; documentary programmes projecting the Canadian scene; on the spot reporting of interesting incidents and events; drama and music. The service is primarily concerned with information rather than with entertainment, though every attempt is made to build programmes in a way which will be interesting to listeners.

The programme of the International Service attempts to project, as clearly and honestly as possible, Canada's interest in the world scene. It attempts to show that this young country realizes that it has an important rôle in international affairs. With this in mind, "The Voice of Canada" has devoted a great deal of attention to the work of the United Nations. Not only are the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly and the Specialized Agencies reported in detail: a considerable amount of time is also provided daily on the International Service transmitters for the use of the United Nations at Lake Success. During this time the United Nations transmits programmes direct from Lake Success to Europe and to New Zealand.

Democratic Process

The policy of the "Voice of Canada" is to present, in a positive fashion, the various aspects of life in Canada as a democratic country, and do this in as compelling and interesting a fashion as possible, rather than to attack political points-of-view which may be held in the countries to which the broadcasts are directed. This approach is calculated to win the confidence of listeners and at the same time to spread abroad authoritative, honest opinion and information about Canada. For example, a great deal of time was given last summer to reporting the three political conventions in an attempt to show listeners abroad how Canadians elect their political leaders, and to reveal the democratic process at work in Canada.

On the engineering side, the International Service of the CBC has been fortunate. Its transmitters, constructed by Canadian engineers, incorporate the latest technical developments in shortwave equipment; and this, together with their advantageous location, has resulted in a strong, clear signal in areas as far apart as New Zealand and Czechoslovakia. Many unsolicited tributes to the excellence of reception of the service have been received from the various countries to which broadcasts are directed.

Wide Response

The response to the service has far exceeded the hopes of those who initiated overseas broadcasting in Canada. Almost 45,000 copies of the programme schedule are sent out monthly to listeners on request. Well over

100,000 letters have been received from listeners abroad. These listeners comment on the programmes, sometimes offering criticism, but usually asking for further information. Requests for facts concerning life in Canada, its industry, education and geography are either answered direct from the Service, or, in most cases, are forwarded to the appropriate department of government for reply. Letters from overseas, particularly from Czechoslovakia since the coup of February 1948, contain a most interesting cross-section of opinion abroad.

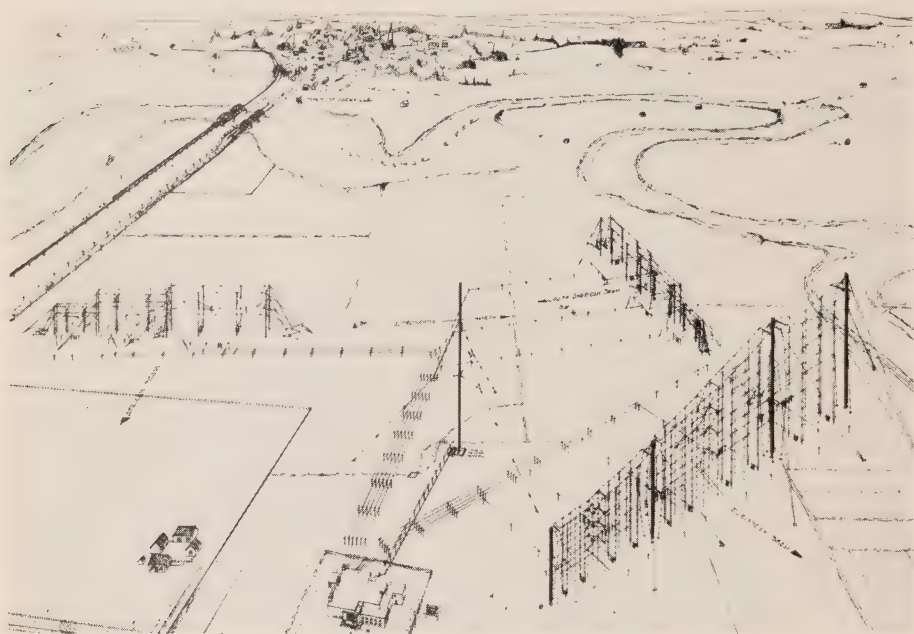


CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE TOWERS AND ANTENNA

A close-up view of the towers and antenna of the CBC International shortwave station at Sackville, N.B. Remote control switch boxes can be seen mounted on stilts beneath the curtains of the antenna.

(Salmon Photo)

The service to Latin America contains a special feature dealing with commerce, and a large number of requests has been received for further information concerning Canadian goods, including commodities as varied as aluminum, washing machines, venetian blinds and automatic knitting needles. These have come from Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Guatemala and Chile.



CBC International Service installations at Sackville, N.B., showing the transmitter building, and the towers and antenna used for the African, South American and European beams, with the town of Sackville and the Tantramar River in the background.

International shortwave broadcasting is an experiment peculiar to this century. Like other aspects of the development of communications it is fraught with potential beneficence and danger. It has been both exploited and abused; but it has also been employed with a full realization of the interests of humanity. What the ultimate result of the experiment may be no one can hazard a significant guess. Possibly Walt Whitman, writing in the last century, with the leap of imagination which is the peculiar gift of the poet, came near the truth when he said:

“What whispers are these, O lands, running ahead of you,
passing under the seas?

And all nations communing? is there going to be but one heart
to the globe? Is humanity forming en masse?

This is the philosophy which motivates the activities of the men and women engaged in this great experiment, of which the “Voice of Canada” is a part.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

The increasing part which Canada has been called upon to take in international affairs during the last ten years has resulted in the establishment of a considerable number of foreign diplomatic missions at Ottawa, and a corresponding interest in problems relating to diplomatic privileges and immunities. The average citizen has a natural dislike of special privilege, and often wonders why a foreign representative should be exempt from the jurisdiction of local courts.

Statute of Anne

The earliest British statute dealing with diplomatic immunity is the Diplomatic Privileges Act of 1708, otherwise known as the Statute of Anne. It reads in part as follows:

All writs and processes that shall at any time hereafter be sued forth or prosecuted whereby the person of any ambassador or other publick minister . . . or the domestick or domestick servant of any such ambassador or other publick minister of any foreign prince or state authorized and received as such by Her Majesty may be arrested or imprisoned, or his or their goods or chattels may be distrained, seized or attached shall be deemed and adjudged to be utterly null and void to all intents constructions and purposes whatsoever.

The Statute of Anne has subsequently been held by the courts to be merely declaratory of principles which already existed in the common law of England. These principles were recognized simultaneously in the municipal laws of other countries and have become accepted principles of international law. They have also been held by the Supreme Court of Canada to form part of the common law in force in Canada.

Under the Statute of Anne, diplomatic immunity is granted not only to an ambassador but also to his "domestick or domestick servant." This term is interpreted to mean all persons in the diplomatic retinue of an ambassador. These may be grouped into four categories. First, there are those who are officially attached to an envoy as members of his mission. This category includes counsellors, attachés, and secretaries of the mission. A list of the members within this group is transmitted by the Head of the Mission to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the receiving state. The second category includes individuals who are in the private service of the envoy, such as his private secretary, and servants. Members of the family of the envoy comprise a third group which includes his wife, children and such of his other near relatives as live with him. Finally, there are the diplomatic couriers who are bearers of despatches and who are attached to most missions as a guarantee of safety and secrecy of communication.

Privileges Granted

The privileges granted to diplomats include immunity of domicile: that is to say, the residence of a head of a diplomatic mission is inaccessible to officers of justice, police and revenue without the express consent of the envoy. The privileges also include exemption from criminal jurisdiction, which means that the receiving state has no right, in any circumstances whatever, to prosecute diplomatic envoys. Nor can a civil action for a debt, or otherwise, be

brought against a diplomat in the civil courts of the receiving state. Diplomatic envoys are exempt from subpoena as witnesses in any civil, criminal or administrative court. Finally, diplomats enjoy a general immunity from direct taxation. Because of the diversity of local laws in different countries, exemption from indirect taxation is usually a matter of agreement based upon international courtesy and reciprocity.

Notwithstanding their special status, it must be emphasized that diplomatic envoys, while immune from the jurisdiction of the local courts, are required by international law to comply with the laws of the receiving state, including those relating to motor vehicles. Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries at Ottawa have always indicated their desire to co-operate with the Canadian Government, and have recognized the obligation which rests upon them to observe fully the traffic and other local laws. In the event of an infringement by a diplomatic representative, the Department of External Affairs, in accordance with international practice, draws to the attention of the appropriate municipal authorities the diplomatic status of the offender. At the same time the Department directs the matter to the attention of the Head of Mission in order that a repetition of the offence may be avoided. If a diplomatic representative should persist in offending, or if the offence is sufficiently serious, the Canadian Government will ask the foreign Government to recall the offender.

CANADIAN FILMS ABROAD

THE FILM is perhaps the most persuasive of all the media of information. The motion picture, and especially the documentary, can create vivid and lasting impressions of a country and its way of life. Such impressions are not confined to theatrical audiences. They also affect the much larger non-theatrical audiences that may be reached by means of the 16mm film. Most countries, therefore, now regard a considered information programme, featuring film distribution, as an essential aspect of the conduct of external relations.

Canada was fortunate in entering the post-war period with a full fledged government film service. The National Film Board produced both theatrical and non-theatrical films, and enjoyed a successful and extensive distribution. In addition to its domestic activities, the Board had established offices in the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia and Mexico; and it had also laid the foundations of a system of international distribution, both commercial and non-commercial.

Equipment Supplied

To extend and supplement the operations of its own offices, the National Film Board early adopted the practice of supplying projection equipment and films to Canadian posts abroad. These film libraries augmented the flow of Canadian war-time information to allied countries and liberated territories; and later, widened the scope of Canada's general information services abroad. Canadian diplomatic, consular and trade commissioner posts screened and loaned these films with a large measure of success in over fifty countries.

Beginning in 1947, however, a series of budget restrictions made it difficult for the National Film Board to continue to supply and develop this promising network of distribution outlets. As a measure of economy, the Department of External Affairs therefore took over the Board's Sydney Office and also undertook to distribute non-theatrical Canadian government films abroad through its diplomatic and consular posts. In countries where no such posts were established, general film information was undertaken by representatives of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The National Film Board continued to operate offices in New York, Chicago, London and Mexico, and to supply films to all Canadian posts.

Following these changes, a print allocation plan was devised to meet existing needs within the limits set by the National Film Board's budget. Under this plan Canadian posts abroad are divided into main and subsidiary libraries. There are at present six main libraries: London, Paris, New York, Chicago, Mexico and Sydney; all other posts are considered as subsidiary libraries. To conform to this new classification, three lists of films were drawn up for supply during the fiscal year: (1) a Basic List; (2) a Special List; (3) a Supplementary List.

Outline of Canadian Life

The Basic List is a representative selection of films designed to provide an outline of Canadian life and activities. This list is regarded as the minimum

print allocation to all posts, and will be revised yearly for the possible addition or substitution of new films.

It includes the following titles:

Agriculture	Canadian Wheat Story (B&W) Cattle Country (B&W) Science Helps the Farmer (Koda)
Community	Home Town Paper (B&W)
Creative Arts	Chants Populaires No. 6 (B&W) Holiday at School (Koda) Toronto Symphony No. 1 (B&W) West Wind (Koda)
Geography and Travel	Montreal (Koda) Newfoundland-Atlantic Province (B&W) River of Canada (Koda)
Industry	Canada, World Trader (B&W) Canadian International Trade Fair (Koda) Fur Trade Industrial Eyewitness (B&W) Power Valley (B&W)
Natural Resources	Life on the Western Marshes (Koda) Red Runs the Fraser (Koda) (B&W)
Sociology	Arctic Jungle (Koda) Peoples of Canada (B&W)
Sports	Barbara Ann Scott (Koda) Bronco Busters (Koda) (B&W) Ski in the Valley of the Saints (B&W)
Transportation and Communications	Great Lakes (Koda) (B&W) Mercy Flight (B&W) Photo-Canada (Koda) Voice of Canada (B&W)
World Problems	Eyes on Canada (B&W) Inside the Atom

The Special List is comprised of 'special interest' films supplied to main libraries in addition to the Basic List. The Supplementary List includes a number of films that may be supplied to subsidiary libraries to complete the above quota.

Distribution System

The non-theatrical distribution of Canadian government films abroad is to-day effected through a total of fifty-eight posts located in forty-two countries, as well as through other available channels. Most of these posts are equipped with projection units, and the few not so supplied will be provided with equipment as soon as deliveries can be made. The supply of films, in both English and French versions, or in the Dutch, Spanish and other foreign versions produced, is now sufficient to enable all Canadian posts abroad to provide foreign audiences with an essential knowledge of the Canadian people; their activities, their customs and their culture.

Non-theatrical distribution takes place in a number of ways, from screenings held at the post for private groups, to the free loan of any film in the post library to responsible applicants. The exchange of educational films with foreign government departments and other official bodies is also sought; and screening arrangements are made with educational and cultural groups, both official and non-official, as a means of economically extending normal distribution. The Department of Trade and Commerce also distributes through its Trade Commissioners abroad films produced by or on behalf of Canadian industries or commercial agencies interested in the export field.

Theatrically, Canadian government films are distributed through commercial agencies in a good many countries, where the audiences are known to be extremely large. Moreover, an increasing number of Canadian films are used in television in the United Kingdom and the United States.

In the few years that Canadian documentary films have been available abroad, the results of their distribution are naturally difficult to assess. Yet a survey of circulation reports suggests that their influence, in terms of acquired knowledge of Canada, increased tourist travel, and better international understanding, has already been considerable. As distribution continues to grow, this influence may also be reflected in increased trade figures; but more important, of course, is the creation of a climate of mutual understanding between Canadian and their friends in other countries.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. P. A. Bridle was posted from Ottawa to the Office of High Commissioner in India, effective June 12, 1949.
- Mr. J. A. McCordick was posted from the Canadian Legation in Yugoslavia to Ottawa, effective May 25, 1949.
- Mr. D. W. Munro was posted from the Canadian Embassy in France, to the Canadian Embassy in Turkey, effective June 17, 1949.
- Mr. R. A. J. Phillips was posted from the Canadian Embassy in the U.S.S.R. to Ottawa, effective June 10, 1949.
- Mr. J. D. M. Weld was posted from the Office of the High Commissioner in Ireland, to the Office of the High Commissioner in the United Kingdom effective May 23, 1949.
- Mr. D. B. Wilson was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in Brazil, effective June 2, 1949.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Francisque Gay relinquished his post as Ambassador of France and left Ottawa June 12. Until the arrival of his successor, Jean Basdevant, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Nikolai D. Belokhovostikov, Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, left Ottawa, June 5, for the Soviet Union on leave. During his absence Mikhail V. Degtiar, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

The new address of the Chancery of the Embassy of Belgium is 170 Laurier Avenue East, Apt. 5, Tel. 6-3649.

Appointments

Vittorio Bifulco, Attaché (Emigration), Embassy of Italy, May 17.

Jacob Christian Prebensen, Commercial Secretary, Legation of Norway, May 19.

Vladimir P. Bourdine, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, May 26.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert W. Strong, Jr., Assistant Air Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, May 29.

Robert J. Francis, Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, June 3.

Kaarlo Olavi Lahonen, Second Secretary, Legation of Finland, July 1.

Departures

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold L. Richey, Assistant Military Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, June 1.

George S. Roper, Civil Air Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America. He will leave some time in July.

CONSULAR

For budgetary reasons, the Government of Haiti has decided to recall its career consul in Montreal, Jean Martelly Lescouffair. Consular matters previously dealt with by Mr. Lescouffair will be in charge of the Honorary Vice Consul, Dr. Paul Geoffrion, 1358 Sherbrooke Street West.

The Consulate of Lebanon at Ottawa was elevated to the rank of Consulate General, May 25. Maurice J. Tabet is Acting Consul General.

H. Lawrence Groves, Consul General of the United States of America at Montreal, resumed charge of the Consulate General, June 12, on his return from leave of absence.

The new address of the Consulate General of Uruguay at Montreal is Suite 3, 1234 Drummond Street, Tel. Harbour 8317.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Maurice Bonnavé as Consul of France at Saint John's, Newfoundland, May 27.

Donald A. Dumont as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Niagara Falls, May 31.

William Marshall Rogers as Honorary Consul of Portugal at Halifax, June 9.

William R. Duggan as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Victoria, June 9.

John M. Kavanagh as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Halifax, June 10.

Alfred Henry Lovell, Jr., as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, June 17.

Ernest de W. Mayer as Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, June 18.

Albert Martin Smith as Honorary Consul of the Dominican Republic at Halifax, June 21.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Franco Cancellario d'Alena as Vice Consul of Italy at Toronto, June 21.

Departures

Wainwright Abbott, Consul General of the

United States of America at Saint John's, Newfoundland, June 4.

Harold T. Pepin, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, June 9.

Arthur R. Williams, Consul of the United States of America at Niagara Falls, some time in June.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

The delegates to the Third Assembly of International Civil Aviation Organization met in Montreal from June 7 to June 21.

The delegates to the Twelfth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce were in Quebec on June 13, and in Ottawa on June 19.

The Vice Chancellors of the Universities of the British Commonwealth visited Montreal on June 17.

Mr. M. Ikramullah, Permanent Head of the Department of Foreign and Commonwealth Relations of Pakistan, visited Ottawa on June 21.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during June, and of those at which it will probably be represented during the rest of the year; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission*. Washington—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N.(R) and R. L. Rogers, Canadian Embassy, Washington. (This Commission, which is comprised of representatives of eleven countries, establishes the broad policies governing the occupation of Japan.)
2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan*. Washington—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
3. *Reparations Technical Advisory Committee*. Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.
4. *United Nations Security Council*. (Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1949)—New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Representative and Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; G. Ignatieff, J. K. Starnes, G. K. Grande, H. H. Carter, S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis, Department of National Defence.
5. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence*. General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations (Chairman); Rear Admiral F. L. Houghton, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Air Vice-Marshal C. R. Dunlop, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa.
6. *Atomic Energy Commission*, New York. (Canada is a permanent member). Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; alternate delegate: G. Ignatieff, Department of External Affairs, Dr. John Babbitt, National Research Council, Major T. L. Pierce-Golding, Department of National Defence.
7. *Commission for Conventional Armaments*. (As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two year period of membership on January 1, 1948 — New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; G. Ignatieff, J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis, Department of National Defence.
8. *General Assembly of the United Nations*. New York—(Fourth Session opens in early September).
9. *Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee*. S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. J. Carmichael, President, Industrial Defence Board.
10. *Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations*. New York—Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. D. Scully, Consul-General, New York (Alternate).

CURRENT

1. *International Civil Aviation Organization Third General Assmly*. Montreal—June 7 to June 21. G. S. Booth, ICAO Council Member for Canada; O. G. Stoner and P. M. Towe, Department of External Affairs.
2. *International Labour Conference (32nd Session)*. Geneva—June 8 to July 2. Gov-

- ernment: Paul Goulet, Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; Paul E. Renaud, Canadian Legation, Berne; Captain J. W. Kerr, Supervisor of Nautical Services, Transport Department, Ottawa; R. H. Cram and H. Perkins, Department of Labour; C. E. S. Smith, Department of Mines and Resources; W. A. Riddell, University of Toronto. *Employers*: C. B. C. Scott, Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto; H. W. Macdonnell, Canadian Manufacturers Assoc., Toronto; Albert Deschamps, Montreal; J. C. Adams, K.C., Toronto; J. A. Brass, Railway Association of Canada, Montreal; *Workers*: John W. Buckley, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa; William P. Covert, Toronto; J. B. Ward, Ottawa; Louis Philippe Boily, Jonquiére, P.Q.; (one other not yet nominated). Secretary to the Delegation: John Mainwaring, Department of Labour, Ottawa. (The Conference will discuss various general labour problems and revision of certain international labour conventions).
3. *Second World Health Assembly*. Rome—June 13 to July 14. Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of Health, Department of National Health and Welfare; Dr. Jean Gregoire, Deputy Minister of Health, Province of Quebec; Dr. J. E. Plunkett, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada; J. G. H. Halstead, Canada House, London; Dr. A. M. Savoie, Immigration Medical Officer, Rome. (The Assembly will study a programme of world health for 1950 in addition to administrative and financial problems).
 4. *International Tin Study Group*. London—June 14 to June 24. Dr. G. C. Monture, Department of Mines and Resources; D. Harvey, Department of Trade and Commerce; A. E. Brian and A. E. Ritchie, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London. (The Group will consult on allocations of the world tin supply).
 5. *World Food Council (FAO)*. Paris—June 13 to June 25. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; G. R. Paterson, Canadian Agricultural Counsellor, Washington; L. A. D. Stephens, Canadian Embassy, The Hague.
 6. *Technical Planning Committee (Mexican High Frequency Plan)*. Paris—June 15. R. H. Cairns, Department of Transport; P. Johnson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. (The Committee will give further study to the allocations of high frequency bands, discussed at the Mexico Conference of this spring).
 7. *UNESCO Conference on Adult Education*. Copenhagen—June 16 to June 25. Dr. E. A. Corbett, Director, C.A.A.E.; Dr. Jean Bruchési, Under-Secretary of the Province of Quebec; E. C. Cross, Ontario Department of Education, Toronto; Miss L. Brown, Saskatchewan, Department of Education, Regina; Abbé E. Levesque, Laval University, Quebec; Miss R. Morin, Laval University, Quebec.
 8. *Drug Supervisory Body*. Geneva—June 20 to June 25. Col. C. H. L. Sharman, Department of External Affairs.
 9. *International Conference on Science Abstracting (UNESCO)*. Paris—June 20 to June 25. Dr. J. G. Malloch, Scientific Adviser, Canada House, London. (The purpose of the Conference will be to improve and develop services which make available various publications on scientific subjects).
 10. *Preparatory Committee and Council of International Wheat Council*. Washington—June 22 to July 5. Dr. C. F. Wilson, Department of Trade and Commerce; W. C. MacNamara, Canadian Wheat Board; R. V. Biddulph, Canadian Wheat Board, (London); C. C. Boxer, Canadian Wheat Board, (Washington).
 11. *Inter-American Conference on Indian Affairs*. Cuzco, Peru—June 25 to July 5. J. M. Cook, Canadian Embassy, Lima, Peru. (Observer).
 12. *Executive Board, International Children's Emergency Fund*. Paris—June 25. Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare.
 13. *International Theatre Institute (UNESCO)*. Zurich—June 27 to July 2. Guy Beaulne, Canadian Arts Council. (Observer).
 14. *Combined Tin Committee*. Washington—June 27 to June 30. Dr. G. C. Monture, Department of Mines and Resources; A. M. Tedford, Department of Trade and Commerce.
 15. *General Council, International Refugee Organization*. Geneva—June 28. R. M. Macdonnell, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Legation, Prague; W. P. Black, Department of Labour; O. Cormier, Department of Mines and Resources.

FORTHCOMING

9th Session Economic and Social Council
—Geneva—July 5-August 12.

Third World Forestry Congress—Helsinki
—July 10-July 20.

4th Empire Mining and Metallurgical
Congress—London—July 9-July 23.
FAO meeting on Foot and Mouth Disease
—London—August 15.
12 International Dairy Congress—Stockholm—August 15-August 19.

U.N. Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources—Lake Success—August 17-September 6.

International Federation of Geometers — Lausanne—August 23-August 27.

United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport — Geneva — August 23-September 17.

Metal Trades Committee (ILO) — The Hague—August (Tentative).

29th International Congress of Americanists—New York—September 5-September 12.

North American Regional Broadcasting Conference—Montreal—September.

Congress of the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy—Mexico City—October 23-October 29.

Third Inter-American Conference on Radiology — Santiago, Chile — November 11-November 17.

International Conference on Experts on Pneumoconiosis — Australia — To be held in the last quarter of 1949.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization General Conference, Fourth Session — Paris — (Probably late Autumn).

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

United Kingdom

Exchange of Notes providing for the further Extension to August 31, 1949 of the Operating Rights enjoyed by the United Kingdom Carrier at Gander Bay, Newfoundland. Signed at Ottawa, June 20 and 22, 1949.

United States of America

Air Transport Agreement. Signed at Ottawa, June 4, 1949.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Understanding relating to Civil Aviation at the Leased Bases in Newfoundland. Signed at Ottawa, June 4, 1949.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Settlement of Claims and Accounts arising out of the Disposal of War Surpluses. Signed at Ottawa, June 17 and 18, 1949.

Exchange of Notes terminating the Agreement of November 23, 1948 concerning the Export of Potatoes and Seed Potatoes to the United States of America. Signed at Washington, June 20, 1949.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications—the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto. These publications and the mimeographed documents listed here may be consulted at the following places in Canada.

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Mimeographed documents cannot be procured by the general public, except by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York.

Where a particular document is to be obtained from some place other than those noted above, this fact is stated in the information under the title.

1. *WHO Programme and Budget Estimates for 1950*; April 1949; 170 pp.; printed; 25 cents; Official Records No. 18.
2. *WHO Report of the Executive Board, Third Session, Geneva, February 21 to March 9, 1949*; April 1949; 81 pp.; printed; 25 cents; Official Records No. 17.
3. *WHO—Financial Report 1 September to 31 December, 1948, and Report of the External Auditor*; May 1949; 22 pp.; printed; 25 cents; Official Records No. 20.
4. *UNESCO—Report to the United Nations 1948-1949*; 176 pp.; printed; UNESCO

- Publication No. 316 (19 Avenue Kleber, Paris).
5. *Study on the Position of Stateless Persons*—Presented by the Secretary-General (Volume II); 16 May 1949; document E/1112/Add. 1; 89 pp.; mimeographed.
 6. *Report of the Statistical Commission to the Economic and Social Council*; 29 May 1949; document E/1312; 34 pp.; mimeographed.
 7. *Action taken in pursuance of the Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies*—Report of the Secretary-General; 31 May 1949; 133 pp.; mimeographed; document E/1317.
 8. *Report of the Secretary-General on Co-ordination of Cartographic Services of Specialized Agencies and International Organizations*; 18 May 1949; document E/1322; 116 pp.; mimeographed.
 9. *Implementation of Recommendations on Economic and Social Matters*—Report by the Secretary-General; 18 May 1949; document E/1325; 90 pp.; mimeographed.
 10. *Economic Commission for Europe — ANNUAL REPORT—Submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe to the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council (9 May 1948–21 May 1949)*; 24 May 1949; document E/1328 E/-ECE/104; 67 pp.; mimeographed.
 11. *ANNUAL REPORT of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to the Economic and Social Council—Covering the Period 1 July 1948–5 April 1949*; 29 April 1949; document E/1329 E/CN.11/190; 116 pp.; mimeographed.
 12. *Fifth Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council*; 25 May 1949; document E/1340; 19 pp.; mimeographed.
 13. *Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries — Measures Devised by the Economic and Social Council and the Specialized Agencies to Promote Economic Development and Raise Standards of Living of Under-Developed Countries*—Report by the Secretary-General; 25 May 1949; document E/1345; 10 pp.; mimeographed.
 14. *Report of the Fourth Session of the Economic and Employment Commission to the Economic and Social Council*; 27 May 1949; document E/1356 E/CN.-1/74; 35 pp.; mimeographed.
 15. *Report of the Fourth Session of the Social Commission to the Economic and Social Council*; 31 May 1949; document E/1359 E/CN.5/52; 60 pp.; mimeographed.
 16. *Report on the Progress and Activities of the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the period between the end of the Third Session and the beginning of the Fourth Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs*; 13 May 1949; document E/CN.-7/160; 32 pp.; mimeographed.
 17. *Unification of Conventions on Narcotic Drugs — The International Control Authority*—Note by the Secretary-General; 13 April 1949; document E/CN.7/W.44; 102 pp.; mimeographed.
 18. *Memorandum of the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs during 1948*; 6 May 1949; document E/CN.7/W.47; 44 pp.; mimeographed.
 19. *Questionnaire on the Tax Treatment of Foreign Nationals, Assets and Transactions*—
 - (a) *Reply of the United States Government*; 31 December 1948; document E/CN.8/46/Add. 3; 54 pp.; mimeographed.
 - (b) *Reply of the Czechoslovak Government*; 10 February 1949; document E/CN.8/46/Add. 8; 27 pp.; mimeographed.
 - (c) *Reply of the Government of Denmark*; 17 February 1949; document E/CN.8/46/Add. 9; 17 pp.; mimeographed.
 20. *Report of the Administration of the British/United States Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste, 1 January to 31 March 1949*; 6 May 1949; document S/1318; 68 pp.; mimeographed.
 21. *Report of the Transport and Communications Commission*; document E/1311; Official Records: Fourth Year, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 3; 21 pp.; printed; 25 cents.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

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| <p>No. 49/21—Application of Israel for membership in the United Nations. Statements by Mr. Riddell and Mr. Ignatieff in the Ad Hoc Political Committee of the U.N., on May 7 and May 11, 1949.</p> | <p>No. 49/23—International Co-operation in a divided world. Commencement day address at Syracuse University, N.Y., by Mr. L. B. Pearson, on June 6, 1949.</p> |
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The following serial number is available abroad only:

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| <p>No. 49/22—Recent developments in the Canadian North. Based on an alumni lecture delivered by Dr. H. L. Keenleyside at McMaster University, in Hamilton, Ont., on May 14, 1949. (Also in French).</p> |
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CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

*Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada,
June 15, 1949. (King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, 25 cents).*

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“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
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Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
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Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
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Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
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" "	Permanent Delegate	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
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" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
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" "	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Garasaninova, 20)



OPENING OF THIRD ICAO ASSEMBLY

The Third Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization opened in Montreal on June 7, 1949, with delegates from over thirty member nations attending.

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective July 3 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	TO EUROPE	Call-signs
1450-1500	Opening Announcements (except Saturdays and Sundays)		CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)		
1515-1530	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)		
1530-1545	Czech		
1545-1600	German, To Austria (Sundays only)		
1545-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)		
1600-1630	English		
1630-1645	Dutch (except Sundays)		CKCS & CKNC
1630-1645	English (Sundays only)		
1645-1700	Czech		
1700-1730	French		
1730-1800	Czech		
1800-1830	German		
1830-1900	Dutch		
1900-1920	Swedish		
1920-1940	Norwegian		
1940-2000	Danish		
2000-2030	French		
2030-2100	Italian		
2100-2130	English		
2130-2200	English		CHOL & CKCS
2200-2230	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)		
2200-2215	Czech (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2215-2230	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2230-2240	English (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2240-2250	French (except Saturdays and Sundays)		

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0320-0400	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays & Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CHLS

Eastern Standard Time

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1810-1840	English	CKCX & CKRA
1830-1845	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
1845-1900	French	
1900-1955	Portuguese	
1955-2130	Spanish	
2130-2205	English	

CKNC	17.82 mc/c, 16.84 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CHLS	9.61 mc/s, 31.22 metres
CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres		

PROGRAMME NOTES FOR JULY AND AUGUST

General

Following the wide coverage given in 12 languages by each of its 17 individual services on the second Canadian International Trade Fair, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Chamber of Commerce, which were held in Canadian cities during the month of June, the CBC International Service is ready to carry out extensive plans to celebrate throughout the world the anniversary of Canadian Confederation.

On July 1, areas to which the CBC International Service broadcasts daily and those to which there is as yet no regular service, will be given the opportunity to listen to the words of two outstanding Canadian radio speakers, Leonard W. Brockington and René Garneau, and the works of three well-known Canadian composers. Mr. Garneau will be presented to the French-speaking countries, while Mr. Brockington will be heard in English-speaking countries. Translations of their texts will be made in other languages. The CBC Orchestra, under the direction of Jean Beaudet, will feature *Rigaudon* by Maurice Blackburn; *Essay for Strings* by Gerald Bales; and *Danse Villageoise* by Claude Champagne.

The special July First programme, produced and recorded in the studios of the CBC International Service in Montreal, will also be shipped in disc form to be relayed by the national broadcasting stations in the following cities: London; Belfast; Dublin; Hong Kong; Singapore; Johannesburg; Cape Town; Karachi; New Delhi; Athens; Salzburg; Nairobi; La Valetta; Port-of-Spain; Hamilton; Nassau; Bridgetown; Georgetown; Wellington; Sydney; Paris; Brussels; San Jose; Montevideo; Panama; Quito; Guayaquil; Tegucigalpa; San Salvador; Managua; Ciudad Trujillo; La Paz; Bogota; Caracas; Buenos Aires; Mexico; Havana; Santiago; Guatemala; Lima; Rio de Janeiro; Sao Paulo; and Lisbon.

English Language Service

In the fields of sports the English Language Service will cover three important meets during July and August. These will include the British Games Trials to take place in Toronto, July 15 and 16; the Davis Cup Tennis Tournament between Canada and Australia on July 22, 23 and 24; and the Harmsworth Trophy Races to be held on the Detroit River in August. The Davis Cup Tennis Tournament will be broadcast by the CBC International Service and relayed throughout the Southwest Pacific. The British Games Trials and the Harmsworth Trophy Races will be covered in the English Language Service programme, *Canadian Scene*, which is received every Friday in the United Kingdom at 2130-2200 GMT.

French Language Service

Creating widespread interest among school children in France, Belgium and Switzerland, is the French Language Service series, *On Chante dans ma Classe*. This series features programmes by school choirs in Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina, and Vancouver, and each programme is dedicated to a particular school in France, Belgium or Switzerland. The programmes are also announced in French by a French-speaking Canadian living in the city in which each programme is produced. During July the programmes for this series will originate in Vancouver and will feature the John Oliver High School Mixed Voice Choir, the Lord Nelson Elementary School Girls' Choir, the Lord Kitchener School Boys' Choir, and the Kitsilano High School Girls' Choir. *On Chante dans ma Classe* is broadcast every Saturday from 1715 to 1730 GMT.

Latin American Service

Through the Latin American Service of the CBC International Service, Canada will pay tribute to six Latin American republics during the months of July and August. This Service will honour with special programme the anniversaries of independence of the Republics of Venezuela, July 5; Colombia, July 20; Peru, July 28; Bolivia, August 6; Ecuador, August 10; and Uruguay, August 25.

External Affairs

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Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol. 1

August, 1949

No. 8

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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS is issued monthly in English and French by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. It provides reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department. Any material in this publication may be reproduced. Citation of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS as the source would be appreciated. Subscription rates: ONE DOLLAR per year (Students, FIFTY CENTS) post free. Remittances, payable to the Receiver General of Canada, should be sent to the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

THE STERLING-DOLLAR CRISIS: CANADA'S CONCERN

THE RECENT WORSENING of Britain's dollar position was the occasion for a series of meetings in London in July to discuss methods of easing the strain on the dollar and gold reserves of the United Kingdom and the sterling area. Representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada met for tripartite talks. These were followed by a conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in which Canada also participated. In addition, members of the United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs had an opportunity for informal discussions. Further discussions between the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada will take place in Washington in September.

Canada's participation in all these talks is an indication of the importance to Canada of a solution of Britain's dollar difficulties. An outline of the background of the current crisis is therefore in order.

Shortage Not New

Britain's dollar shortage is not new, and it is but one facet of a world-wide condition. There are very few countries which earn as many United States dollars as they would like to spend in that country. But the United Kingdom is particularly hard hit by this situation because of her very great reliance on imports from North America and from other countries which demand dollars in payment.

When Britain was the world's leading industrial and financial nation, through most of the nineteenth century, there was never any chronic "shortage of sterling", and it is interesting to ask why. The most important reason was that free trade became an essential part of her policy. Britain was led to adopt free trade because she depended so heavily on imported raw materials for her industry, and on imported food for her rapidly expanding population. Even then, Britain's exports greatly exceeded her imports for many years. But there was no sterling shortage; Britain's surplus earnings were invested abroad. Year after year funds flowed from the United Kingdom to the British colonies, the Dominions, the United States, the Argentine and to many other countries.

These investments helped to build up Britain's industrial competitors. The First World War marked a turning point. The war left Britain heavily in debt to the United States. It cut Britain off from her markets and hastened industrial expansion abroad—in Canada and in India, for example. Between the two wars Britain imported more than she exported. The surplus of imports was paid for by interest and profits from overseas investments and to some extent by using up part of those investments. In 1938, for example, £200 millions in income from overseas investments and £45 millions of overseas capital had to be used to defray the trade deficit.

Effects of War

The effects of the Second World War, while similar, were much more severe. Britain had to realize over £1000 millions of her overseas assets to pay for food and war materials before Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid were introduced. She incurred foreign debts of about £3000 millions during the war, and of more than £1,250 millions after the war. Her industries were seriously weakened, partly because of physical destruction and partly because equipment could not be repaired or modernized during the war. Her merchant marine was depleted, and certain colonies, such as Malaya, which had long been important dollar earners, were seriously disrupted by the war.

By the turn of the century the United States had displaced Britain as the world's leading industrial nation. But unlike Britain, the United States was not led to adopt free trade. It was not dependent on other countries for more than a very small fraction of its food and raw materials. The rich resources of half a continent were at its disposal. Instead, the trend was toward a high tariff to protect rapidly developing industries.

Legacy of Debt

The First World War left a legacy of war-debts owed by Europe to the United States. But after the war, as the United States was selling more goods abroad than it was importing, European countries were not earning gold and dollars with which to repay the loans. This created the first dollar shortage; it went by the name of "repudiation of war debts". Instead of a Marshall Plan there was a Dawes Plan (which included a large United States loan to Germany). In addition there was a considerable flow of commercial lending from the United States to Europe, particularly to Germany. Most of these loans were unwisely used by the borrowers and many were never repaid. Their repudiation has naturally left many Americans reluctant to invest abroad when they can do so more profitably at home.

The Second World War greatly increased the industrial predominance of the United States. European countries, ravaged by war and inflation, have had great difficulty in earning dollars. Yet their need of North American goods is greater than ever before. In 1947 the total imports of the Marshall Plan countries from the outside world were \$12,500 millions; \$7,300 millions came from North and Central America. Despite grants and loans from the United States and Canada, amounting to over \$10,000 millions, Europe is still "short of dollars" and has to put special restrictions on imports from "dollar countries".

Canada's Difficulties

Canada's exchange difficulties derive from Europe's shortage of United States dollars. Important parts of the northern half of this continent, particularly the central plains and the Maritime regions, have become specialized in the production of such commodities as grain and lumber for export to the United Kingdom and continental Europe. Other areas, particularly the great Laurentian Shield, are heavily dependent on exports to the United States, such as metals, newsprint and wood pulp. The decline in Britain's buying power therefore has a more serious effect on some parts of this country than on others. But the effect on our supplies of United States dollars is felt by the whole

country. We normally buy considerably more from the United States than we sell there. On the other hand, we sell far more to the rest of the world than the rest of the world sells to us. Until 1940 we were able to convert our surplus earnings of sterling and other currencies into United States dollars to meet our deficit with the United States.

When the war began, Britain had to husband her dollar resources as carefully as possible. At the same time Canada, also mobilizing for war, needed more imports from the United States than ever. (These rose from \$940 millions in 1937 to \$1,447 millions in 1944). To meet this situation Canada took emergency action in 1940. A war exchange tax of 10 per cent was imposed on all imports from non-sterling countries. Heavy purchase taxes were levied on many products, such as automobiles and radios, which usually contain a high proportion of United States components. Importation of a large list of goods from outside the sterling area, that is from "dollar" countries, was prohibited.

Exchange Reserves Fall

After the war Canada's exchange reserves stood at a high level (\$1,500 millions). The wartime exchange restrictions were therefore removed. But in 1947 Canada's reserves of gold and United States dollars were falling at a dangerous rate. The British were buying from us on credit rather than for cash; the Canadian loan of \$1,250,000,000 to Britain was being spent much more quickly than had been expected. At the same time the post-war boom in Canada was resulting in record imports from the United States. The Governor of the Bank of Canada in his Annual Report (February 1947) warned that "Canada cannot continue indefinitely to sell on credits in overseas markets while she is incurring a substantial cash deficit in her balance of payments with the United States." In November 1947, when Canada's reserves had fallen to about \$500 millions, a new programme to conserve United States dollars was introduced. This scheme combined short-term measures, such as import prohibitions and quotas, with long-term measures to expand and develop Canadian resources which will earn United States dollars or provide substitutes for United States goods. These steps, together with the assistance to Europe's dollar resources which the Marshall Plan provided, brought about a substantial increase in Canada's reserves. They stood at approximately \$1,000 millions at the end of 1948.

Dollar Imports Cut

Despite a remarkable recovery in United Kingdom production and exports in 1948, there has been in 1949 a renewed and serious decline in the reserves of gold and dollars which the United Kingdom maintains on behalf of the whole sterling area. If the drain on these reserves continued at the rate experienced in the first half of this year, they would be exhausted in less than a year. The purpose of the financial talks in London and Washington is to consider solutions of this problem. In the meantime, however, since immediate action was thought necessary, a cut of 25 per cent in British dollar imports has been announced and other sterling countries have indicated that they will take comparable action. This will inevitably affect certain Canadian industries and Canada's earnings of United States dollars.

Many factors have contributed to the recent worsening in the British position: some other members of the sterling area have been drawing more heavily on the central reserves than was anticipated; the prices of some colonial products have fallen heavily in the United States; the United States Government was temporarily unable to continue its purchases of some products for its strategic stock-piles; the business recession in the United States resulted in some reduction or postponement of purchases from abroad; rumours of currency adjustments produced other postponements; and meanwhile the United Kingdom purchases from abroad kept on a high level—a level which is, in part, a product of domestic policies within the country. All these foreground movements can, however, only be appraised against the broader background sketched in this brief article—a background of fundamental shifts in industrial and financial power hastened and greatly aggravated by two world wars.



TO STUDY CANADIAN FILM MAKING

Officials of the National Film Board of Canada welcome the first of a group of foreign students who will study documentary film making under a fellowship programme worked out with UNESCO. Left to right: Mr. Ross McLean, Government Film Commissioner; Mr. Fidel D. De Castro of the Philippines; Mr. T. C. Daly of the National Film Board of Canada; and Mr. Garnet T. Page of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO.

(NFB Photo)

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(This section covers the period from July 1 to July 31, 1949.)

I. Security Council

Palestine

On July 26 the Acting Mediator for Palestine, Dr. Ralph Bunche, submitted to the Security Council a final report on his work. When the General Assembly first decided on May 14, 1948 to appoint a Mediator it had intended that he should try to keep open transportation and other services necessary for the safety and well being of the Palestine population, assure the protection of the Holy Places, and "promote a peaceful adjustment of the future situation in Palestine". Two months later a second organ of the United Nations laid additional responsibilities on the Mediator. When the Security Council issued a peremptory truce order to put an end to general fighting, it asked the Mediator to supervise the observance of the truce, to establish procedures for dealing with alleged breaches of the truce and to try to secure the demilitarization of Jerusalem, as well as to encourage peaceful settlement of the Jewish-Arab conflict.

The General Assembly decided at Paris on December 11, 1948 that a three-member Conciliation Commission should now be instructed to assume any of the functions the Assembly had bestowed on the Mediator in May which in the Commission's opinion still required to be fulfilled. The Security Council, however, wished Dr. Bunche to continue to discharge functions relating to its own successive truce resolutions until these resolutions had been replaced by a complete series of armistice agreements between Israel and its four immediate neighbours, in accordance with a procedure suggested to the Security Council last November by Canada, France and Belgium.

The procedure of substituting negotiated armistice agreements for an imposed truce has now proved its usefulness. As indicated in issues of *External Affairs* for March and April, 1949, Israel's armistice agreements with Egypt and Lebanon were signed on February 24 and March 23 respectively. There followed on April 4 the signing of an agreement with the Hashemite Jordan Kingdom, formerly known as Transjordan. This was the most important and most difficult of the series because it affected heavily populated areas through which existing truce lines ran in a complicated pattern. It also included the Jerusalem area, a focal point of controversy. Finally on July 20 an armistice agreement was signed between Israel and Syria, which completed the series.

None of the four armistice agreements represents a definite settlement. In each provision has been made for renegotiation, if desired, and for an ultimate appeal to the Security Council if attempts to secure revision by agreement should fail. Four mixed armistice commissions have now been set up under the terms of the agreements. Each meets under the chairmanship of a representative of the United Nations. Their chief function is to see that armistice demarcation lines are respected and that forces in specified areas on either side of the lines are kept at definite strength only. In the case of Israel's agreements with Egypt and Syria there are, moreover, demilitarized zones which must be supervised by the armistice commissions. The agreement between Israel and the Hashemite Jordan Kingdom provides, moreover, for a special committee, in addition to the mixed armistice commission, to function

without United Nations representation. It has authority to formulate plans designed to enlarge the scope of the armistice agreement and "to effect improvements in its application". The provisions of the four armistice agreements, however, are not to prejudice in any way the rights, claims and positions of the parties in the ultimate peaceful settlement.

The United Nations Conciliation Commission, now meeting at Lausanne, is exploring the basis for a peaceful settlement to replace these temporary armistice agreements reached with the aid of the Acting Mediator. Its work will be reviewed in a later issue of *External Affairs*.



CANADIAN OFFICERS FOR KASHMIR

The three Canadian officers shown above have been nominated as military observers to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan. Photographed shortly before leaving for Kashmir, where they will participate in the organization of the plebiscite which will take place in that state, the officers are, left to right: Major W. T. Thompson, M.C., of Toronto; Lt.-Col. A. G. Wygard, of Ottawa; and Major C. D. Ives, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

(Canadian Army Photo)

II. General Assembly

Subsidiary Organs of the General Assembly

During the summer months three subsidiary organs of the United Nations have been discussing at Lake Success questions related to the work of the General Assembly. Most of their activity has been the result of resolutions passed by the Third Session of the Assembly and the results of their work will appear in reports to be submitted to the Fourth Regular Session when it opens on September 20.

Sub-Committee 7 of the Interim Committee has had under consideration the future status of the "Interim Committee" which was established by the General Assembly in November 1947 for the purpose of dealing with situations and disputes under Articles 11 and 14 of the Charter. In proposing its establishment the United States representative had emphasized that the creation of such an interim body for 1948 would be in the nature of an experiment and that any decisions to establish it permanently would have to be taken after the experience of the Interim Committee's operation in this period. By a vote of 40 in favour, to 6 against, with one abstention, the Third Session of the General Assembly decided to reestablish the Interim Committee for a further period of one year with its functions substantially the same as those given to it at the Second Session.

The important questions to be decided at the recent meetings of Sub-Committee 7 were whether the Interim Committee should be continued on the existing basis for a further experimental period of one year, whether the terms of reference should be broadened, whether the Committee should be given a more permanent status, or whether it should be discontinued altogether. On July 22 the Sub-Committee, of which Mr. J. K. Starnes of the Canadian Delegation is Rapporteur, concluded its work by approving a Turkish draft resolution recommending continuation of the Interim Committee for an indefinite period without change in its terms of reference. The vote was 15 in favour (including Canada), none against, with one abstention. The Sub-Committee's report will be submitted to the Interim Committee, probably late in August, and the question will eventually come before the Fourth Session of the General Assembly for final decision.

Another committee of the General Assembly, the Special Committee of Methods and Procedure, has been studying ways and means which would enable the General Assembly and its committees to discharge their functions "more effectively and more expeditiously". This Committee was established by the General Assembly Resolution 271 (III) of April 29, 1949, wherein the Assembly expressed concern at the increasing length of the annual sessions and the growing tendency towards protracted debates in both plenary and committee meetings. The Special Committee, of which Canada is a member, has been considering the procedural problems since early May. A report is to be transmitted to the Secretary-General not later than August 15, 1949, for circulation to the members of the United Nations and for consideration at the Fourth Regular Session.

In the May issue of *External Affairs* an account was given of the establishment by the General Assembly of a Special Committee on a United Nations Guard, which was to study a proposal for the creation of a guard force to be used in support of United Nations missions in the field. This Special Committee has been in session during the past three months and it is anticipated that its report will be submitted to the General Assembly at the next regular session. Although there is no Canadian representative on this Committee, Canada, as one of the 47 members supporting the resolution in the April session of the Assembly, has an active interest in the deliberations of the group.

The Special Committee has been studying a revised proposal, put forward by the Secretary-General, which calls for a permanent United Nations Field Service of up to 300 men which would provide such services as transport,

communications and security for United Nations field missions and perform guard duties at headquarters, and for a Field Reserve Panel of observers who would be on call in the various member states to serve when needed for such duties as truce supervision and plebiscite observation. The proposal has been met with stiff opposition not only from representatives of the Soviet bloc, who challenged the establishment of such a service on legal grounds, but also from representatives who considered that the United Nations would not be justified at the present time of adding the expense to its budget.

III. Economic and Social Council

Narcotics Commission

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs advanced plans to tighten international control over traffic in narcotics by taking a number of important decisions at its fourth annual session held at Lake Success from May 16 to June 3. The Canadian member of the Commission is Colonel C. H. L. Sharman who has had long experience in representing Canada at international conferences dealing with narcotic matters. Alternate Canadian representatives during the last week of the session were Mr. J. K. Starnes and Mr. G. K. Grande of the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations.

The most important subject discussed was the project of a new single convention which would simplify and unify the eight existing international agreements on narcotic drugs which have been concluded during the past forty years. The Commission considered studies prepared by the Secretariat on the principles which should underlie the single convention. Instead of three control organs now existing it is suggested that there should be only two: the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which will continue to be the policy making body, and another organ to replace the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body, which will have semi-judicial administrative functions. The two agencies would have a combined Secretariat. The Commission directed the Secretariat to draw up in legal form a draft convention to be considered by the Commission sitting in committee immediately preceding next year's fifth session.

The Commission also decided to appoint an ad hoc committee composed of the representatives on the Commission of the principal opium producing countries (India, Iran, Turkey, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia) to meet in September or October of this year to consider in detail the principles on which an interim agreement to limit the production of raw opium for medical and scientific needs should be based and the methods by which it could achieve its aims. At the invitation of the Government of Turkey, it was proposed that the ad hoc committee should meet at Ankara or Istanbul.

In furtherance of the proposal submitted by Peru at the Commission's second session in 1947, the Commission elected two medical and administrative experts to compose an enquiry group to conduct a field survey on the effects of the chewing of the coca leaf in Peru, Bolivia and other South American countries. In order to permit a detailed study, both of the problem of the chewing of the coca leaf and the question of the limitation of its production, to which a solution must be found in connection with the preparation of a

single convention, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to provide additional financial assistance to enable the group to extend its period of enquiry from one to three months. This was the minimum considered necessary for a thorough investigation.

The Commission viewed with alarm reports on the increase in illicit narcotic traffic throughout the world and the continued operation of clandestine factories in central areas. Therefore, it repeated earlier requests to governments to increase their efforts to detect and suppress illicit production and manufacture of opium, coca leaves and other raw materials, to apply strict measures of control over the trade in, distribution and transportation of narcotics and to strengthen measures for apprehending traffickers and subjecting them to severe penalties under existing laws.

Among other matters taken up by the Commission were the reports of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body, reports on opium smoking in the Far East, annual reports of governments, and acceptance of a United States offer to place at the disposal of the Secretariat government laboratory facilities for research work on methods of determining the origin of opium by chemical and physical means in order to facilitate the arrest of traffickers.



Sixty-four Canada-UNESCO Fellowships to provide study in Canada, have been awarded by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO to individuals occupying responsible positions in fourteen war-devastated countries. Mr. Pierre Dupuy, right, Canadian Ambassador to the Netherlands, is shown above presenting the official notifications to the four successful Dutch recipients, Mr. Leendert J. A. Van Dijk, Mr. Hergen T. Weirsema, Mr. Jan A. Burma, and Mr. A. J. Schuwer.

(Nederlands Fotobureau)

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

PARIS, MAY 23 - JUNE 20, 1949

Introduction

The decision to establish a Council of Foreign Ministers composed of members representing the United Kingdom, the United States, France and the U.S.S.R. was taken at the Potsdam Conference in July-August, 1945. The Council was given the responsibility at Potsdam of preparing peace settlements with Germany and its allies. It was subsequently given a similar responsibility for a treaty re-establishing Austria as an independent state, in accordance with an earlier decision reached at Moscow in October, 1943. These responsibilities have now been discharged except for the preparation of the Austrian and German treaties.

The Council of Foreign Ministers first discussed a draft of the Austrian Treaty at Moscow in March, 1947. The draft was later subjected to lengthy but interrupted discussion by the Foreign Ministers' Deputies. By the time the Council of Foreign Ministers met at Paris on May 23, 1949, however, no agreement had been reached on the major issues. Indeed, the Deputies had not been able to agree on how they should report their differences to the Council.

Major Preoccupation

The German settlement, meanwhile, had become the major preoccupation of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Concerning Germany, the Potsdam communiqué had this to say: "The Council should be utilized for the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany to be accepted by the government of Germany when a government adequate for the purpose is established." The Council of Foreign Ministers was thus clearly intended to be the body which would plan Germany's future, the day-to-day administration of Germany being left to the four-power Allied Control Council. The Council of Foreign Ministers soon became, however, a court of appeal for the Control Council, where the rule of unanimity paralysed government. In its effort to agree on a German peace, the Council of Foreign Ministers has therefore found its task constantly complicated by the need to settle urgent problems of the day.

At the Council's meeting in London in November-December 1947 an attempt was made to discuss terms for a German peace settlement. But the discussions went no further than a restatement of divergent views on such issues as the level of German industry, reparations, control of the Ruhr, the German frontiers and the future political structure of Germany. The immediate cause of the breakdown of the London conference was failure to agree on the economic principles of the German settlement. It was apparent that the Soviet Union did not desire a four-power solution of the vital issues of Germany's future but sought to have Germany continue as a financial drain on the Western Powers and to prevent it from contributing to the new plans for European recovery.

Western Powers Programme

The failure of the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to deal with immediate problems relating to Germany, let alone a German Peace

Treaty, led the Western Powers to consult among themselves on how they might best introduce conditions of stability into as much of Germany as lay within their control. At a series of talks in London from February to June, 1948, they produced the broad outline of a programme for Western Germany. Subsequent developments included agreements on an International Ruhr Authority, a Military Security Board, a revised Reparations and Level of German Industry Programme, an Occupation Statute and a Constitution for Western Germany, under which a German Government will be elected on August 14, 1949.

This process had not gone very far before it provoked a violent Soviet reaction—the imposition of the Berlin blockade. (See “East-West Relations in Berlin”, *External Affairs*, June 1949). It was not until the airlift had proved itself in the trying winter months of 1948-49 that the U.S.S.R. showed an interest in seeking a way out and began the talks at Lake Success which culminated in an agreement to lift the blockade on May 12 and to call a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers for May 23. The communiqué which announced this agreement on May 5 said that the Council would “consider questions relating to Germany and problems arising out of the situation in Berlin including the question of currency in Berlin.”

Agenda of the Paris Meeting

At the initial meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers at Paris on May 23, 1949, the following agenda was agreed upon:

- (1) Problems of German unity, including economic and political principles and allied controls;
- (2) Berlin, including the currency question;
- (3) Preparation of the German Peace Treaty;
- (4) Discussion of the Austrian Treaty.

Mr. Vichinsky also raised, but did not immediately press, the question of a conference to discuss the Japanese Peace Treaty.

The Council devoted three weeks—from May 24 to June 12—to repetitive and largely futile discussion of the first three items on the agenda. By then it was obvious that agreement on these issues could not be expected. The four Ministers therefore spent the last week of the conference discussing arrangements for continuing consultation on German problems concurrently with negotiations on the principles of the Austrian Treaty.

Problems of German Unity

Mr. Vishinsky took the initiative in the discussion of German unity. He made a long statement reviewing the alleged failure of the Western Powers to carry out the arrangements for four-power control agreed upon at Potsdam and condemning tripartite arrangements in the Western Zones. Following this he offered proposals for the reestablishment of the Allied Control Council for Germany, the Inter-Allied Kommandatura of Berlin and the All-Berlin Magistrat, and for the creation of a German State Council based on existing German economic organs.

The Western Ministers countered by pointing out that these proposals were retrograde since they reverted to arrangements which had already proved unworkable because of Soviet intransigence. They dealt, moreover, only with the machinery of control and avoided the basic political and economic principles which must first be agreed upon. They would also mean the abandonment of the progress made in the Western Zones in rebuilding the German economy and restoring to the Germans control over their own affairs. Mr. Vishinsky refused to be drawn on the details of Soviet plans for Germany or to discuss such basic issues as reparations. A familiar argument arose over the "unanimity rule" under which the U.S.S.R. had exercised a paralysing veto in four-power organs for Germany. In rebuttal of arguments used by Mr. Acheson, who quoted figures to show the progress made in restoring the German economy in the Western Zones, Mr. Vishinsky produced optimistic figures on the prosperity of the Soviet Zone, including a claim that industrial production had now reached 96 per cent of the 1936 total.

On May 28, Mr. Bevin put forward the Western proposals for German unity. They included the accession of the Eastern Zone to the Bonn Constitution, with four-power assurances of freedom for all political parties, free speech, an independent judiciary, etc., and the enactment of a quadripartite occupation statute similar to the tripartite statute now applicable to the Western Zones. Mr. Vishinsky completely rejected these proposals, even as a basis of discussion, and reiterated his own. After a few more meetings it was apparent that the deadlock on the question of German unity was complete and the Council passed on to the next item on the agenda.

Berlin

The initial proposals of the Western Powers regarding Berlin were put forward by Mr. Acheson on June 2. They included free city-wide elections, reconstitution of the City Government on the 1946 basis, the drafting of a new constitution by the Berlin Assembly, and the simultaneous reestablishment of the four-power Allied Kommandatura on a basis to be agreed to by the Foreign Ministers at the Paris conference.

In the course of the next few meetings, the Western Ministers produced detailed suggestions for the Berlin elections and for the division of powers between the Magistrat (Berlin Government) and the Allied Kommandatura. The basis of their plan was that the Berlin City Government should be interfered with as little as possible by the Occupation Authorities. Mr. Vishinsky, however, refused to turn over to the Magistrat any appreciable degree of power or to accept any real modification of the "unanimity rule" in the Kommandatura.

Although the blockade of Berlin was officially lifted on May 12, communications had not been completely restored when the Council of Foreign Ministers met in Paris and the situation was further complicated by the strike of Berlin railway workers. On June 9 the Council agreed to instruct the four Commandants in Berlin to complete by June 13 the negotiations arising from the New York Agreement on the lifting of the blockade, although Mr. Vishinsky at first opposed the suggestion on the ground that all Soviet restrictions on trade and communications with Berlin had already been removed.

At the same meeting Mr. Vishinsky insisted on discussing the Berlin currency problem. He demanded the introduction of the Soviet Zone mark as the sole currency in Berlin and recalled the directive on this subject on August 30, 1948, after four-power talks in Moscow. The Western Ministers pointed out that the carrying out of this directive had been conditional upon agreement among the Military Governors in Berlin on the practical steps which it would entail. Agreement had proved impossible. In any case a single currency was out of the question in a city whose administration was now completely split.

The German Peace Treaty

The Council turned to the third item on the agenda on June 10. Mr. Vishinsky made a speech aiming to prove that the Soviet Union was the sole champion of a German Peace Treaty. He proposed that the four Governments prepare separate drafts, which should provide particularly for the withdrawal of occupation forces one year after the conclusion of the Treaty. The procedure for the preparation of the Treaty should be settled at the Paris session of the Council.

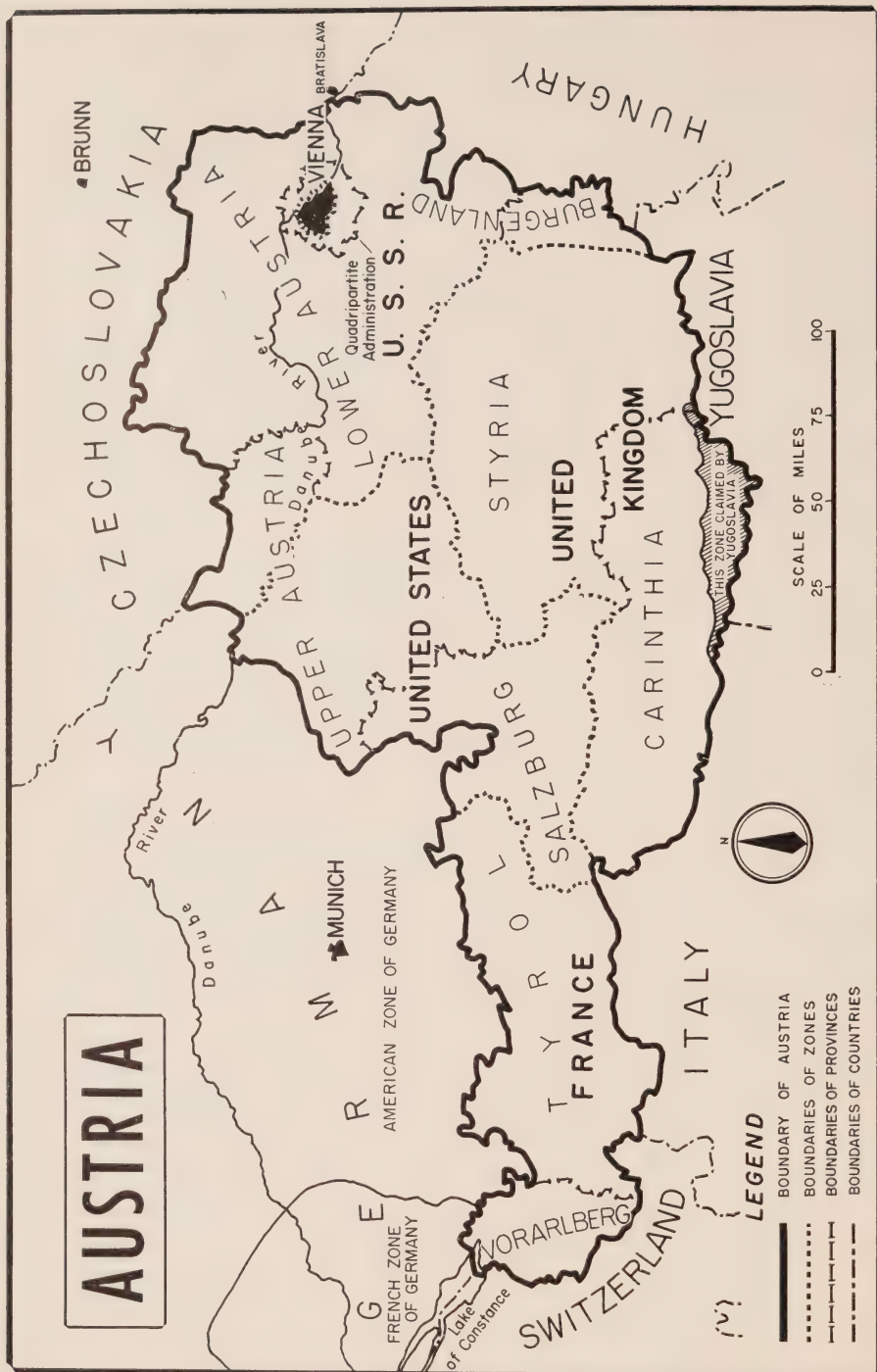
Two more meetings were spent in discussion of Mr. Vishinsky's suggestions. The Western Ministers stressed the futility of attempting to draft a treaty when such problems as reparations and German unity were far from settled. On the proposal for the withdrawal of occupational troops, Mr. Acheson suggested that the Soviets make a beginning by reducing the 340,000 troops they had in a Zone half as large as the Western Zone, where there were only 270,000 troops. Mr. Vishinsky asserted, in contradiction, that the Western Powers were maintaining 400,000 troops in Germany.

Continuing Consultation of Germany

It became clear that further discussion of general issues involved in the German settlement would be useless. The Council therefore began a series of secret sessions at which a plan for continuing consultation on Germany was worked out. The provisions of this agreement, as announced in the final communiqué of the conference on June 20, include:

1. An exchange of views at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly on arrangements for a further meeting of the Council to discuss Germany;
2. Consultation between the occupation authorities in Berlin on increased trade, movement of persons and the exchange of information between Zones, and on the administration of Berlin;
3. Consultation with German experts to assist in this work; and
4. Reaffirmation of the New York Agreement on access to Berlin.

This agreement has been termed a *modus vivendi*, but it is rather an undertaking to consult with a view to working one out.



The Austrian Treaty

In the series of secret meetings, during the last week of the conference, at which the process of salvaging some agreement on German questions took place, the Foreign Ministers also discussed the principles of the Austrian Treaty. It seemed apparent from the prolonged discussions on the Treaty which had taken place among the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers that three major questions were barring progress. These were the delimitation of the Austrian frontiers, Yugoslavia's claims for reparations, and the settlement of Soviet claims to German assets in Austria.

The Foreign Ministers succeeded in agreeing in principle on these three issues. The section of the final communiqué which deals with the Austrian Treaty provides, among other things:

1. That Austria's frontiers shall be those of January 1, 1938;
2. That Yugoslavia shall have the right to Austrian property within its territory and that the Treaty will provide a guarantee of protection for Slovene and Croat minorities in Austria;
3. That in compensation for German assets ceded to Austria the U.S.S.R. will receive \$150,000,000 from Austria in six years, other specified German assets being retained by the U.S.S.R.; and
4. That the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers will complete the drafting of the Austrian Treaty by September 1.

On the last day of the conference, after the final communiqué had been issued to the press, Mr. Vishinsky made a sudden request for another meeting. The other Ministers agreed and one further short meeting was held at which Mr. Vishinsky was apparently unsuccessful in securing an amendment to the section of the communiqué dealing with Austria.

Japanese Peace Treaty

On the last day of the conference Mr. Vishinsky again reverted to the question of the Japanese Peace Treaty. He suggested that the Foreign Ministers set the date for a meeting to deal with this question. The Western Ministers held that the Council of Foreign Ministers was not the appropriate body to deal with this matter and that other nations represented on the Far Eastern Commission must participate in the Japanese peace-making. After stating their respective positions, the Ministers dropped the subject.

Results of the Conference

The Council of Foreign Ministers made no progress at the Paris meeting toward deciding any of the general issues of the German settlement. In that respect the conference seems to have served no other purpose than to provide a forum for the restatement of familiarly divergent views. The unrealistic nature of the Soviet proposals in the early part of the conference leads to the assumption that Mr. Vishinsky was deliberately advancing suggestions which he knew to be unacceptable to the Western Powers.

The counter-blockade imposed by the Western Powers after the Soviets began the blockade of Berlin undoubtedly hurt the economy of the Soviet Zone of Germany. The U.S.S.R. has obtained the removal of the counter-blockade and, in the continuing negotiations provided for in the communiqué of the Paris meeting, the Soviet occupation authorities will have an opportunity to improve trade relations between the Eastern and Western Zones if they so desire. The Western Powers, for their part, gave nothing away during the conference and have secured a fairly explicit commitment on access to Berlin. On the other hand, the conference offered no indication that a solution to the problem of a divided Germany is yet at hand.

The agreement on the principles of the Austrian Treaty seems to have been made possible largely through the abandonment by the Soviet Union of its former support for Yugoslavia's claims to reparations and cessions of territory from Austria. The U.S.S.R. will obtain very substantial economic interests in Austria if the Treaty is concluded as at present envisaged. Besides the cash payment from Austria of \$150,000,000 they will acquire extensive oil rights in Eastern Austria and the bulk of the assets of the Danube Shipping Company. For the Austrians, however, this heavy loss will be offset by the withdrawal of occupation troops and the consequent elimination of occupation costs.



CANADIAN RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, in a letter dated July 14 to the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea, informed the latter that Canada's vote in the Security Council on April 8, 1949, for the admission of the Korean Republic to membership in the United Nations is to be regarded as full recognition of the Republic of Korea as an independent sovereign State. The jurisdiction of the Republic is considered to cover that part of the Korean Peninsula in which free elections were held on May 10, 1948, under the observation of the United Nation Temporary Commission on Korea.

Following is the text of the letter from the President of the Republic of Korea:

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

SEOUL

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 28, 1949

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor, Excellency, to extend to you and to your Government the cordial appreciation of the people and Government of the Republic of Korea for the signal vote of confidence which your accredited representative cast in the General Assembly of the United Nations of December 12, 1948, recognizing the Republic of Korea as the lawful sovereign government in Korea.

On behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Korea it is my pleasure to inform your Excellency of the cordial friendship which we bear toward the Government and people of your great country. It is our hope and expectation that our two Governments will cooperate fully in all friendly and commercial relationships within the community of free and sovereign nations in amity and mutual understanding for the furtherance of world peace and the progress of mankind.

Accept, Excellency, the full assurance of my highest consideration.

Very truly yours,

(signed) SYNGMAN RHEE

Viscount Alexander of Tunis,
Governor General of the Dominion of Canada,
Ottawa.

Following is the text of Mr. Pearson's letter:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Ottawa, July 14, 1949

EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to inform you that I have been requested by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada to acknowledge the communi-

cation of May 28 addressed to him by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Korea. The sentiments expressed by the President concerning the desire of the Government and people of the Republic of Korea to maintain friendly relations with the Government and people of Canada are cordially reciprocated.

The Canadian Government has given consideration to the question of recognition of your Government. I am happy to inform you that my Government considers that the vote cast by the Canadian Delegate in the Security Council on April 8, 1949, in support of a resolution favouring the admission of the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations is to be regarded as full recognition by the Government of Canada of the Republic of Korea as an independent sovereign State with jurisdiction over that part of the Korean Peninsula in which free elections were held on May 10, 1948, under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission.

Accept, Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(signed) LESTER B. PEARSON

His Excellency Colonel B. C. Limb,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Korea,
Seoul, Korea.

Dr. G. S. Patterson was the Canadian representative on the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea which observed elections in South Korea on May 10, 1948. Canada was among the forty-eight states which supported the December 12, 1948, resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations approving the report of the Temporary Commission and acknowledging that the Government of the Republic of Korea had been properly established and was the only lawful government in Korea.



VISIT OF COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO OTTAWA

On July 18 the Foreign Minister of Colombia, Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, arrived in Ottawa for the purpose of obtaining the services of Canadian experts to assist the Colombian Government in improving its electoral registration system.

After an interview with Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. Zuleta was introduced to Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Executive As-



Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, Foreign Minister of Colombia, signing the agreement under which Mr. Nelson Castonguay, Executive Assistant to the Chief Electoral Officer (standing) will go to Colombia to discuss election procedures with Colombian officials.

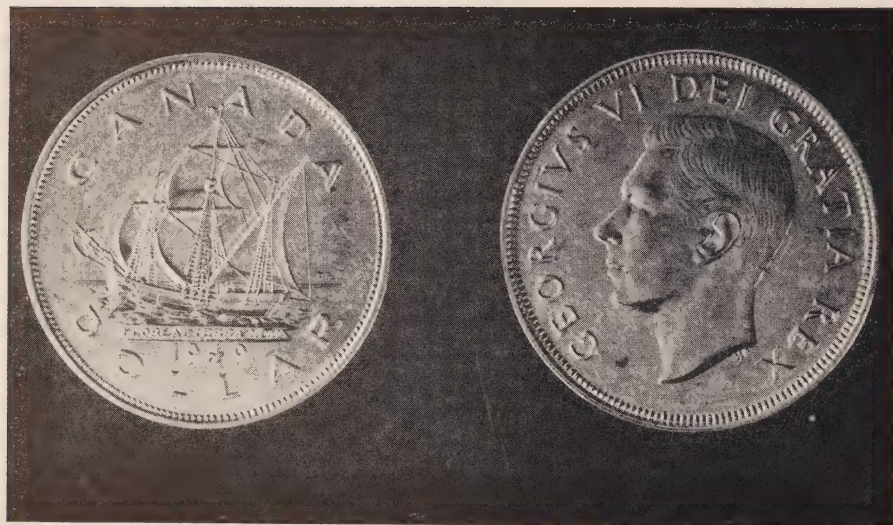
(Capital Press Photo)

sistant to the Chief Electoral Officer, and Assistant Commissioner H. Darling, who is a retired officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

As a result of subsequent discussions with Dr. Zuleta, Mr. Castonguay

agreed to go to Bogota for four weeks to explain to the Colombian Government the method of compiling a list of electors for Federal General Elections in Canada.

Colombia employs a registration and identity card system which, besides serving other purposes, is related to the electoral machinery. Assistant Commissioner Darling agreed to accompany Mr. Castonguay to Colombia, where he will make a preliminary study of the registration methods used there with the view to helping to reorganize the Colombian system, should this be considered desirable.



NEW SILVER DOLLAR HONOURS NEWFOUNDLAND

This coin was issued by the Royal Canadian Mint on June 23, 1949, the day before Newfoundland's Founder's Day holiday which commemorates John Cabot's sighting of the shores of North America in 1497. Shown on the reverse of the coin is Cabot's ship, the "Matthew"; on the obverse, an effigy of His Majesty the King. The coin was designed by Messrs. Henry Paget and Thomas Shingles of the Mint.

THE NEGOTIATION AND SIGNATURE OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

An international agreement generally means any arrangement between States involving a mutual undertaking. Originally, the signing of an agreement was marked by imposing ceremonies. Agreements were then negotiated by heads of States and were signed by them or in their names. In those days, relations between States were limited by difficulties of communication. In consequence, few international agreements were negotiated. In addition, with the exception of treaties to bring war to an end, international agreements were bilateral, i.e. arrangements between two States only.

With modern means of communication, contacts between States and agreements by which members of the international community sought to reconcile their new interests increased in number. Many agreements are now concluded between several States at international conferences. An instance is the International Wheat Agreement of March 23, 1949, which was signed by representatives of some forty States. Such agreements are described as multi-lateral.

In present day international relations, the signature of agreements has become a familiar occurrence, with the result that the formalities which formerly accompanied such an event have now been substantially eliminated. Besides, the negotiation and signature of agreements are no longer reserved to the heads of the States. The greater part of international agreements are concluded between governments and signed on their behalf.

International agreements bear different names, of which the most important are the following: Treaties; Conventions; Protocols; Agreements; Exchanges of Notes.

The signature of agreements by heads of States or by their representatives still occurs. These agreements are generally referred to as Treaties, Conventions or Protocols. They are encompassed by certain formalities and deal with important matters. A protocol is generally a subsidiary agreement amending or supplementing a treaty or convention signed earlier. Though it is correct to state that agreements reached between heads of States are ordinarily called Treaties or Conventions, one must not conclude that all treaties and conventions must necessarily be signed by them. It is true to state, however, that treaties and conventions generally deal with important matters, whether they be concluded between governments or, more traditionally, between heads of States.

Exchange of Notes

A great many international contracts are simply called "agreements". As far as exchanges of notes are concerned, they are, as the name implies, exchanges of diplomatic correspondence recording the agreement reached between two States. Generally speaking, this correspondence is exchanged between the Department of Foreign Affairs of one of the parties and a diplomatic representative of the other. Matters of secondary importance are usually settled by an exchange of notes.

In addition to the agreements listed above, there are a certain number of other terms that occur exceptionally, such as charter (United Nations Charter), statute (Statute of the International Court of Justice), pact (Briand-Kellogg Pact), declaration (Ogdensburg Declaration), arrangement, etc. Whether they are called conventions, pacts or exchanges of notes or any other name, international agreements are equally binding and produce the same effects. Each of them constitutes an undertaking by the signatory parties to follow the line of conduct set out therein.

Full Powers

The provisions of an agreement proposed for signature are first examined by the Canadian Government department concerned. Usually, the subject of the agreements involves more than one department, in which case it is examined by an interdepartmental committee comprising representatives of all interested departments. If the provisions of the agreement are agreeable to the committee, the latter usually recommends it to the Cabinet for signature. Once agreement has been reached between the contracting parties, the date and place of signature are fixed and full powers are then issued. Full powers are written proof that the person whose name appears thereon is authorized to sign the proposed agreement on behalf of his country. This document is addressed to the other signatory powers, who must also produce similar instruments.

In Canada, the issuance of full powers is a Royal prerogative and is exercised by or on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. In the case of an agreement between heads of States, full powers are signed by the King or by the Governor General on his behalf. When an agreement is entered into by governments, full powers are signed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs himself. After the exchange of full powers, two copies of a bilateral agreement are signed and each party keeps one.

Only a single text of a multilateral agreement is signed. This original is deposited in the archives of the Government on whose territory the agreement is signed. Certified true copies are then forwarded to each of the signatory States by the Government holding the original text.

Ratification

A great many agreements become effective merely upon being signed, while others become effective only upon ratification; that is, formal confirmation by each of the signatory States. In general, important treaties such as peace treaties, alliance treaties, trade agreements, etc., require ratification. In Canada, the right to ratify treaties, like that of signing them, is a Royal prerogative and is exercised by or on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Ratification therefore is not carried out by Parliament and the latter's intervention is not required at least theoretically. However, according to a practice established during the years between the two wars⁽¹⁾, parliamentary approval is sought in the case of agreements, the ratification of which entails for Canada heavy responsibilities, either political, economic or military. Thus the North Atlantic Treaty, signed at Washington on April 4 last, formed the subject of a point resolution of approval by the Senate and the House of Commons, on April 28 and 29 respectively.

(1) See House of Commons Debates, 1926, Vol. 5, page 4758, and 1928, Vol. 2, page 1974.

There are indeed, two situations which require Parliament's intervention before an agreement can be ratified. First, when the agreement itself provides that it must be submitted to the legislative authority of each of the contracting powers. Secondly, when the provisions of the agreement run counter to the statutes of Canada and when its implementation within the country necessitates an amendment to our statutory law. Only the Parliament of Canada can amend these statutes and bring them into harmony with the provisions of the agreement involved.

The instrument of ratification, by which Canada "undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out" the clauses of the ratified agreement, bears the signature of the King or of the Governor General if the agreement is one between heads of States. If on the other hand the agreement is entered into by governments, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs signs it. The instruments of ratification of a bilateral agreement are exchanged immediately after they have been signed, during a brief ceremony at which representatives of both parties are present. In the case of a multilateral agreement, the instruments of ratification are usually deposited with the government possessing the original text. It is only through the exchange or deposit of instruments of ratification that the parties to an agreement become bound by it.

International agreements concluded by Canada are listed monthly in *External Affairs*, and the texts of such agreements are published by the King's Printer at Ottawa (*Treaty Series*).





CANADA-UNESCO FELLOWSHIPS

One of the first Fellows to arrive in Canada was Mr. Benjamin R. Solonga, Acting-Dean of the College of Engineering, Manila, shown above as he is greeted by Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, and Mr. C. S. Parson of the Bureau of Mines.

(Capital Press Photo)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

The following officers have been appointed to the Department of External Affairs:

Mr. J. A. Dougan, (June 30, 1949); Mr. K. Goldschlag, (July 4, 1949); Mr. D. F. Kennedy, (July 15, 1949); Mr. J. R. McKinney, (July 5, 1949); Mr. N. A. S. Owens, (July 6, 1949); Mr. F. D. L. Stewart, (July 15, 1949); Mr. W. M. Wood, (July 18, 1949).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

The Honourable S. K. Kirpalani has been nominated High Commissioner for India in Canada. He succeeds the Honourable Sardar Hardit Singh Malik who has been appointed Ambassador of India to France. Mr. Kirpalani is expected to arrive in Ottawa August 14.

The Honourable Alfred Adrian Roberts has been nominated High Commissioner for South Africa in Canada. He succeeds the Honourable Dr. P. R. Viljoen who left Canada in January.

His Excellency Hugues Le Gallais, Minister of Luxembourg to the United States of America, has been nominated concurrently Minister of Luxembourg to Canada. He will reside in Washington.

The Honourable Mohammed Ali assumed his duties as first High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada, July 9.

His Excellency Primo Villa Michel, Ambassador of Mexico, left for a few weeks leave in Mexico, July 9. In his absence, Luis Fernandez MacGregor, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

The Honourable Laurence A. Steinhardt, Ambassador of the United States of America, left for a tour of the western provinces July 13. In his absence Julian F. Harrington, Minister, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

The appointment of Juan Santiago Macias Texier as Press Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, has been cancelled by the Argentine authorities.

The new address of the Chancery of the Embassy of Brazil is: 111 Sparks Street, Fourth Floor, Telephone: 5-1485.

The new address of the Office of the High Commissioner for India is: 202 Elgin Street, Telephone: 2-3549 and the new address of the Public Relations Officer is 121 Slater Street, Telephone: 3-5533.

August, 1949

Appointments

Miss Joanna Erlistoun Thomson, Assistant Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, June 27.

First Lieutenant Marcel A. Belanger, Assistant Air Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, July 1.

Captain Thomas G. Archibald, Assistant Air Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, July 1.

A. H. W. Steward, Information Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, July 11; he is expected to arrive some time in September.

S. C. Latif, Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, July 20.

John O'Brien, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, towards the middle of August.

Brigadier G. F. Thubron, Army Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, August 15.

Departures

Lieutenant-Colonel August Schomburg, Assistant Military Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, June 29.

Narbal Costa, First Secretary, Embassy of Brazil, July 6.

Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, July 9.

Lawrence John Lawrey, Assistant Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, July 28.

Brigadier E. C. Colville, Army Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, middle of August.

CONSULAR

Exequaturs were issued to:

Vicente Bermudez-Valdez as Vice-Consul of Venezuela at Montreal, July 15.

Friedrich Kaestli as Consul General of Switzerland at Montreal, July 23.

Georges Welter as Honorary Consul General of Luxembourg at Montreal, July 23.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Edward B. Cleaver as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Edmonton, June 24.

Kaarlo Olavi Lahonen, Second Secretary, Legation of Finland, as Vice-Consul at Ottawa, June 27.

Augustus C. Owen as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Calgary, June 28. He was previously Vice-Consul at Vancouver.

Neill M. Coney as Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, July 4.

Georges Welter as Honorary Consul General of Luxembourg at Montreal, July 11.

George Moffitt, Jr. as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Regina, July 14.

Sidney A. Belovsky as Consul General of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, July 15.

Dr. Antonio Mendez Fernandez, Consul General of Mexico at Montreal, left for Mexico on leave, June 17. In his absence Raul Reyes Spindola, Consul, is Acting Consul General.

Walter H. McKinney, Consul General of the United States of America at Winnipeg, left for the United States for a period of approximately sixty days. In his absence Sherburne Dillingham, Consul, is in charge of the Consulate General.

H. Earle Russell, Consul General of the United States of America at Toronto, resumed charge of the Consulate General, July 5, on his return from leave of absence.

J. Ramon Solana, Vice-Consul of the United States of America, temporarily in charge of the Consulate at Calgary, returned to his post at Winnipeg, July 12.

Nadim Dimechkié has been appointed Consul General of Lebanon at Ottawa. He is expected to arrive at the beginning of August.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Representatives of the United States of America attended fisheries discussions in Ottawa July 7 and 8.

His Excellency Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia visited Ottawa, July 18.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during July, and of those at which it will probably be represented during the rest of the year; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission*. Washington—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N. (R) and R. L. Rogers, Canadian Embassy, Washington. (This Commission, which is comprised of representatives of eleven countries, establishes the broad policies governing the occupation of Japan.)
2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan*. Washington—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
3. *Reparations Technical Advisory Committee*. Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.
4. *United Nations Security Council*. (Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1949)—New York—January 7, 1949 (First meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter)—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Representative and Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; G. Ignatieff, J. K. Starnes, G. K. Grande, H. H. Carter, S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis, Department of National Defence.
5. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence*. General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations (Chairman); Rear Admiral F. L.

Houghton, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Air Vice-Marshal C. R. Dunlop, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa.

6. *Atomic Energy Commission*. New York (Canada is a permanent member). Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; alternate delegate: G. Ignatieff, Department of External Affairs; advisers: J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs, Dr. John Babbitt, National Research Council. Major T. L. Pierce-Golding, Department of National Defence.
7. *Commission for Conventional Armaments*. (As a member of the Security

Council, Canada began a two year period of membership on January 1, 1948).—New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; G. Ignatieff, J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis, Department of National Defence.

8. *General Assembly of the United Nations*. New York—(Fourth Session opens in early September).
9. *Industrial Mobilization Planning Board*. S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
10. *Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations*. New York—Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. D. Scully, Consul-General, New York (Alternate).

CURRENT

1. *Ninth Session, Economic and Social Council*. Geneva—July 5—August 12. N. F. H. Berlis, Canadian Representative, Geneva (Observer).
2. *Third World Forestry Congress*. Helsinki—July 10—July 20. D. A. Macdonald, Dominion Forester; J. H. Jenkins, Assistant Superintendent, Forest Products Laboratories; Dr. M. L. Prebble, Department of Agriculture, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; Dr. J. E. Bier, Department of Agriculture, Toronto; Dr. C. D. Orchard, Deputy Minister of Forests, Department of Lands and Forests, Victoria, B.C.
3. *Fourth Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress*. London—July 9—July 23; W. B. Timm, Director of Mines, Forests and Scientific Services Branch; C. S. Parsons,

Chief, Bureau of Mines; Dr. B. B. MacKay; Senior Geologist, the Department of Mines and Resources.

4. *Meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers*. London—July 13—July 18. Mr. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; and L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.
5. *Canada-United Kingdom Discussions on Air Agreement*. London—July 19—July 25. Mr. L. Chevrier, Minister of Transport; J. R. Baldwin, Chairman of Air Transport Board; A. S. MacDonald, Legal Adviser to Air Transport Board.

FORTHCOMING

FAO meeting on Foot and Mouth Disease—London—August 15—August 19.

Fourteenth International Veterinary Congress—London—August 8—August 13.

Twelfth International Dairy Congress—Stockholm—August 15—August 19.

United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources—Lake Success—August 17—September 6.

International Federation of Geometers—Lausanne—August 23—August 27.

United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport—Geneva—August 23—September 17.

Metal Trades Committee (ILO)—The Hague—August (Tentative).

Twenty-ninth International Congress of Americanists—New York—September 5—September 12.

North American Regional Broadcasting Conference—Montreal—September.

Congress on Nursing Problems—San José, Costa Rica—September 12—September 18.

Congress of the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy—Mexico City—October 23—October 29.

Third Inter-American Conference on Radiology—Santiago, Chile—November 11—November 17.

International Conference on Experts on Pneumoconiosis—Australia—March, 1950.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization General Conference. Fourth Session—Paris—May, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Belgium

Exchange of Notes providing for the Extension to August 31, 1949, of the Third and Fourth Freedom Traffic Rights Exercised by the Government of Belgium at Gander Bay, Newfoundland. Signed at Ottawa, June 29 and 30, 1949.

Sweden

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, June 30, 1949.

Exchange of Notes amending the Agreement for Air Services between Swedish and Canadian Territories of June 27, 1947. Signed at Ottawa, June 30 and July 5, 1949.

Union of South Africa

Exchange of Notes amending for the period January 1 to December 31, 1949, the Trade Agreement between the Two Countries of August 20, 1932, as regards Unmanufactured Logs Imported into South Africa. Signed at Ottawa, June 27 and 28, 1949.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications—the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto. These publications and the mimeographed documents listed here may be consulted at the following places in Canada.

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).
Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).
University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Mimeographed documents cannot be procured by the general public, except by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York.

Where a particular document is to be obtained from some place other than those noted above, this fact is stated in the information under the title.

1. *WHO—Reports of Expert Committees and other Advisory Bodies to the Executive Board*; June 1949; Official Records No. 19; 48 pp.; printed; 25 cents.
2. *Resolutions of the General Assembly, Part II, Third Session—5 April-18 May, 1949*; 31 May 1949; document A/900; 36 pp.; printed; 40 cents.
3. *Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories—Summary and Analysis of information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter. Report of the Secretary-General; Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the United States of America; Pacific Territories*; 30 June 1949; document A/907; 54 pp.; mimeographed.
4. *Traffic in Obscene Publications; Summary of Annual Reports for 1947-1948*; Prepared by the Secretariat; 21 April 1949; document E/TOP. 1947-1948; Summary; 8 pp.; printed; Sales No.: 1949.IV.4; 10 cents.
5. *Relations with and Co-ordination of Specialized Agencies—Co-ordination of Migration Activities—Report of the Secretary-General*; 31 May 1949; document E/1341; 35 pp.; mimeographed.
6. *Report of the Fourth Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs*; 7 June 1949; document E/1361—E/CN.7/186; 81 pp.; mimeographed.
7. *Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Declaration of Death missing persons—Geneva, 7 to 21 June 1949*; document E/1368—E/AC.30/47; 23 pp.; mimeographed.
8. *Report of the Second Session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities*

ties; 29 June 1949; document E/CN.4/351 — E/CN.4/Sub.2/78; 27 pp.; mimeographed.

9. *Report on the Prevention of Discrimination* — Prepared by the Secretary-General; 7 June 1949; document E/CN.4/Sub.2/40; 62 pp.; mimeographed.
10. *Outlines of Tabulations of Data From 1950 Censuses of Population*—Memorandum prepared by the Secretariat; 17 June 1949; document E/CN.9/41; 41 pp.; mimeographed.
11. *Report of the Third Session of the Joint UNICEF/WHO Committee on Health Policy*; 11 May 1949; document E/ICEF/112; 21 pp.; mimeographed.
12. *UNICEF Feeding Plans for Europe and the Far East*; 17 May 1949; document E/ICEF/114; 34 pp.; mimeographed.
13. *Resolutions of the Fourth Session of the Trusteeship Council (24 January - 25 March 1949)*; 10 May 1949; document

T/328; Official Records: Supplement No. 1; 27 pp.; printed; 30 cents.

14. *Report of the United Nations visiting Mission to East Africa on Tanganyika—Observations of the United Kingdom Government*; 12 May 1949; document T/333; 90 pp.; mimeographed.
15. *Administrative Unions affecting Trust Territories—Report of the Committee on Administrative Unions*; 6 June 1949; document T/338; 52 pp.; mimeographed.
16. *Examination of the Annual Reports: New Guinea—Year ended 30 June 1948*; 27 June 1949; document T/354; 33 pp.; mimeographed.
17. *ECE—Agreement providing for the provisional application of the draft International customs conventions on touring, on commercial road vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by road*; 30 June 1949; document E/ECE/-109, E/ECE/TRANS/162; 78 pp.; mimeographed.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 10: Exchange of notes between Canada and the United States of America regarding sanitary practices in the shellfish industries and related matters. Signed at Washington, March 4 and April 30, 1948. (King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, 10 cents).

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 11: Agreement between Canada and France concerning the restoration of industrial property rights affected by World War II. Signed at Ottawa, May 5, 1948. (King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, 10 cents).

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

No. 49/24—Western Europe and American Security: Making a North Atlantic Pact. Text of an address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the Mount Holyoke College Institute of the United Nations at South Hadley, Massachusetts, on July 8, 1949.

No. 49/25—The Conduct of International Affairs in a Divided World. Text of an address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the Rotary Club at Montreal, on July 19, 1949.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (No. 3 Ping Tsang Hsiang)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Finland.....	Minister Designate.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister Designate.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrian Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Karachi (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road).
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranici Baglari, Kavaklidere)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa.....	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	Ambassador (vacant)	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate	New York (Room 3320, 630 Fifth Avenue)
" "	Permanent Delegate	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
" "	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
" "	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
" "	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Garasaninova, 20)



PAKISTAN MILITARY MISSION IN OTTAWA

A Military Mission from Pakistan paid homage to Canada's war dead on July 11, when the leader, Mr. Iskander Mirza, Defence Secretary, laid a wreath at the foot of the National War Memorial in Ottawa. Also present at the ceremony was the Honourable Mohammed Ali, first High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada, who had arrived in Ottawa a few days before. The Mission has been conferring with Chiefs of Staff in Ottawa and Washington. Left to right: Mr. C. M. Drury, Deputy Minister of National Defence, Canada; Mr. Iskander Mirza, Defence Minister, Pakistan; the Honourable Mohammed Ali, High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada; Major General Iftaker Khan.

(Capital Press Photo)

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective August 7 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	TO EUROPE	Call-signs
1435-1500	Opening Announcements (except Saturdays and Sundays)		CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
1515-1530	Opening Announcements (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
1530-1545	Czech		
1545-1600	German, to Austria (Sundays only)		
1545-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)		
1600-1630	English		
1630-1645	Dutch (except Sundays)		CKCS & CKNC
1630-1645	English (Sundays only)		
1645-1700	Czech		
1700-1730	French		
1730-1800	Czech		
1800-1830	German		
1830-1900	Dutch		
1900-1920	Swedish		
1920-1940	Norwegian		
1940-2000	Danish		
2000-2030	French		
2030-2100	Italian		
2100-2130	English		
2130-2200	English		CHOL & CKCS
2200-2230	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)		
2200-2215	Czech (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2215-2230	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2230-2240	English (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2240-2250	French (except Saturdays and Sundays)		

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0320-0400	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays & Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CHLO

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1810-1840	English	CKCX & CKRA
1830-1845	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
1845-1900	French	
1900-1955	Portuguese	
1955-2130	Spanish	
2130-2205	English	

CKRP	21.60 mc/s, 13.89 metres	CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres
CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres

PROGRAMME NOTES FOR AUGUST

General

Since its inauguration four and a half years ago, the CBC International Service has experienced continuous growth bringing the number of languages employed to 12 and the number of areas served to 17.

At present the Voice of Canada speaks regularly in English to the United Kingdom, the Caribbean, New Zealand and Australia. It is also heard regularly in French by listeners in France. Although Spanish and Portuguese programmes form the major part of transmissions to Latin America, regular programmes are also shortwaved to this area in English, French and Dutch. In December of last year an Italian section was added to the existing European Service which includes regular transmissions to the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia (Czech and Slovak), Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Plans are now under way to increase this service to Europe still further.

During the period in which the CBC International Service has been in operation, it has received approximately 90,000 letters from listeners in all parts of the world. All letters state that Canadian programmes are heard with unusual strength and testify that a keen interest in Canada is being aroused by means of the CBC International Service.

758th Swiss National Anniversary

Commemorating Switzerland's National Anniversary on August 1, the CBC International Service planned a special programme in French, German and Italian which was shortwaved to Swiss listeners on two consecutive days, July 30 and 31. On this programme were presented Messrs. Albert Lendi of Toronto, Albert Frossard of Montreal, Gottlieb Ammeter of Starbuck, Manitoba, and Professor Charles Faessler of Quebec City.

Mr. Lendi discussed in German the every-day life of a Swiss-Canadian. Mr. Frossard, manager of the Montreal Ritz-Carlton Hotel, spoke in Italian on the hotel and restaurant industry in Canada. Professor Faessler of Laval University described the St. Lawrence River Region in French, while Mr. Ammeter discussed in Bernese dialect the life of a Swiss-Canadian farmer on the Prairies. This programme was heard in Switzerland at 1500 GMT on both July 30 and 31.

RIAS

The German section of the CBC International Service has begun sending a recorded programme series to RIAS, the powerful 120 Kw. American broadcasting station in Berlin. This series will form the first of a regular service for the relay of Canadian programmes throughout Germany.

Bolivia, Ecuador and Uruguay

During the month of August the CBC International Service will pay tribute to the Latin American Republics of Bolivia, Ecuador and Uruguay, on the occasion of their anniversaries of independence. Special Independence Day programmes will be heard throughout Latin America on the following days: Bolivia, August 6; Ecuador, August 10; and Uruguay, August 25.

CORRIGENDA

Vol. I No. 5, May 1949, *Canada and Latin America*, page 34, line one, for "the Commissions on Geography and History" read "the Commissions on Geography and Cartography of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History".

Vol. I No. 7, July 1949, *Canada and the United Nations*, page 12, next to last line, for "agency is to observe in Indonesia the implementation reached at the Round Table Conference" read "agency is to observe in Indonesia the implementation of the agreements reached at the Round Table Conference".

External Affairs



Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada





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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

countries. Also to be discussed are a number of items involving far-reaching proposals: the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, the plan for the reform of the calendar, the draft Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States, the question of reparations for injuries incurred in the service of the United Nations, and the establishment of a United Nations Field Service.

The discussion in the Assembly this autumn will take place in a world situation markedly different from that of last year. Since the adjournment of the third session last May a number of significant developments have occurred which will unquestionably have considerable bearing on the trend of the debates at the Assembly. The questions on the agenda—even those of long standing—will this year be discussed in the light of the *modus vivendi* reached at the Council of Foreign Ministers last June, the coming into force of the North Atlantic Treaty, the progress of the Military Assistance Bill in the United States Congress, the Communist advances in China, the ever-widening split between Marshal Tito's Government and the Cominform, the establishment of a democratic government in Western Germany, the meetings of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, and the critical economic conditions in many parts of the world. Last year at the third session of the Assembly in Paris it was impossible for delegations to ignore the dispute over Berlin, even though it was not on the agenda. The discussions this year will likewise be affected—possibly to a very large extent—by events in the Far East, whether or not the situation in China is raised in the Assembly. The accomplishments of the Assembly may, therefore, depend on events over which it has not established, or is not in a position to establish, control.

Italian Colonies

The one subject on which the Assembly has been given a right to legislate is the disposition of the Italian Colonies. The Assembly failed at the April session to reach a decision on this question, but it is possible to attribute this failure not to the weakness or incapacity of the United Nations as such but to the inability of the Powers directly interested in the problem to agree upon a solution satisfactory to all. The problem was, and still is, a very complex one, and it has not been made easier by the deterioration of relations between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers. Besides the conflict of interest between East and West, the problem is aggravated by the sharp clashes of the interests—national, racial, religious, regional and cultural—of various groups in the Mediterranean and Red Sea areas. The inhabitants of the territories, many of whom are strongly opposed to any move to restore political power to Italy, desire eventual independence. At the same time there exist among the inhabitants conflicting views about the most suitable arrangements to be made to assure their rapid development towards self-government or independence. The Italian Government, pointing to the wealth which Italian people have in the past expended in developing the colonies, desires outlets in Africa for the expanding population of Italy and an opportunity to prove its capacity as an administering power. Ethiopia desires access to the Red Sea along a coastline sufficiently extended to meet the present and future needs of Ethiopian commerce. The French Government is fearful lest the too early achievement of independence by the Arab populations in Libya should cause unrest among the native peoples of neighbouring Tunisia and Morocco. The United Kingdom

is unwilling to bear indefinitely the cost of military administration in the colonies, but cannot be unmindful of their strategic importance.

Human Rights

Another problem, first placed before the General Assembly at the second part of the third session, is the observance in Bulgaria and Hungary of human rights and fundamental freedoms. At that session the Assembly, by a resolution adopted on April 29, expressed deep concern at the grave accusations made against the Governments of Bulgaria and Hungary; noted with satisfaction that steps had been taken by the several states signatories to the Peace Treaties with these two countries; most urgently drew the attention of the two satellite Governments to their obligations under the Peace Treaties, including the obligations to co-operate in the settlement of all these questions; and decided to retain the question on the agenda for the fourth regular session. In the May issue of *External Affairs* an account is given of the treatment of this problem at the third session of the General Assembly, and in the June issue appears a note on the preliminary steps taken by the Western signatories to implement the Peace Treaty provisions. Since June neither the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, nor the satellite Governments, have shown any desire to co-operate in the settlement of the disputes which the Western Powers hold to have arisen out of charges levelled against Bulgaria and Hungary. The agenda item has now been extended to include Roumania among the satellite states charged with Treaty violation.

This whole question, involving the observance of human rights by states that have signed Treaty obligations to do so, is made more complicated by the wide differences existing between the Eastern European states and the Western Powers, and as a result the issues tend to become confused. The Soviet states take the view that the trials of the religious leaders were a valid exercise of criminal jurisdiction by the satellite Governments concerned and that therefore no dispute exists. The Western Powers, on the other hand, hold that inasmuch as the serious charges made against the satellite states before the General Assembly have not been satisfactorily answered, a dispute does exist and that therefore the clauses of the Treaties providing for the settlement of disputes should be implemented. At once it becomes apparent that the Assembly, before taking any action to settle the dispute, must decide the preliminary question of whether or not a dispute does exist. Presumably at the fourth session the Western delegates will report on their unsuccessful attempt to set the Treaty machinery in motion, while the Soviet representatives will continue to deny the existence of a situation requiring such action. It will be for the Assembly to decide what steps should be taken to resolve this conflict of opinion.

A number of other agenda items of a political nature will be based upon reports submitted to the Assembly by various subsidiary organs, established for a specific purpose at previous sessions of the General Assembly. The United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine will report on three important matters: the proposals for a permanent international regime for the Jerusalem area, the protection of the Holy Places, and the assistance to Palestine refugees. The Commission was directed by the third session of the Assembly to submit such a report to the fourth regular session and at the moment is endeavouring

to make recommendations on this aspect of its work. The United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans will likewise report to the Assembly in connection with Item 21 on the agenda, "Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece". A similar report will be received from the United Nations Commission on Korea regarding the problem of the independence and unity of that country.

Economic Questions

As noted in the August issue of *External Affairs*, other subsidiary organs will report to the General Assembly regarding the continuation of the Interim Committee and the establishment of a United Nations Field Service. The Assembly will also receive reports from the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission on Conventional Armaments. The talks between the Five Great Powers and Canada, who were requested by the Assembly last year to consult together to determine whether there existed a basis for agreement on the international control of atomic energy, are still proceeding at Lake Success, but a report on the progress of the discussions will be submitted to the fourth session of the Assembly.

On the economic and social side the provisional agenda is equally heavy. A good deal of attention will be devoted to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council regarding the economic development of under-developed countries, a proposal which has developed out of "Point Four" of President Truman's inaugural address in January. A highly contentious item will be the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information. This is the third in a series of such conventions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information which met at Geneva from March 23 to April 21, 1948. The first two conventions were discussed at length by the Social Committee of the General Assembly at the April session this year and were merged to form a Draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction, which was adopted by the General Assembly on May 14, 1949. Detailed accounts of the discussion at the third session, and of the whole problem of the Freedom of Information, are to be found in the May and June issues of *External Affairs*.

Another economic and social question of particular interest to Canada is an agenda item proposed by Poland, which reads as follows:

Discriminations practised by certain States against immigrating labour and in particular against labour recruited from the ranks of refugees (Resolution 282 (III) of May 16, 1949).

This item was originally submitted for the agenda of the third session, but in May the General Assembly voted to defer discussion until the fourth regular session. The Soviet representatives and the representatives of Poland may take the opportunity to reiterate their propaganda attacks on Canada in connection with the immigration of the thousands of displaced persons who have voluntarily come to this country since the end of the Second World War. The significant fact that the displaced persons brought to this country have not chosen to return to their country of origin, although they have in no way been prevented from doing so, speaks for itself in refutation of the unwarranted attacks.

Many other questions appear on the provisional agenda, all requiring decision by the fourth regular session. The report of the Trusteeship Council will be discussed by the Fourth Trusteeship Committee. The financial report and accounts of the United Nations for 1948, the supplementary estimates for 1949, the budget estimates for 1950, the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations, the Secretary-General's report on the progress of work on the new permanent headquarters, and other administrative and budgetary matters must be approved by the General Assembly, after discussion in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. Several equally important items, including the report of the International Law Commission, will be debated in the Sixth (Legal) Committee. In short, each of the main committees will be faced with an extensive and important agenda requiring the strenuous and sincere effort of all Members, if the Assembly is to discharge its functions at one meeting of the fourth session.

Canadian Delegates

The names of the members of the Canadian Delegation to the forthcoming session of the Assembly were released to the press on August 19. The delegation, which is headed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, includes the following representatives and alternates:

Representatives: Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare; General A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations; Senator Cairine R. Wilson; Mr. René Jutras, Member of Parliament for Provencher.

Alternates: Mr. A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Mr. Léon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. R. G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs; Major General E. L. M. Burns, Assistant Deputy Minister for Veterans Affairs.

The appointment of General Burns to the Delegation is of particular interest in that he is Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the United Nations Association of Canada. Advisers to the Delegation include members of the Canadian Permanent Delegation to the United Nations, the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Finance.

PROTOCOL: ITS NATURE AND FUNCTION

The word protocol has in recent years come into general use in connection with Canada's external relations. The ancient Greeks used the word "protokolon" for the first document glued on to the ivory stick on which they rolled their public records. In modern diplomatic usage Protocol means not only a particular type of document, but also means the manner, style or behaviour appropriate to the conduct of affairs between nations.

The rapid growth of Canadian diplomatic representation abroad, and particularly the expansion in foreign diplomatic representation in Canada, made it necessary to assign an officer, and later a Division of the Department, to deal with the increasing requirements of protocol. The first foreign diplomatic mission in Canada was established in 1927, and the first Commonwealth High Commissioner to Canada took up his duties in 1928. In 1939 there were only four foreign missions and two High Commissioners' Offices in Ottawa. Today there are 32 missions in Ottawa, consisting of fourteen embassies, seven High Commissioners' Offices and eleven legations. Throughout Canada there are 200 foreign consular offices.

The duties of the Protocol Division include arrangements for the exchange of diplomatic, Commonwealth and consular representatives between Canada and other countries, the administration of immunities and privileges prescribed for them by international law, the provision of government hospitality for visiting Heads of State and other distinguished visitors from abroad, and arrangements for official visits to other countries of representatives of Canada. The Protocol Division is a channel of communication between the Diplomatic Corps in Ottawa and the Department of External Affairs, and is a source of information on diplomatic practice, protocol and precedence.

Letters of Credence and of Recall

A primary duty of the Protocol Division is to provide credentials for Canadian diplomatic, Commonwealth and consular representatives abroad, and to scrutinize the credentials of diplomatic and consular representatives in Canada.

Appointments of Canadian Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary are made by the King on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the King gives the Canadian head of mission a letter of introduction, known as a Letter of Credence, to the foreign head of State. The first step in this procedure is a request for the King's informal approval of the appointment, which is transmitted through the Governor General who is the King's personal representative in Canada. In accordance with international diplomatic practice, the foreign country is asked whether the proposed appointee would be acceptable, or, to use the official term *persona grata*. This is known as asking the foreign Government for its *agrément*.

The Letter of Credence for the appointee is then prepared here and submitted to the King for his signature. If the new appointee is succeeding another head of mission, the King is also asked to sign a Letter of Recall for his predecessor.

The Letter of Credence takes its name from its essential substance, which is a request by our Sovereign to the foreign Head of State to believe what the

head of mission says. This request is generally in the following words: "I request that Your Majesty will give entire credence to all that he shall have occasion to communicate to You in My name".

Ceremonial

In all countries there is a certain formality observed in sending and receiving an ambassador or a minister plenipotentiary. He is exempt from customs and immigration regulations at the port of entry, he is greeted on arrival at the capital by a representative of the Head of State and by the Chief of Protocol, and when he presents his Letter of Credence, he is received by the Head of State with appropriate ceremony.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs attends the ceremony at which a foreign ambassador presents his Letter of Credence to the Governor General. This takes place at the Governor General's residence, Rideau Hall, at Ottawa. The proceedings are dignified in character but are less formal in Canada than in some countries, where, for example, the ambassador rides in a palace coach with a cavalry escort and there is a military guard of honour and a band to play national anthems. At the appointed time, the Chief of Protocol calls for the ambassador at his house and conducts him to Rideau Hall in the Governor General's limousine, with a police escort. Upon arrival, the ambassador, accompanied by members of his staff and by officers of the Governor General's Household, is conducted in procession to the Governor General's room where he is introduced to the Governor General by the Chief of Protocol. The ambassador then, in a few informal phrases, presents his Letter of Credence to the Governor General who receives it in the name of the King.

Diplomatic Immunity

Under international law diplomatic envoys possess a special status appropriate to their responsibilities, and they receive special protection and immunities in order to ensure the unmolested performance of their duties. From ancient times it has been recognized that the envoy of a sovereign State is entitled to special protection in the performance of his high office and must in principle be regarded as outside the jurisdiction of the State to which he is accredited. It is assumed that he will voluntarily comply with the laws of the receiving State, and that if he arbitrarily fails to do so his recall may be requested. By its acceptance of him, however, the receiving State tacitly agrees that, until he is recalled, he will enjoy much the same immunity and privileges as would be accorded to his Sovereign or President in person.

In practice, this implies inviolability of person and property, immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts, and exemption from direct taxation where that is administratively feasible. These immunities and privileges extend also, under international law, to the members of an envoy's family and suite. They constitute both a recognition that the position of an Embassy or Legation is sacrosanct and an assurance that it will be permitted to function with complete freedom from hindrance or constraint. Both in law and in practice the principle of reciprocity is paramount in these matters. All diplomatic privileges and immunities in Canada are granted on the understanding that the equivalent treatment shall be accorded to Canadian representatives abroad; and it is the responsibility of the Protocol Division to ensure that this principle of reciprocity is applied. It is also responsible for the administration of privileges

and immunities to the representatives of the United Nations and of its specialized agencies in Canada.

Appointment of Commonwealth High Commissioners

In Commonwealth countries the head of a Canadian mission has the designation of High Commissioner. The post of High Commissioner is of equal importance to that of ambassador or minister plenipotentiary. Officers who hold these appointments are interchangeable, and a Canadian ambassador in a foreign country may be transferred to the post of High Commissioner in a Commonwealth country. A High Commissioner has precedence equal to that of an Ambassador; and in some Commonwealth countries (though not in Canada), a High Commissioner is given the title "His Excellency". Arrangements for a High Commissioner's appointment are less formal. For example, his letter of introduction is not signed by the King and is not called a Letter of Credence; it is a letter from the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada to the Minister of External Affairs of the Commonwealth country.

Appointment and Recognition of Consular Officers

The procedure and formalities connected with the appointment and recognition of Canadian consular officers abroad and of foreign consular officers in Canada are the responsibility of the Protocol Division. A Commission of appointment, signed by the Head of State, is issued to the appointee and the receiving government is requested to grant recognition and an *exequatur* to the consular officer in order to enable him to carry out his duties. An *exequatur* is a formal document signed by the head of the receiving State, which grants the officer recognition and assures him of appropriate privileges and assistance in the exercise of his functions. The Protocol Division also arranges for the recognition of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners where necessary.

Visits of Heads of State

The provision made for the visits of Heads of State and other dignitaries from abroad includes arrangements on behalf of the Government of Canada for special protection and security, guards of honour and ceremonial, transportation, state dinners, and other functions. On the occasion of visits abroad by the Governor General and other personages representing Canada, the Protocol Division co-operates with Canadian missions abroad in arrangements for receiving the distinguished visitors.

Foreign Honours and Awards

The Protocol Division deals with the application of regulations concerning foreign honours and awards. Permission is not granted to Canadian civilians to accept a foreign award unless it is given for war service or for the saving of life. A member of the Department of External Affairs is not allowed to receive any foreign award except for distinguished service in the saving of life. Canadians are not permitted to accept awards in orders of chivalry which carry a title.

Cards of Identity and C.D. plates

Registration of diplomatic and non-diplomatic personnel of other countries in Canada is maintained by the Protocol Division. Identity cards in different

colours for diplomatic officers, consuls, non-diplomatic personnel and United Nations personnel are issued by the Division. The card is a certification by the Department of External Affairs that the bearer is a person entitled to the privileges relative to his rank. C.D. (Corps Diplomatique) automobile markers are also issued as a means of ready identification to police authorities of the cars of persons whose names are on the Diplomatic List.

Precedence, etc.

Foreign ambassadors arriving in Canada make their first contact with the Department of External Affairs through the Chief of Protocol; and, throughout their stay in this country, the Division is at their service for consultation on matters of Canadian practice and usage. In accordance with the custom at other capitals, the Diplomatic Corps at Ottawa relies upon the Protocol Division at all times for advice on Canadian regulations and procedure, and on such matters as hospitality, the relative precedence of Canadian and foreign officials, and the correct use of Canadian styles of address. Among the varied functions of the Division are the drafting of messages of greeting and of condolence to foreign countries, the transmission to the High Commissioner for Canada in London of applications for presentation of Canadian ladies at Their Majesties' Court, and the marshalling of the Diplomatic Corps by the Chief of Protocol at the Governor General's levée on New Years Day and at other official functions.

Publications

The Division issues quarterly the Canadian diplomatic list and the list of Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada.



CANADA'S TWENTY-FIRST PARLIAMENT

Canada's Twenty-first Parliament was opened with traditional ceremony by the Governor General on September 15.

The Twentieth Parliament had been officially dissolved on April 30, 1949. The General Election, which followed on June 27, possessed unusual historical significance because of the participation of the new Province of Newfoundland. The various political parties elected the following members: Liberal, 193; Progressive-Conservative, 41; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 13; Social Credit, 10; Independent, 4; Independent-Liberal, 1. (New House, 262 members.)

Party standing at the close of the final session of the Twentieth Parliament was as follows: Liberal, 125; Progressive-Conservative, 69; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 32; Social Credit, 12; others, 6. (Old House, 245 members.)

THE EAST BLOCK

Like the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Rocky Mountains, the East Block, which houses the Department of External Affairs, enjoys a truly national reputation. In the eyes of the visitor to Ottawa, it forms part of a group of buildings picturesquely set on Parliament Hill. Foreign representatives, upon arrival in Ottawa, here make their first contact with the Department. Junior officers, surprised at the outset by the building's monastic appearance, end by becoming attached to its long sombre hallways, its Gothic arches, and its sober atmosphere.

The history of the East Block is closely linked with that of the Capital. It was Queen Victoria who chose Ottawa, previously known as Bytown, as the seat of government of United Canada (Upper and Lower Canada). Her decision was made known to the government of the day by a despatch of the Secretary for the Colonies, dated December 31, 1857, and was brought to the knowledge of the two Houses on March 16, 1858. Certain foreign newspapers were of the opinion that the choice was an excellent one. If an enemy country decided to attack Canada, they suggested, it would be difficult for its soldiers to occupy the Capital, since, in attempting to find it, they would lose their way in the forests. Parliament ratified the decision of Queen Victoria by a vote of 64 to 59.

Site Selected

The site of the Capital having been chosen, the Governor General suggested, as the location of the government buildings, a plot of land known until then as Barracks Hill; and on May 17, 1859, the Department of Public Works invited architects to draw up and submit plans for the necessary parliamentary and administrative buildings. A sum of 200 pounds was offered for the winning plan. Sixteen plans for the parliament buildings, and seven for the administrative buildings, were prepared by fourteen competitors. Final selection was subsequently made by a special committee. For the East Block (administrative building) the design of Messrs. Strant and Lavers was awarded the prize.

On September 8, 1859, the Department of Public Works invited builders to submit specifications. The plans could be studied at Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto as from October 15. Twenty-one sets of specifications were submitted for the Parliament buildings and twenty-nine for the East Block. The construction of the latter was entrusted to Messrs. Jones, Hancock and Company, for the sum of \$278,810, and February 1, 1862, was set as the date of completion.⁽¹⁾

Cornerstone Laid

Excavation work was begun in December, 1859. The first stone of the East Block was laid in 1860, during the visit of the Prince of Wales, by Miss Hancock, the builder's daughter, who for a long time retained possession of a small silver trowel and level used on that occasion.

Work was carried on until, by October 1, 1861, funds were exhausted. It was resumed a little later after a commission had been appointed under the

⁽¹⁾ It is interesting to note that the partial restoration of the East Block, presently under way, has cost \$365,000 to date.

great seal of the province, on June 21, 1861, to investigate the various questions raised by the construction of the buildings, and the administrative methods then practised. The commission proposed that the remaining work be entrusted to the original contractors and paid according to a scale of prices established by the commissioners. The government approved this suggestion and awarded new contracts. By the month of October, 1865, the construction of the buildings was sufficiently advanced to permit of their occupancy. In the meantime, the provinces had decided to confederate, and the government buildings thus became the seat of the federal administration.



THE EAST BLOCK, LOOKING NORTH-EAST FROM WELLINGTON STREET

(Capital Press Photo)

At the outset, the East Block had but two wings: one facing Wellington Street, and the other, Parliament square. It was not until shortly before the First World War that the two other sides of the quadrangle were completed. The building is of neo-Gothic style and its architect evidently drew inspiration from his memories of Westminster. The East Block is of imposing dimensions: 319 feet of frontage on Parliament square, and 253 feet facing Wellington Street. The walls are of Nepean sandstone; the fireplaces are constructed of Arnprior marble; and certain decorative pieces are of Potsdam sandstone, quarried in the State of New York.

Original Occupants

Originally, the building housed the offices of the Governor General, the Privy Council, the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State, and the Ministers

of Finance, National Revenue, and the Interior. The Department of External Affairs did not secure space in the East Block until 1914. At the time of its establishment in 1909, the Department's offices were located in the Trafalgar Building, at the corner of Bank and Queen Streets. But to Sir Joseph Pope, at that time Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, it seemed incompatible with the dignity of an external service that its offices should be installed above a hair-dressing establishment. He accordingly made strong representations, and shortly afterwards moved into the office now occupied by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson. This is none other than the former office of Sir John A. Macdonald, first Prime Minister of Canada. Sir John, immediately prior to his death at Earnsliffe, passed weeks on end in this office, being too ill to be moved. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, upon becoming Prime Minister, installed himself in the office now occupied by the present Prime Minister, Mr. Louis S. St. Laurent, and formerly occupied by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Harbours No Ghost

Unfortunately for those interested in the history of old buildings, the East Block harbours no recognized ghost. It is, however, ornamented with sculptured figures, some of which are extremely sinister. Sight-seers rarely fail to be impressed by these fantastic monsters, whose forms have been liberally scattered about the interior of the building, and especially in its towers, its cornices and its dormer windows. But if it does not possess a ghost, the East Block has come close to having a secret dungeon. During the present restoration, workmen discovered, opposite an elevator well on the third floor, in the tower above the entrance to the Privy Council chamber, a vaulted room, crammed with files for which generations of secretaries had no doubt searched in the course of their careers. Since it was apparently possible to gain access to the room from a Privy Council office, its usefulness may not have been entirely lost on those who had occasion to use it, and who were perhaps loath to be deprived of a convenient place in which to deposit their archives.

With its stiff and somewhat formalistic style, its dignified aspect, its long hallways and twisting passages, its gargoyles and its memories, the East Block has been, for close to a century, an Ottawa landmark. In this building generations of officials and statesmen have devoted their careers to the public interest; and if visitors sometimes joke about the East Block, their irony is not unmingled with affection for the values which it represents.

SOME RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS FOR THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

In the elections in the three Western zones of Germany held on August 14, sixteen political parties presented their programmes to the electorate and asked for its support. In response to these appeals, 23 million German voters selected 402 men and women from twelve parties. The vote was heavy: 78.6 per cent of the persons on the voters lists cast their ballots. The corresponding figures for the latest federal election in Canada and the latest presidential election in the United States were about 73 per cent and about 53 per cent respectively. In spite of the large number of political parties, 71.9 per cent of the votes and 322 of the 402 seats went to the three main parties.⁽¹⁾ It is thus possible to conjecture what sort of government the people of Western Germany want and will get, subject, of course, to the limitations imposed by the occupying powers in the fields of government reserved to them by the Occupation Statute.

During the election campaign all parties tended to pay a great deal of attention to topics within the competence of the occupying powers. Particularly bitter attacks were made on dismantling policies, frontier adjustments and international control of the Ruhr. From this one might expect that the entire West German political organization will play the part of a parliamentary opposition to the governmental actions of the occupying powers as they are initiated by the Allied High Commission. At the time of writing, however, it is difficult to say with certainty to what extent the somewhat irrelevant attacks on the occupying powers made during the election campaign will continue after the Germans have assumed some degree of responsibility. In the fields in which the German parliament will be competent to legislate, it is safe to assume there will be no such unanimity and the normal democratic functions of government and opposition will be clearly distinguishable.

The Government

The largest single party in the Bundestag (Lower House) will be the Christian Democrat (CDU) which, with its Bavarian branch, the Christian Social Union (CSU), controls 139 out of 402 seats. Since this group lacks a clear majority, it will, in order to form a stable government, have to coalesce or combine forces with one or more of the eleven other parties represented in the Bundestag. Two of these may be eliminated at once: the second largest group, the Social Democratic Party (SPD), (131 seats) has indicated that it will not take part in a coalition with the CDU-CSU; the Communists (KPD), (15 seats) can be ruled out as their policies are incompatible with the aims of the CDU-

⁽¹⁾ Comparable figures for the three largest parties in the Reichstag of the Weimar republic in 1922:

Party	Seats out of 459	Per cent of Popular vote
United Socialists	173	39.6
Centre Party	68	13.6
German National Peoples Party.....	66	15.1
TOTAL.....	307	68.3

CSU. It is the third largest group (52 seats), the Free Democratic Party (FDP), which will hold a virtual balance of power.

In order to have a bare working majority the CDU-CSU and the FDP will require the support of one of the four possible parties which could command the necessary eleven additional seats. Thus, the government may include as many as six different parties although only two can be expected to exert decisive influence; the CDU-CSU and the FDP.

Analysis of the Vote

Party	Seats by direct election	Seats by proportional representation	Total Seats	Number of votes obtained	Per- centage of total vote
Christian Democratic Union Christian Social Union— CDU-CSU.....	115	24	139	7,357,579	31.01
Social Democrats—SPD.....	96	35	131	6,932,272	29.24
Free Democrats—FDP.....	12	40	52	2,788,653	11.76
Bavarian Party—BP.....	11	6	17	986,606	4.20
German Party—DP.....	5	12	17	940,088	4.00
Communists—KPD.....	0	15	15	1,360,443	5.74
Economic Reconstructionists— WAV.....	0	12	12	681,981	2.87
Centre Party.....	0	10	10	727,343	3.06
German Right Party—DRP....	0	5	5	428,949	1.76
Independents.....	0	2	2	847,994	3.58
Refugees Emergency Ass'n.....	0	1	1	292,263	1.22
South Schleswig Ass'n.....	0	1	1	75,387	0.30
Radical Socialist Freedom Party	0	0	0	217,627	0.90
Bremen Peoples Party.....	0	0	0	39,229	0.16
European Peoples Party.....	0	0	0	26,155	0.11
Rhenish-Westphalian Peoples Party.....	0	0	0	21,910	0.09
TOTAL.....	239	163	402	23,724,479	100.00

The CDU-CSU Policy

The Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element) for August, 1949, has this to say of the CDU:

Despite its strength there is a rift within the party. The left wing group is headed by Jakob Kaiser, the leader of the CDU in the Russian Zone, who before 1933, was a Christian Trade Unionist, and who now advocates the policy of moderate socialism. The right wing group is led by Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the leader of the Party in the British zone; they stand for free enterprise, and are opposed both to Communism and social democracy. At present the right wing group is the more powerful influence in the British zone and receives strong support from the Catholic Church.

Owing to the differences within its ranks, the CDU has not yet (July, 1949) emerged with a clear cut programme, but stands resolute on the principle of the sanctity of the individual as opposed to the State, while some of its conservative members are luke-warm in their support of such measures as denazification.

The economic policy of the CDU-CSU group has been referred to as a Social Market Economy (*Soziale Marktwirtschaft*). It may be summarized as follows:

- (a) Free enterprise to be safeguarded by law. Monopolies must be subordinated to an independent control subject to the law.
- (b) Legal measures to spread economic responsibilities; that is, not only owners of factories but also directors and managers must have financial liability.
- (c) Legal measures to ensure full publicity on the internal workings of capital companies (*Capitalgesellschaften*), in order to facilitate control of monopolies.
- (d) Central currency supervision.
- (e) Fair market prices which must be free from arbitrary interference.
- (f) Reduction of German price control in the interests of German free enterprise in world markets.
- (g) The fixing of wages and working conditions under the wage agreement system.
- (h) Sponsorship of technical and scientific developments.
- (i) Provision under *Soziale Marktwirtschaft* for free choice of profession, freedom of business expansion and liberty of movement.
- (j) The reaffirmation of the principle of private property. The broad masses of the people should become property owners through a fair distribution of economic yields and through social legislation. At the same time, there should be public ownership of certain undertakings in the industrial sphere.
- (k) Creation of capital from savings.
- (l) Comprehensive tax reform.
- (m) Effective measures against economic crises and mass unemployment, especially by constructive credit, currency and public investment policies.

(n) Maximum stimulation of foreign trade and approval of the Marshall Plan. Opposition to industrial dismantling which prevents Germany from bringing its full strength to bear in the cause of European reconstruction.

(o) Rebuilding of the German merchant navy.

(p) The full confidence of all classes of society without which *Soziale Marktwirtschaft* cannot be realized. The working class must take its due part in control of monopolies and in the institutions necessary to revive and supervise free competition.

The FDP Policy

At its convention in Bremen in June, 1949, one of the leaders of the Free Democratic Party gave a general review of internal, constitutional and foreign political problems. He said that the FDP, while recognizing the separate political and cultural entities of the federal states, accepted the concept of a healthy centralized German state. This central state would, however, be entitled to interfere in the economic sphere only when the social and economic interests of the community were threatened. Normal development would be based on a policy of *laissez-faire* which according to the party's view could alone bring about a substantial improvement in the standard of living. The speaker also pointed out that the spirit of individual liberty inherent in Western European Christian thought would align the German nation very definitely with the West.

Much of the party's support comes from members of the middle classes who dislike the religious and clerical influence which they see in the CDU and from Germans who object strongly to the idea of all-embracing state control.

The differences between the FDP and CDU-CSU should not put too great a strain on a coalition between them. Both are agreed on the superior virtue of free enterprise over controlled economy, although in this the FDP are more uncompromising than the left wing of the CDU. The CDU-CSU group is in favour of greater decentralization of government than the FDP. On the issue of religious education in schools the two groups hold slightly different views. The CDU-CSU supports the Roman Catholic thesis that parents should have the right to determine whether the public school their children attend should be confessional or non-confessional. The FDP holds that the church should abstain from any intervention in politics.

SPD Policies

The SPD is an orthodox socialist party having relations with the British Labour Party and the French Socialists. It is anti-communist and has opposed collaboration with the Soviet Union.

The SPD platform may be summarized as follows:

(a) Economic planning is necessary if the German people are to be provided with the necessities of life.

(b) Full time productive work can be attained only through careful planning.

(c) The present trend of low wages and high prices must be reversed through price control and a new wage policy.

(d) The SPD is prepared to take all necessary measures in order to equalize the uneven financial burdens created by currency reform and post-war dislocation.

(e) Farming land should be redistributed. This would not involve nationalizing private or personal property.

(f) A radical reform must come about in social insurance and in the administration of pensions. The influence of trade unions in industry should be enhanced. Practical assistance should be given to refugees who should be distributed equally over the whole of Western Germany.

(g) Encouragement should be given to the building of houses.

(h) Community schools should be non-sectarian.

(i) Relations with the Roman Catholic Church should be governed by the existing Concordat which should preclude political activity by the clergy as well as interference with the Church by the State.

(j) The Federal Government is charged with heavy responsibilities and it should have equivalent powers to deal with such matters as reduction of occupation costs, and problems of reparations and dismantling. A strong central authority is essential for the equitable distribution of financial burdens among the three zones. The first step towards winning back the Eastern zone is the inclusion of Berlin in the Federal Republic. The SPD seeks national recognition for Germany which could then take its proper part in movements toward greater international co-operation.

KPD Policies

The Communist Party in the Western zones is led from Berlin and is closely associated, through its leadership, with the Soviet controlled Socialist Unity Party (SED) of Eastern Germany. The party's relationship with the Soviet Union has lost it a great deal of sympathy in the Western zones and its position has not been improved by the Soviet-imposed Berlin blockade and the harsh occupation policies pursued by the Soviet Union in Eastern Germany.

Apart from the usual Communist appeals for social reform (e.g. higher wages and increased housing) the main characteristics of the KPD are:

(a) Its support of the Soviet-inspired National Front campaign aimed at union with the East;

(b) Hostility to Western occupation policies and the usual Communist antipathy to participation in the Marshall Plan;

(c) Hostility to the idea of a West German government.

Other Parties

The smaller parties, some of which will support a government based on the CDU, range from the middle-of-the road (e.g.) the Centre Party with 10 seats) to the far right (e.g. the German Party with 17 seats). The most obvious neo-Nazi organizations were not licensed and could not therefore take part in the elections. Another group of parties with some representation in the Bundestag stand for sectional and minority interests (e.g. the Bavarian Party with 17 seats, the South Schleswig Association and the Refugee Emergency Association with one seat each).



DIEPPE VETERANS RETURN TO FRANCE

A detachment of Canadian Army personnel, made up of thirty-two officers and other ranks, took part in the ceremonies on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the landing at Dieppe. During their visit to Paris a wreath was laid by Major General Roberts at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, at the Arc de Triomphe. The party is shown above, led by pipers, descending the Champs-Élysées after the ceremony.

(Photo by Internationale)

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

On April 12, 1949, the First Session of the International Law Commission was opened at Lake Success by Dr. Ivan Kerno, the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations. In his opening remarks Dr. Kerno said:

International law is like a great and ancient edifice, the doors of which are being opened so that it may be put in order as it has to serve as a shelter to mankind. Only under its protective roof can members of the United Nations find the international peace which the Organization has been established to ensure and maintain.

At San Francisco, it was recognized that there was a need for the progressive improvement of the present system of international law. Accordingly, Paragraph 1 (a) of Article 13 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that it is a principal function of the General Assembly to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of "encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification".

Having examined the various methods by which it might discharge this function, the General Assembly, by a resolution of November 21, 1947, established as a subsidiary organ an International Law Commission, to be constituted and to exercise its functions in accordance with an annexed Statute. Article 1 of the Statute recites that the Commission has as its object the "promotion of the progressive development of international law and its codification", and is to concern itself "primarily with public international law, but is not precluded from entering the field of private international law."

The Commission is composed of fifteen members who were selected on November 3, 1948, by the General Assembly⁽¹⁾ from a panel of candidates nominated by member states. The election procedure is similar to that followed in elections to the International Court of Justice, and is designed to ensure that the various forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world will be represented on the Commission. The members of the Commission hold office for three years and are eligible for re-election.

The first session of the Commission was concluded on June 9, 1949. A report by the Commission on the progress made during that session is expected to be presented to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly. The Commission will be represented at the Assembly by its Chairman, Mr. Manley O. Hudson, formerly a judge of the International Court. The second session of the Commission, scheduled to last for (at the most) ten weeks, will open at Geneva in May, 1950.

Agenda Adopted

Having regard to its functions under the Statute, and to assignments given to it by resolutions of the General Assembly at its third regular session, the

(1) Members of the Commission: Manley O. Hudson (U.S.A.—Chairman), Gilberto Amado (Brazil)—Rapporteur, Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama), James L. Brierly (U.K.), Roberto Cordova (Mexico), J. P. A. Francois (Netherlands), Shushi Hsu (China), Vladimir M. Koretsky (U.S.S.R.), Faris Bey el-Khoury (Syria), Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India) A. E. F. Sandstrom (Sweden), Georges Scelle (France), Jean Spiropoulos (Greece), Jesus M. Ypes (Columbia), Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia).

Commission, as a first step, adopted the following agenda:

- I. Planning for the codification of international law survey of international law with a view to selecting topics for codification.
- II. Draft declaration on the rights and duties of States.
- III. (a) Formulation of the principles recognized in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and in the judgment of the tribunal.
(b) Preparation of a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind.
- IV. Desirability and possibility of establishing an international judicial organ for the trials of persons charged with genocide or other crimes over which jurisdiction will be conferred upon that organ by international conventions.
- V. Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available.
- VI. Co-operation with other bodies:
 - (a) Consultation with organs of the United Nations and with international and national organizations, official and non-official.
 - (b) List of national and international organizations prepared by the Secretary-General for the purpose of distributing documents.

Items IV to VI of the agenda were not dealt with in any detail by the Commission. However, agreement was reached on the appointment of rapporteurs, who were instructed to prepare working papers on the subjects assigned to for submission at the second session of the Commission.

With respect to Item I, the Commission, after deciding that it was authorized to proceed with the codification of any topic selected by it, considered and rejected a proposal to draw up a general plan of codification embracing the whole of international law. In lieu of such a general approach, the following topics were provisionally selected for codification:

Recognition of States and Governments; succession of States and Governments; jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; jurisdiction with regard to crimes committed outside national territory; the regime of territorial waters; nationality, including statelessness; the treatment of aliens; the right of asylum; the law of treaties; diplomatic intercourse and immunities; consular intercourse and immunities; State responsibility; arbitral procedure.

In the codification of these topics, the Commission considered that prior treatment should be given to three questions: (a) the law of treaties, (b) arbitral procedure, and (c) the regime of the high seas. For (a), Mr. Brierly was appointed rapporteur; for (b), Mr. Scelle; and for (c), Mr. Francois. In addition, when it appeared that an article on the "Rights of Asylum" would not be included in the Draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States, Mr. Ypes was asked to prepare a working paper on that subject for submission to the second session of the Commission.

Rights of States

Item II, the Draft Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States, occupied more of the Commission's time than any other matter on its agenda. The discussions were based on the draft declaration submitted earlier to the General Assembly by the Government of Panama and commented upon by various Members of the United Nations. After considerable discussion, a draft declaration was drawn up, which consisted of 14 articles and purported to restate, in general terms, the basic rights and duties of States. Many of these had already been laid down in the Charter. The draft appears to be governed by the "global" provisions of article 14, which reads:

Every State has the duty to conduct its relations with other States in accordance with international law and with the principle that the sovereignty of each State is subject to the supremacy of international law.

The Commission adopted the draft declaration by a majority of 11 votes to 2, Mr. Koretsky and Mr. Hudson voting against adoption. It was then agreed (by a majority of 12 votes to 1—Mr. Koretsky against—) to submit the declaration, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly, leaving it to the Assembly to decide what further course of action should be taken in relation to the Draft, and in particular, whether it should be transmitted to member Governments for their comments.

After examining the scope of its responsibility in relation to Item III of its agenda, the Commission concluded that, since the Nuremburg principles had been affirmed by the General Assembly by resolution of December 11, 1946, it had merely to formulate these principles; and that it did not have to determine to what extent they constituted principles of international law. However, the Commission postponed the final formulation of the Nuremburg principles pending the preparation of a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind. A questionnaire has now been circulated, asking Governments for their views on what offences, apart from those defined in the Charter and the judgment of the Nuremburg Tribunal, should be incorporated in the draft code.

The foregoing review of the work of the International Law Commission will serve to show that it has undertaken many tasks of importance in the development of international law. At the same time it should be pointed out that that body has no legislative or quasi-legislative power. Its sole duty is to make recommendations to the General Assembly, which will from time to time consider whether the parts of international law which the Commission had codified should be embodied in treaties or conventions or left as studies having only a persuasive effect on international jurisprudence.

AIR AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM

A new air agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom was signed at Ottawa on August 19 by Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, and by the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck. This new agreement replaces existing air agreements and arrangements between Canada and the United Kingdom and in addition makes provision for certain new routes and new traffic rights.

The new agreement differs substantially in form from those previously in effect between the two Governments. It follows a standard pattern that has been developing in bilateral air agreements over recent years, known as the "Bermuda" pattern; but it simplifies that pattern substantially by omitting much material commonly included in bilateral agreements but now covered in the multilateral Convention on International Civil Aviation, and therefore considered unnecessary in a bilateral agreement. The article governing the capacity of air services to be operated is, in the new agreement, the article on capacity which was tentatively agreed to at a special Conference of the International



CANADA-UNITED KINGDOM AIR AGREEMENT SIGNED

Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport (left), and Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, sign a new civil aviation agreement at Ottawa on August 19, 1949.

(Capital Press Photo)

Civil Aviation Organization held in Geneva in 1947. This article, based on the earlier "Bermuda" pattern, represents a step forward in regulation of capacity, but has not yet come in general use by other countries in their bilateral air agreement.

Air services operated under the previously existing agreements between the United Kingdom and Canada are continued under the new agreement. These involve:

1. A Canadian service (Trans-Canada Air Lines) from Montreal to the United Kingdom.
2. A United Kingdom service (British Overseas Airways) to Montreal.
3. A Canadian service (Trans-Canada Air Lines) from Montreal and Toronto to Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica and Trinidad.
4. The right to operate a British service from Bermuda and the Caribbean Islands to Montreal (this right not to be exercised before 1951).
5. Provisional rights for a Canadian service (Canadian Pacific Air Lines) at Fiji on its route to Australasia.
6. Recognition of reciprocal rights for the United Kingdom at Vancouver from Fiji (British Commonwealth Pacific Air Lines, in which the United Kingdom is a partner, operates this service).

New Traffic Rights

In addition, the new agreement covers certain important new traffic rights and routes. It includes, for the first time between the two countries, the principle of fifth freedom or intermediate traffic rights. Hitherto the air lines both of Canada and the United Kingdom were limited, in the services described above, to third and fourth freedom traffic, that is, traffic travelling between their respective territories but not traffic to and from other intermediate countries. Now the agreed routes make provision for the carriage by each of this intermediate traffic.

The new routes and the changes in routes made in the new agreement are as follows:

1. Trans-Canada Air Lines on its service to the United Kingdom from Montreal and Gander is able to carry traffic between the United Kingdom and Ireland, the Azores and Iceland.
2. Canada is given full traffic rights at Hong Kong on a new route (which will be operated by Canadian Pacific Air Lines) from Vancouver through Alaska, the Aleutians, to Japan, China, Hong Kong and beyond.
3. Canada also has full traffic rights at Fiji on its new route from Vancouver to Honolulu and on to Australia (Canadian Pacific Air Lines).
4. Trans-Canada Air Lines, on its route to Bermuda and the British Colonies in the Caribbean area, is granted rights in Barbados, Antigua and British Guiana, and is also granted the right to carry traffic from intermediate points in third countries (e.g. Tampa-St. Petersburg which was

opened up to T.C.A. in the recent agreement with the United States) to the British territories on this route. The United Kingdom will in return have similar rights in Canada from these new British points of call, although they too will come under the existing arrangements by which the United Kingdom agrees not to exercise any reciprocal rights to the Caribbean before 1951. The arrangements with regard to points of call and traffic on this route for T.C.A. will in certain instances be subject to ratification by Colonial legislatures.

On the United Kingdom side the following changes are made:

1. On the North Atlantic, British Overseas Airways Corporation is allowed to carry traffic between Canada, Ireland, Iceland and the Azores.
2. British Overseas Airways, on its present route to Montreal, is also allowed to make a traffic stop at Gander but not to carry traffic between Montreal and Gander. (Trans-Canada Air Lines enjoys similar privileges at both Prestwick and London in the United Kingdom).
3. The United Kingdom is also granted full traffic rights at Gander on a North Atlantic route to New York and beyond, and to Bermuda and beyond.
4. The United Kingdom is granted traffic rights at one of Churchill or The Pas, Manitoba, on a route from the United Kingdom through Goose Bay, Labrador, to Alaska, Japan, China, and Hong Kong. It is not expected that this route will come into operation for several years.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION ANNIVERSARY

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, in a letter to the Director-General of the International Refugee Organization, dated June 17, 1949, congratulated him and his staff on the accomplishments of IRO. The following is the text of Mr. Pearson's letter:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Dear Mr. Tuck:

Ottawa, June 17, 1949.

I should like to take this occasion—the second anniversary of the International Refugee Organization—to congratulate you and your staff on the splendid humanitarian task you have accomplished in that short period.

I am informed that IRO has given material assistance to more than one million persons—the uprooted of two World Wars—and has transported more than 450,000 of them to new homes and futures around the world.

Canada, as a member of IRO and the host to more than 60,000 of those refugee-immigrants, who now are contributing their efforts in every province of Canada, takes pride in her part in bringing about this outstanding accomplishment in the field of international co-operation.

Canada will continue to support the Organization in every appropriate way in its efforts to bring this humanitarian work to a successful conclusion during the coming year.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) L. B. PEARSON.

W. Hallam Tuck, Esq.,
Director-General,
International Refugee Organization,
Geneva, Switzerland.

The following is the text of the letter from Mr. Arthur Rucker, who replied to Mr. Pearson on behalf of Mr. Tuck, the Director-General of IRO.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Dear Mr. Pearson:

Genève.

August 5, 1949.

Mr. Tuck, before he left, passed to me your letter of June 17, and I have great pleasure in thanking you warmly for it, and for your generous congratulations on the occasion of the second anniversary of the IRO. It was equally appreciated by the General Council when the Delegate for Canada read it at the afternoon meeting of July 1.

The example set by Canada in offering to 60,000 displaced persons a new homeland and a new life in that great country is beyond praise and we are more than grateful that in this, the third year of our work, we may count on the continuance of the splendid support given by Canada towards the solution of one of the greatest human problems of the post-war era.

Thanking you once again.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ARTHUR RUCKER.

The Honourable L. B. Pearson, O.B.E.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. G. G. Crean was posted from Ottawa to the National Defence College, Kingston, effective at the end of September, 1949.
- Mr. A. R. Crépault returned from leave of absence and was posted to duty in Ottawa, effective July 29, 1949.
- Mr. J. L. Delisle was posted from the Canadian Embassy in Brazil, to Ottawa, effective August 2, 1949.
- Mr. R. A. D. Ford was posted from the Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, to Ottawa, effective August 15, 1949.
- Mr. G. Ignatieff was posted from Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York, to the Canadian Embassy in the United States, effective July 16, 1949.
- Mr. G. L. Magann was posted from the Canadian Embassy in the United States, to the Canadian Embassy in Greece as Ambassador, effective August 10, 1949.
- Mr. J. A. McCordick was posted from the Canadian Legation in Yugoslavia, to Ottawa, effective August 8, 1949.
- Mr. G. E. McGaughey was posted from the Canadian Consulate General, Chicago, to the Canadian Mission in Japan, effective August 26, 1949.
- Mr. D. R. Menzies was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Consulate General, Chicago, effective August 8, 1949.
- Mr. S. M. Scott was posted from the Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in India, to the National Defence College, Kingston, effective August 29, 1949.
- Mr. A. C. Smith was posted from the National Defence College, Kingston, to the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York, effective July 30, 1949.
- Mr. G. H. Southam was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Legation in Sweden, effective August 19, 1949.
- Mr. D. Stansfield was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in the U.S.S.R., effective August 25, 1949.
- Mr. J. M. Teakles was posted from the National Defence College, Kingston, to Ottawa, effective August 1, 1949.

The following officers have been appointed to the Department of External Affairs:

- Mr. G. W. J. Charpentier (July 27, 1949); Mr. P. L. Trotter (August 15, 1949); Mr. W. J. Wolfe (August 25, 1949); W. F. Stone (September 6, 1949).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

The Honourable Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C.M.G., M.C., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom returned from the United Kingdom on August 2 to resume charge of his Office. He left again for London on August 6 and returned to Ottawa August 14. During his absence, Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, Deputy High Commissioner was in charge of the Office as Acting High Commissioner.

His Excellency Urho Toivola, Minister of Finland, left Ottawa, August 6, on leave of absence. During his absence, Olavi Lahonen, Second Secretary, is *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*.

His Excellency Dr. Victor Nef, Minister of Switzerland, left for a few weeks leave on August 10. In his absence, Emile Bisang, Counsellor, is *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*.

His Excellency Hubert Guérin has been nominated Ambassador of France in Canada. He succeeds His Excellency Francisque Gay who left Ottawa on June 12. Until the arrival of the newly appointed Ambassador, Mr. Jean Basdevant, Counsellor, is *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*.

The Honourable S. K. Kirpalani arrived in Ottawa on August 14 and assumed his duties as High Commissioner for India in Canada. He succeeds the Honourable Sardar Hardit Singh Malik who has been appointed Ambassador of India to France.

His Excellency Nurrullah Esat Sümer has been designated Ambassador of Turkey in Canada. He succeeds His Excellency Muzaffer Göker who left Ottawa, August 15. Until the arrival of the newly appointed Ambassador, Mr. Kenan Gokart, First Secretary, is *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*.

César de la Fuente, First Secretary, Embassy of Peru, has been promoted to the rank of Counsellor.

The new address of the Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan is:

499 Wilbrod Street,
Telephone: 4-8721.

Appointments

Rear Admiral Luis F. Merlo Flores, Naval Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, July 11.

Fernando Ramos de Alencar, First Secretary, Embassy of Brazil, August 4.

Lewis D. Brown, Second Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America, August 15.

A. C. Hall, Secretary (Information), Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, August 23.

Colonel Vojislav Ristic, Military Attaché, Legation of Yugoslavia, assuming duties in September.

Departures

Andrzej Kruczkowski, First Secretary, Legation of Poland, August 4.

B. Menage, Attaché, Embassy of the Netherlands, August 6.

Henry N. Groman, Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, August 8.

William N. Dale, Second Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America, August 12.

CONSULAR

Exequaturs were issued to:

Arnaldo Caviglia as Vice Consul of Argentina at Halifax, August 22.

Tulio de la Rúa as Consul of Argentina at Toronto, August 22.

Paulo Valladares as Vice Consul of Brazil at Toronto, August 22.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Dr. Rafael Ojeda Delgado as Consul General of Venezuela at Montreal, August 9.

William A. Just as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, August 11.

Arié Ben-Tovim as Consul of Israel at Montreal, August 11.

Fred M. Wren as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, August 12.

Robert C. Bone, Jr., as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, August 19.

Lewis D. Brown as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, August 19.

Departures

Eugene M. Hinkle, Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, August 10.

Avraham Harman arrived in Montreal on July 18 to assume his duties as Consul General of Israel in that city. He was accompanied by Arié Ben-Tovim, Consul.

T. Collart, Vice Consul of Belgium at Prince Rupert, B.C., died on July 6. J. L. Dupuis, Honorary Consul of Belgium at Vancouver, will be in charge of the Office at Prince Rupert, B.C.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

His Excellency, Dr. Pyung Ok Chough, accredited to the United Nations, Lake Success, with the rank of Ambassador, visited Ottawa from August 2 to August 4.

The Honourable Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defence of the United States of America, visited Ottawa on August 11, 1948.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during August, and of those at which it will probably be represented in the future; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission.* Washington—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N.(R) and R. L. Rogers, Canadian Embassy in the United States. (This Commission which is comprised of representatives of eleven coun-

tries, establishes the broad policies governing the occupation of Japan.)

2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan.* Washington—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy in the United States.

3. *Reparations Technical Advisory Committee. Tokyo*—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan.
4. *United Nations Security Council.* (Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1949)—New York—January 7, 1949. (First meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter)—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Representative and Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J. K. Starnes, G. K. Grande, H. H. Carter, S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis, Department of National Defence.
5. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence.* General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations (Chairman); Rear Admiral F. L. Houghton, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Air Vice-Marshal C. R. Dunlop, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa. Next Meeting October 11-12.
6. *Atomic Energy Commission.* New York. (Canada is a permanent member). Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; alternate delegate: A. C. Smith, Department of External Affairs; advisers: J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs, Dr. John Babbitt, National Research Council, Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
7. *Commission for Conventional Armaments.* (As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948)—New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; S/Ldr. J. H. C. Lewis, Department of National Defence.
8. *General Assembly of the United Nations.* New York—Fourth Session opens September 20. Delegates, L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman; Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare; Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; Senator Cairine R. Wilson; René Norbert Jutras, M.P. Alternate Representatives: A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Léon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs; Major General E. L. M. Burns, Assistant Deputy Minister for Veterans' Affairs; J. K. Starnes, Secretary-General of the Delegation, Member of the Canadian Permanent Delegation in New York.
9. *Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Board.* S.D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. T. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board.
10. *Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations.* New York—C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. D. Scully, Consul-General, New York (Alternate).
11. *Interim Committee of The United Nations Assembly.* (Meets at irregular intervals until September.) L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell and A. C. Smith, Department of External Affairs.

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *International Aeronautical Mobile Radio Conference.* Geneva—August 1. C. J. Acton, Department of Transport, A. J. Dawson, C. M. Brant, Department of Transport, A. J. Dawson, C. M. Brant, Department of Transport; S/Ldr. B. R. Rafuse, Royal Canadian Air Force.
2. *Fourteenth International Veterinary Congress.* London—August 8 to August 13. Dr. T. Childs, Veterinary Director-General, Dr. B. A. Mitchell, Dominion Animal Pathologist, Department of Agriculture.
3. *Meeting on Foot and Mouth Disease (FAO).* London—August 15-August 19. Dr. T. Childs, Veterinary Director-General, Dr. B. A. Mitchell, Dominion Animal Pathologist, Department of Agriculture.
4. *Twelfth International Dairy Congress.* Stockholm—August 15 to August 19. H. A. Derby, Dairy Products Division.
5. *Administrative Council of ITU.* Geneva August 15. C. A. Acton, Department of Transport.
6. *United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources.*—Lake Success. August 17 to September 6. Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Department of Agriculture; J. R. Strome, G. Tunstell, A. Ignatieff, Dr. C. C. Monture, all of Department of Mines and Resources; H. D. Fisher and Dr. A. L. Pritchard, Department of Fisheries.

7. *Specialist Agricultural Conference on Plant and Animal Nutrition in relation to Soil and Climatic Factors.* Australia—August 22 to September 15. Dr. Jas. C. Woodward, Department of Agriculture; Dr. E. W. Crampton, McGill University.
8. *United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport.* Geneva—August 23 to September 17. J. A. Irwin, Canadian Legation in Czechoslovakia. (Observer).
9. *International Association for Research in Income and Wealth.* Cambridge, England—August 25 to September 4. A. S. Abell, Bureau of Statistics.
10. *Washington Tripartite Economic Conference.* Washington—August 27. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance; L. B. Pear-

son, Secretary of State for External Affairs; C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; N. A. Robertson, Secretary to the Cabinet; H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; L. Rasminsky, Chairman (Alternate) of the Foreign Exchange Control Board; J. J. Deutsch, Director, Economic Relations Division, Department of Finance; and A. F. W. Plumpton, Department of External Affairs.

11. *Third Congress of Mail Carriers of America.* Havana, Cuba—August 29 to September 7. Victor Daoust, Federal Association of Letter Carriers of Canada.
12. *Intergovernmental Conference on Problems of the Herring Industry.* The Hague—August 29 to September 2.

FORTHCOMING

Twenty-ninth International Congress of Americanists, New York, September 5 to September 12.

North American Regional Broadcasting Conference, Montreal, September.

First Pan-American Consultation Meeting on Geography, Rio de Janeiro, September 12.

Congress on Nursing Problems (PASO)—San Jose, Costa Rica, September 12 to September 18.

Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety in Coal Mines (ILO)—Geneva, September 12 to September 24.

Fourth Session—General Council UNESCO, Paris, September 19 to October 5.

Seventh International Conference on Labour Statistics, Geneva, September 26.

Third International Congress of Scientific Films, Brussels, September 30 to October 5.

First Inter-American Congress of Farmers and Agronomists, Mexico City, September 20 to October 10.

International Criminal Police Commission, General Assembly, Berne, October 10 to October 15.

International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Mexico City, October 23 to October 29.

Second Pan-American Conference on Pediatrics, Mexico City, November 2 to November 5.

FAO Congress Internationale de Zootechnie, Paris, November 3 to November 10.

Twelfth Session, Comité International de Documentation de Médecine Militaire, Havana, Cuba, November 6 to November 9.

Third Session Metal Trades Committee, ILO, Geneva, November 8 to November 19.

Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Annual Meeting, Washington, November 10 to November 12.

Second Inter-American Statistical Congress, Bogota, November 14 to November 26.

Third Session of the Iron and Steel Committee of the ILO, Geneva, November 22 to December 3.

Seventh Pan-American Congress of Architects, Havana, Cuba, December 4 to December 10.

International Academy for Forensic and Social Medicine, Cairo, March 21 to March 26, 1950.

International Conference of Experts on Industrial Diseases (ILO), Australia, March 1950.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization General Conference, Fifth Session, Florence, May, 1950.

International Congress of Soil Science, Amsterdam, July 26 to August 1, 1950.

International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, Netherlands, late summer, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BY CANADA

United Kingdom

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom for Air Services between and beyond their Respective Territories. Signed at Ottawa, August 19, 1949.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications—the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto. These publications and the mimeographed documents listed here may be consulted at the following places in Canada.

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Mimeographed documents cannot be procured by the general public, except by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York.

Where a particular document is to be obtained from some place other than those noted above, this fact is stated in the information under the title.

1. Department of Economic Affairs—*Supplement to Major Economic Changes in 1948*; June 1949; 119 pp.; printed; \$1.00; Sales No.: 1949.II.C.2.
2. *Traffic in Women and Children—Summary of Annual Reports for 1947-1948*; 21 April 1949; document E/TWC. 1947-1948/Summary; 20 pp.; printed; 15 cents; Sales No.: 1949.IV.3.
3. *Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories—Summary and Analysis of Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter. Report of the Secretary-General*:

Summary of Information transmitted by the Government of United States of America.

- (a) *Pacific Territories*: 30 June 1949; document A/907; 54 pp.; mimeographed;

- (b) *Caribbean Territories and Alaska*; 12 July 1949; document A/907/Add.1; 45 pp.; mimeographed.

Summary of Information transmitted by the Government of France

- (a) document A/909; 15 July 1949; 43 pp.; mimeographed;

- (b) document A/909/Add. 1; 29 July 1949; 85 pp.; mimeographed.

4. *Methods and Procedures of the General Assembly—Report of the Special Committee on Methods and Procedures*; 12 August 1949; document A/937; 58 pp.; mimeographed.
5. *Interim Committee of the General Assembly—Study of the Organization and Operation of United Nations Commission*; 29 July 1949; document A/AC.18/SC.6/6; 39 pp.; mimeographed.
6. *Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries—Methods of financing the Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries—Report by the Secretary-General*; 7 June 1949; document E/1333; 37 pp.; Appendices I to VIII; mimeographed.
7. *Housing and Town and Country Planning—Report of the Secretary-General*. Prepared in consultation with the Interested Specialized Agencies through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; 8 June 1949; document E/1343; 59 pp.; mimeographed.
8. *Report of the Secretary-General on Work Programme of the Economic and Social Departments and of Commissions of the Council for 1949-1950*; 12 July 1949; document E/1344/Add.1; 75 pp.; mimeographed.
9. *World Oil Resources—Memorandum by the International Cooperative Alliance*; 17 June 1949; document E/1366/Add. 1; 36 pp.; mimeographed.
10. *Report of the Fifth Session of the Commission on Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council, covering the period from 9 May to 20 June 1949*; 23 June 1949; document E/1371, E/CN.4/350; 112 pp.; mimeographed.
11. *National and International Action to Achieve or Maintain Full Employment and Economic Stability*; 7 July 1949; document E/1378; 52 pp.; mimeographed.
12. *Refugees—Communication from the International Refugee Organization* (concerning protection of stateless persons); 11 July 1949; document E/1392; 45 pp. and annexes; mimeographed.

13. *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—Progress Report of the Bureau of Flood Control*; 14 July 1949; document E/1404; 16 pp.; mimeographed.
14. *Trade Union Rights (Freedom of Association)* — Report by the Secretary-General; 14 July 1949; document E/1405; 59 pp.; mimeographed.
15. *Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*; 14 July 1949; document E/1406; 56 pp.; mimeographed.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, at the price indicated.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 4: Agreement between Canada and New Zealand for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income. Signed at Ottawa, March 12, 1948. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series 1948, No. 5: Exchange of Notes between Canada and Turkey constituting a Commercial *Modus Vivendi* between the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, March 1 and 15, 1948. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 6: Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Agreement concerning the Operation and Maintenance of the Land Line Communication System between Edmonton, Alberta and Fairbanks, Alaska. Signed at Washington, March 1 and 31, 1948. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 7: Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Understanding as to the Engineering Standards Applicable to the Allocation of Standard Broadcasting Stations in the Band of Frequencies extending from 540 to 1600 Kilocycles. Signed at Washington, December 24 and April 1 and 13, 1948. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 8: Supplementary Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning War Surpluses and Related Matters. Signed at Ottawa, January 24, March 2, April 9 and 14, 1948. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 9: Exchange of Notes between Canada and Italy constituting a Commercial *Modus Vivendi* between the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, April 23 and 28, 1948. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1984, No. 13: Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela renewing the Commercial *Modus Vivendi* of March 26, 1941, as Amended on June 13, 1947. Signed at Caracas, May 5, 1948. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 14: Agreement between Canada and The Netherlands for Air Services between the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, June 2, 1948. Price, 15 cents.

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 10: International Wheat Agreement. Signed at Washington, March 23, 1949. Price, 25 cents.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Ottawa, August 15, 1949. Price, 25 cents.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

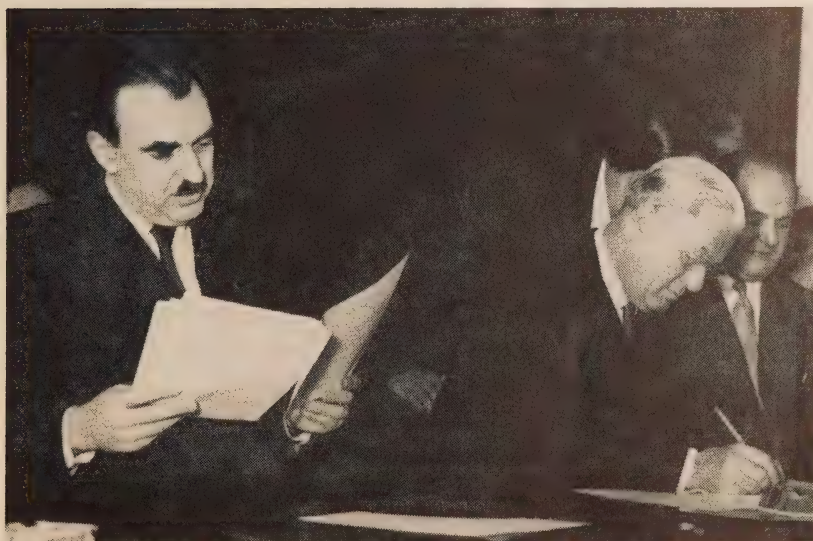
No. 49/26—The Security Council: Regulation of Armaments and Supply of Forces. Text of an address by General A. G. L. McNaughton, to the Institute for Annual Review of United Nations Affairs, conducted by New York University in co-operation with the U.N. Department of Public Information, at Lake Success, on July 20, 1949.

No. 49/27—The Implications of a Free Society. Address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the Opening Meeting of the 18th Annual Conference of the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs, Lake Couchiching, August 13, 1949.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (No. 3 Ping Tsang Hsiang)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Finland.....	Minister Designate.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Karachi (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road).
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa.....	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	Ambassador (vacant)	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 3320, 630 Fifth Avenue)
" "	Permanent Delegate	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
" "	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
" "	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
" "	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Garasaninova, 20)



ANNECY TRADE MEETINGS

The Third Session of Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade met in Anancy from April 7 to August 13, 1949. Tariff Negotiations extended from April 11 to August 27, 1949. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, chairman of the meetings, is shown above, centre, with André Philip, President of the French Delegation, left, and Eric Wyndham White, Executive Secretary, ICITO, right.

(U.N. Photo)

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective September 4 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	TO EUROPE	Call-signs
1435-1500	Opening Announcements (except Saturdays and Sundays)		CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
1515-1530	Opening Announcements (Saturdays and Sundays only)		
1530-1545	Czech		
1545-1600	German, to Austria (Sundays only)		
1545-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)		
1600-1630	English		
1630-1645	Dutch (except Sundays)		CKCS & CKNC
1630-1645	English (Sundays only)		
1645-1700	Czech		
1700-1730	French		
1730-1800	Czech		
1800-1830	German		
1830-1900	Dutch		
1900-1920	Swedish		
1920-1940	Norwegian		
1940-2000	Danish		
2000-2030	French		
2030-2100	Italian		
2100-2130	English		
2130-2200	English		CHOL & CKCS
2200-2230	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)		
2200-2215	Czech (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2215-2230	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2230-2240	English (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2240-2250	French (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND			
0320-0400	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays & Mondays)		CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)		CHOL & CKLO
TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			
Eastern Standard Time			
1810-1845	English		CKCX & CKRA
1830-1845	Dutch (Saturdays only)		
1845-1900	French		
1900-1955	Portuguese		
1955-2130	Spanish		
2130-2205	English		
CKRP	21.60 mc/s, 13.89 metres	CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres
CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres

Ottawa, Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's
Most Excellent Majesty, Controller of Stationery, 1949

External Affairs

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Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

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THE STERLING-DOLLAR CRISIS: THE WASHINGTON TALKS

AN outline of the Sterling-Dollar problem and of its importance to Canada was contained in the August issue of *External Affairs*. The Washington discussions forecast in that article took place from September 7 to 12. The following Ministers participated:

The United States

Mr. John H. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury (Chairman)

Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator, Economic Co-operation Administration

The United Kingdom

Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Canada

Mr. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance

Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs

Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

In an opening address on September 7, Mr. Abbott reviewed the origins of the sterling-dollar problem, stressed the importance for all the Western democracies of a solution to the problem, and outlined Canada's approach to the conference. The following is the text of Mr. Abbott's speech:

It is not necessary for me to emphasize the interest which Canada has in the successful outcome of these talks. We do not look for any pat solutions to the difficult and intricate problems which we shall have to consider. Nor do we expect to discover in the course of these few days any panacea. What we look for is agreement among our three countries that the present direction of events must be reversed and agreement on the first steps which will have to be taken if that reversal of direction is to be accomplished.

Our own national interest in obtaining such a reversal is well known. The present structure of our economy in Canada is largely dependent on a flourishing international trade. Canada is so organized that we are at the same time the principal supplier of the United Kingdom and the principal customer of the United States. We are therefore inevitably found in the middle of any squeeze which the United Kingdom feels in her dollar position, and we are one of the instruments through which the shock of such a squeeze is transmitted to the United States.

The recent deterioration in the British dollar position has naturally filled us with great misgivings in Canada. If the British are obliged as a continuing diet to cut severely into their purchases from us, our economy, which is at present operating at a very high level, is bound to be adversely affected. And we in turn will be unable to maintain our purchases of American goods and would inevitably transmit some of these adverse effects to this country. Restriction will be cumulative throughout the world, and we shall all be poorer as a result. The hope of expanding international trade on a multilateral basis which has been shared by all our Governments will be indefinitely deferred.

The problems that we face—tough ones yielding to no simple or single treatment—are as much political as they are economic and financial; in their origins, and in the cause and consequences of our success or failure in dealing with them.

As to their origins, we know that they are found, largely, in the upheaval on the various countries that took part in them. We don't forget that from 1939 to 1945 the people of the United Kingdom—whose present financial difficulties bring us here—were mobilized for total war to an extent not reached by the other Western Allies;

and that the gigantic effort then made is a major source of the difficulties which they are experiencing today. We also know that when victory was won they did not relax. They kept on working. We in Canada pay tribute to that spirit—and to the magnificent assistance and encouragement given to it by the Government and people of the United States.

The two things together make a fine chapter in the story of co-operation between countries. It would be nothing less than tragedy—from which only the men behind the Kremlin walls would benefit—if that co-operation in which Canada and I'm sure other countries would wish to share—could not be effectively continued in the search for a solution to the problems on our agenda. Certainly no solution can be found except through co-operative action—extending beyond this meeting. Such actions means, of course, more than finding a solution which requires action only by someone else.

In recent months the Western democracies have made great progress in building a structure for political co-operation, particularly through the Atlantic Pact. In that Pact, we recognize the simple but essential fact that an attack on one is an attack on all and that we will, individually and in concert, take the necessary action to restore and maintain security. That principle is as important in economic as it is in political co-operation. In fact, one may not be able to exist without the other. Economically and in the field of human welfare our fortunes are also linked and we go up or down together.

If we really believe that, we have some real chance of finding a solution for the problem before us—and possibly going on eventually to something bigger. If we don't, we might as well go home, and learn the hard way that it is true.

The forces of aggressive Communism have recently been set back by concerted political action. They hope to regain that lost ground by exploiting the economic stability and difficulties which they claim are inherent in our system. It is up to us here—and in what follows these talks—to prove that these hopes and calculations are false.

Recurrent Dollar Crises

I think that it is important at the beginning of these talks that we should take stock of the position we have reached in the financial and economic relations among us. The present problem presents itself as an acute loss of dollar reserves by the sterling area and as an apparent inability of that important section of the trading world to finance its dollar requirements without restrictive measures which will impair its productive capacity. This is the third or fourth time since the end of the war that an acute dollar problem has arisen. The first post-war problem was dealt with through UNRRA. Then we had the establishment of the Bretton Woods Institutions, the Fund and the Bank. Simultaneously, the United Kingdom obtained large loans from the United States and Canada. Finally, last year the European recovery programme was adopted, which provided further very substantial financial assistance from the United States.

One is tempted to ask whether the present problem is merely a further instalment in the same series; whether recurrent dollar crises are chronic in the post-war relations among us. One is also tempted to ask whether the emergence of new difficulties at this time is evidence that the previous efforts have been misguided; whether the money was wasted. For our part on the Canadian side we don't think any such attitude is justified for a moment. In our view the money which has been provided by the United States and Canada to finance European recovery up to the present has been well spent. There is no doubt in our minds that had it not been for this assistance the economic and political problems confronting us in the Western World today would be of a much graver and more menacing character.

We feel that the present period may be taken to mark the beginning of a new phase in the relationship between the United Kingdom on the one hand and the North American countries on the other. It seems to us that the task of post-war reconstruction in the physical sense can now be regarded as more or less completed. The present crisis takes place on the basis of a much higher level of output, a much higher level of efficiency, a much higher level of living standards than the earlier crises did. So far as the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area are concerned, the physical job of reconstruction of the damage caused by the war has not been substantially accomplished. This accomplishment has been aided by the help which the United States and Canada have given, but it is mainly due, and I do not think it inappropriate to call attention to this, to the efforts of the British people themselves, who have in a very short time, while living on short rations, made great headway in repairing the physical ravages of the most destructive war in world history.

What we are faced with now is not so much a further effort at reconstruction, but rather adjustment to the new situation in world affairs which has been created largely as a result of the war. The present problem is one of serious unbalance in world trade which reflects inadequate adjustments to the basic structural changes which have occurred. This unbalance is illustrated in the acute payment difficulties that the United Kingdom is now experiencing even though her aggregate exports are substantially higher than before the war and her aggregate imports substantially lower.

The further adjustments which are required will not be easy, and will call above everything else for good will and understanding on the part of all the Governments and all the people of all the countries concerned. There is no doubt that the underlying position of all our countries has been materially affected by the events of the past decade, and that we must all re-examine our economic policies to see whether they are of a character which is appropriate to the new position. It is not for me to say what should be the precise character of the adjustments which others should make, but it is apparent that the position of the United Kingdom in world economic affairs has been profoundly altered. She sold a large part of her foreign investments to pay war costs. She gave up established positions previously held on a competitive basis in world markets. Compared with the situation immediately preceding the war, the terms of trade with the rest of the world have gone against her. The real purchasing power of some of the most important sterling area exports has fallen drastically, and in addition the market for others has been severely curtailed by technological developments of a far-reaching character. The worsening in the world economic position of certain sterling area countries has imposed a heavy burden on the United Kingdom—the accumulation of sterling balances as a result of British war expenditures and in other ways has enabled these countries to draw on the United Kingdom to cover their post-war trading deficits.

In the result it seems clear that basic adjustments are required which will give tangible recognition to the facts which affect the United Kingdom position in the world.

Adjustments in Policies

Adjustments are also going to be called for in American policy and in Canadian policy. The United States now finds itself in a position of leadership in world economic and financial affairs. The United States is virtually the sole creditor country in the world, virtually the only country of any size which has almost complete freedom of action in the field of international economic policy. It is clear that the adjustments to this new position must take time, but it is also clear that the adjustments now are incomplete and that, just as the United Kingdom must re-examine her economic policies to determine whether they are appropriate to her international position, so must the United States re-examine her economic policies to determine whether they are appropriate. I have in mind not only the importance to the rest of the world of the maintenance of domestic levels of employment and income which facilitate dollar earnings, but also the question whether tariff policy, policy regarding customs administration, policy regarding foreign investment, policy regarding the distribution of the financial burden of political responsibilities in various parts of the world, is appropriate to the present international position.

So far as Canada is concerned, I believe that all aspects of policy require re-examination, too, in order to determine whether our policies are appropriate to our present international position. In many respects our situation is less clear cut than that of either the United Kingdom or the United States, since we are in a sense creditor of one and debtor of the other. But I think on the basis of our past record that I am entitled to ask you to believe that we shall approach this problem realistically, and that we shall not expect anyone to go further in making adjustments than we are ourselves prepared to go on the Canadian side.

What is required at the present stage, in our view, is to face our problems realistically and with understanding of each other's difficulties. With the good will on all sides which we know to be present, we are certain that out of these meetings there can come the beginning of a new and more hopeful turn in the events that have brought us here.

The sterling-dollar talks are not the first instance of tripartite co-operation between the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. During the war Canada was a full member, with the United States and the United Kingdom, of the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Food

Board. Canada also took an active part in the work of the Combined Raw Materials Board. The three countries also worked together on other matters, such as atomic research. Canada's membership of the wartime agencies was dictated by the special importance of this country in time of war. Canada was a major source of food, raw materials, manufactures and military equipment, separated from the British Isles only by the narrowest part of the North Atlantic.

New International Agencies

At the end of war some of the functions of these tripartite agencies disappeared. Other functions were taken over by the new international organizations which came into being after the war, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization and the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations. This met with Canadian approval; Canada opposed the continuance of the tripartite Boards after the war. Instead we favoured multilateral participation in these matters by as many countries as were willing to enter the new international agencies.



(Harris and Ewing Photo)

WASHINGTON STERLING-DOLLAR CONFERENCE

Discussion of the sterling-dollar problem took place in Washington from September 7 to September 12, 1949, between officials of the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. Grouped around the conference table above are, left to right: Sir Oliver Franks, United Kingdom Ambassador to the United States; Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom; Dean Acheson, Secretary of State of the United States; Ernest Bevin, Foreign Minister, United Kingdom; John H. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States (Chairman); D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, Canada; L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada; H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; and Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator, Economic Co-operation Administration.

Canadian participation in three-power talks does not imply any weakening in our support of existing international organizations. The fact that the three countries which are in the best position to overcome the sterling-dollar problem have met to discuss methods of achieving that end should improve the economies of all the western nations; it should broaden the scope for multilateral collaboration among these nations; it should strengthen the economic position of the North Atlantic community and thereby reinforce the political strength embodied in the North Atlantic Treaty.

Currencies Devalued

The devaluation of sterling was not among the topics discussed at the Conference; the United States and Canadian Ministers were told at the beginning of the Conference that the United Kingdom Government had decided to devalue sterling. The news of this decision meant that the Conference could take place in an atmosphere free from uncertainty as to the future.

On Sunday, September 18, a week after the conclusion of the Conference, Sir Stafford Cripps announced to the public that the new value of the pound sterling in terms of United States currency would be \$2.80. His announcement was followed by devaluation of a large number of other currencies.

On Monday, September 19, Mr. Abbott announced in the Canadian House of Commons that the value of the Canadian dollar had been adjusted to an intermediate position between the United States dollar and the pound sterling. Mr. Abbott spoke in part as follows:

The Canadian economy is bound to be affected by changes in the exchange rate of countries which take so large a part of our exports. We are bound to be affected also by any change in prices which prevail in our most important markets and sources of supply.

In considering the immediate and prospective impact upon Canada we have to look particularly at our balance of payments and foreign exchange position. Because of the dislocations in world trade which have prevailed since the end of the war, foreign exchange policy has been a major factor in our affairs

While our exchange reserves have recovered substantially since the end of 1947, they have not been restored to the level which is adequate for our needs. In these circumstances it is highly desirable to pursue policies which would help to prevent a deficit in our trading position . . .

In these circumstances the Government has decided to adjust the exchange value of the Canadian dollar to the extent considered necessary.

These are the new values of United States dollars and sterling in Canadian currency:

	<i>Buying</i>	<i>Selling</i>
U.S. Dollar	\$1.10 Cdn.	\$1.10½ Cdn.
Pound Sterling	\$3.07¼ Cdn.	\$3.08¼ Cdn.

The nature of the measures discussed and the agreements reached at the Washington Conference is set forth in the official joint communique issued at the close of the talks on September 12.

The following is the text of the communique:

1. Representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada have met during the past week to examine the trade and financial relationships between the sterling area and the dollar area. The pound and the dollar are the two principal world trading currencies. While the development of a satisfactory balance of payments between the two areas is a matter of fundamental concern to the democratic world, it involves many problems which concern in the first instance the Governments which are the centres of these two currency systems. The present discussions were held to examine these problems. It was recognized that the task of working out conditions under which world trade can develop steadily and in increasing freedom will require a strenuous and sustained effort, not only on the part of the United States,

the United Kingdom, and Canada, but also by all other countries desiring the same objectives.

2. It was agreed that the common aim is to work toward an ultimate solution which will maintain employment and establish equilibrium of international trade on a mutually profitable basis at high levels. These objectives and general course of action have already been set forth in the United Nations Charter, the Bretton Woods Agreements, and the Havana Charter for an international trade organization. It was the broad purpose of the present meetings to explore, within this general framework, various specific measures which the three Governments might take to prevent a serious breakdown in the dollar-sterling relationships which would have led to a crippling limitation of dollar imports into the sterling area and to hasten the achievement of these objectives.

Difficulties Faced

3. These conversations have carried forward the consultations initiated in London during July 8-10. They have resulted in a clear understanding of the character of the difficulties to be faced and an increasing realization that a fully satisfactory solution will necessitate continuing efforts in many directions. In the course of these conversations it has become possible to discuss with complete frankness specific problems and the types of measure which will have to be taken if the three countries are to achieve their common purpose.

4. In the early stages of the discussion, attention was given to the immediate problem confronting the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area as a result of the rapid decline of gold and dollar reserves. Note was taken by the three Governments of the emergency action which sterling area countries have decided to take to meet this situation. These measures are not pleasant ones; they will cause difficulties and sacrifices for everyone concerned. Nevertheless, they are a temporary necessity, and are recognized as such by all three Governments.

Agreement Complete

5. The Ministers were in complete agreement that no permanent solution to the problem could be found in the emergency steps contemplated. A more fundamental attempt would have to be made by all concerned to expand the dollar earnings of the sterling area and to increase the flow of investment from the North American continent to the rest of the world, including the sterling area.

6. This more fundamental attempt would involve both separate actions of the three countries operating individually, and joint action by the three acting in co-operation with each other. In approaching these possibilities of individual and joint action on the sterling-dollar problem, there was common agreement that this action should be based on the assumption that extraordinary aid from the North American continent would have come to an end by the middle of 1952. This would require that the sterling area increase its dollar earnings so as to pay its way by 1952. This would require in the sterling area the creation of appropriate incentives to exporters to the dollar area and a vigorous attack upon costs of production to enhance the competitive position of sterling area products. Maximum efforts would be made to direct exports to the dollar area and build up earnings from tourism and other services. As a part of this export campaign by the sterling area countries, it was recognized that an essential element was the creation of a feeling of confidence on the part of sterling area exporters. They must feel that they will be afforded the opportunity to remain in the markets of the United States and Canada in which they will have gained a place, and that the minimum of difficulties will be placed in their way in entering those markets.

Obstacles Reduced

On their part the creditor countries undertook to facilitate, to the greatest extent feasible, an expansion of dollar earnings by debtor countries, including the sterling area. It was agreed that the United States and Canada should reduce obstacles to the entry of goods and services from debtor countries, in order to provide as wide an opportunity as possible for those countries to earn dollars through the export of goods and the provision of services, including tourism. It was recognized that such a policy would be in the interests of producers in the United States and Canada, for only in this way can the future level of trade provide adequately for those sectors of the American and Canadian economies which depend in considerable part upon foreign markets.

7. The discussion of possible individual and joint actions, both long-run and short-run, ranged over a wide field. In addition to the question of dollar earnings of the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area, mentioned above, the Ministers gave special attention to the following subjects:

1. Overseas investment
2. Commodity arrangements and stockpiling
3. Limitations on items which may be financed under present E.C.A. procedures
4. Custom procedures
5. Tariff policy
6. Liberalization of intra-European trade and payments
7. Sterling balances
8. Petroleum
9. Shipping
10. Provisions for continuing consultation.

Working Groups' Review

8. A Working Group on overseas investment reviewed both recent experience and future prospects for the flow of productive investment, both private and public, from North America to overseas areas, especially under-developed countries. It was agreed that a high level of such investment could make an important contribution toward reducing the sterling-dollar disequilibrium and that every aspect of this problem should be explored on a continuing basis. In order to initiate this work, the President's Committee for financing foreign trade will be asked immediately to explore possible lines of action in co-operation with corresponding groups of British and Canadian financial and business representatives. While dealing with all aspects of private and public investment, the Committee will be expected to address itself especially to the problem of incentives and of providing a suitable environment for a high level of private investment.

9. A Working Group on commodity arrangements and stock-piling gave special attention to rubber and tin. The Canadian representatives stated that the Canadian Government was prepared to take steps to increase reserve stocks of tin and rubber in Canada. The United States representatives reported that the United States Government was prepared to open to natural rubber a substantial area of competition, including a modification of the Government order relating to the consumption of synthetic rubber. The United States would review its stockpiling programme, with particular reference to rubber and tin.

E.C.A. Limitations

10. Special attention was given by another group to the practical difficulty being experienced by the United Kingdom in making fully effective use of its E.C.A. aid to cover its dollar deficit. This difficulty arises out of the fact that, although the United Kingdom needs dollars to pay for goods in the United States, to make settlements with other countries, to pay for services, and for other purposes, the types of transactions which may be financed by E.C.A. dollars have been definitely limited. It has been agreed that, in order to carry out the basic purposes of the Economic Co-operation Act, it will be necessary for the United Kingdom to finance with its share of E.C.A. funds a wider range of dollar expenditures than has hitherto been eligible, both within and outside of the United States. After careful examination of the dollar expenditures proposed to be made or authorized by the United Kingdom, it appears that eligibility requirements can be broadened to the extent required within the limits set by the Economic Co-operation Act. This would broaden the use but not increase the amount of E.C.A. funds allocated to the United Kingdom.

11. In the consideration of measures which creditor countries might take to reduce barriers to trade, it was recognized that customs procedures may create obstacles, psychological as well as actual. Technical discussions of this subject disclosed that the United States, through administrative action and proposed legislation was already

contemplating constructive steps in this field. Canadian representatives stated that the Canadian Government would undertake a further review of the administrative operation of its Customs Act in the light of these discussions. As to tariff rates, it was noted that high tariffs were clearly inconsistent with the position of creditor countries. There had already been significant and substantial reductions in United States tariffs during the last fifteen years. The policy of the United States Government was to seek further negotiation of trade agreements through which additional reductions might be made, within the framework of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Liberalizing Trade

12. There was agreement that one of the ways in which the competitive position of United Kingdom products might be improved was by a widening of the area in which such products competed freely with those of other countries. In this connection as an initial step toward a more general liberalization the United Kingdom delegation outlined its proposals for liberalizing trade with countries with which it did not have balance of payments difficulties, and raised the question whether the provisions of Section 9 of the Anglo-American Financial Agreement, and Article 5 of the Anglo-Canadian Financial Agreement presented an obstacle to such a plan. It was the view of the United States and Canadian delegations that such liberalization of United Kingdom import regulations should be considered since the United Kingdom shortage of dollars should not in itself force the United Kingdom to reduce its purchases from areas with which it does not have a shortage of means of payment. It was agreed that any United Kingdom import regulations as they affect United States and Canadian products would be the subject of continuing review by representatives of the three Governments through continuing facilities for consultation.

Sterling Balances

13. (a) A further subject which was discussed was the United Kingdom liability represented by the sterling balances of other countries. A large number of countries has been accustomed to hold either all or a part of their foreign exchange reserves in the form of sterling. The existence and availability of such holdings is an integral feature of the widespread multilateral use of sterling for the purpose of financing international trade. One of the problems of the postwar period has been the existence of exceptionally large accumulations of sterling which were built up, mainly during the war, as the result of payments by the United Kingdom for goods and services purchased overseas in furtherance of the common war effort. In June 1945 these balances amounted to \$13½ billion. Since then there have been considerable fluctuations both in the total and in the holdings of individual countries, though the amount outstanding at the end of 1948 was approximately the same as at June 1945.


(b) In principle the whole of these balances represents a charge on United Kingdom production of goods and services. In practice, however, a substantial proportion will continue to be held as reserves by the countries concerned. To the extent that the balances are liquidated, some proportion of United Kingdom production of goods and services is used to discharge this liability instead of to pay for current imports of goods and services.

(c) This whole problem in its various aspects, including the necessity to provide capital goods for development, was discussed in a preliminary way on the basis of prior technical examination by the experts of the three Governments. It was agreed that this was one of the subjects which concerned other countries and would require further study.

14. Investigation of the ways in which the sterling area could move toward a position in which it could earn its own way led to the discussion of other special problems, including petroleum and shipping—two important elements in the sterling area balance of payments picture. The United Kingdom representatives set forth the facts of the very large dollar deficit which the sterling area presently incurs because of oil transactions, and their desire to reduce this deficit to the minimum possible level. It was mutually recognized that the question of oil production and refining and geographical distribution raised problems of extreme complexity involving the protection of legitimate interests of the major producing countries and companies. The Ministers recognized that these two questions of petroleum and shipping could not be resolved in the short time available to them, and that further study would be required. In the case of petroleum they agreed to appoint representatives to analyze the facts and to provide the basis for subsequent discussions.

Continuing Consultation

15. There has been agreement on the objective toward which policies should be directed and agreement on certain immediate steps which will be taken to bring that objective nearer. There are, however, as has been emphasized, a number of questions requiring closer examination than this short conference has allowed. It is proposed, therefore, to continue the examinations, initiated during the conference, of questions on which it is hoped that useful understanding can be reached under the direction of the present Ministerial Group. These arrangements for continuing consultation—supplementing the usual channels of communication between Governments—will be used to keep under review the effectiveness of actions already agreed upon and to prepare, for Governmental consideration, measures which could carry further those adjustments which are considered to be necessary. In establishing these arrangements for continuing consultation, the three Governments wish to emphasize that these arrangements underline rather than diminish their interest in the development of economic co-operation within the entire community of western nations. The tripartite arrangements will not in any way encroach upon, or detract from, the area of competence of the O.E.E.C. and other existing organs of international economic collaboration. On the contrary, these arrangements for continuing consultation, by contributing materially to the solution of problems which today adversely affect the working of the entire O.E.E.C. group and yet are not susceptible of solution within that group, will facilitate the progress of economic collaboration in the wider field.



THE INAUGURATION OF SERVICES TO AUSTRALIA BY CANADIAN PACIFIC AIR LINES

On July 13, 1949, the *Empress of Vancouver*, a four-engined aircraft built by the Canadair Corporation of Montreal, took off from Vancouver International Airport to inaugurate a direct service between Canada and Australia by Canadian Pacific Air Lines. This service is now on a fortnightly basis with departures from Vancouver for Sydney on alternate Wednesdays. It is established on a system whereby passengers fly by day and sleep at the intermediate refueling points of Honolulu, Canton Island, and Suva, Fiji.

On July 10, 1949, the *Empress of Sydney*, a sister flagship, had left Vancouver International Airport on a pre-inaugural flight, carrying a number of Canadian officials, newspaper representatives and other distinguished private citizens. The Canadian party aboard the *Empress of Sydney* was officially greeted at the various intermediate points en route and upon arrival in Sydney, and for the following three days, was welcomed by Australian government officials and businessmen. Mr. Drakeford, the Australian Minister of Civil Aviation, speaking on behalf of his Government, commended the new air ser-



(Canadian Pacific Photo)

A NEW EMPRESS CROSSES THE PACIFIC

On July 13, 1949, three days after the pre-inaugural flight, the first scheduled flight of the CPA'S new Trans-Pacific service took off from Vancouver for Australia. The *Empress of Vancouver* is shown above, off the coast of British Columbia, en route to Sydney via San Francisco, Hawaii and Fiji.

vice as forging another link in the communications between the two members of the Commonwealth.

Bilateral Agreement

The right by which commercial air services are operated to Australia by Canadian Pacific Air Lines was established by a bilateral air agreement concluded between Australia and Canada in 1946. In July, 1948, the Canadian Government designated Canadian Pacific Air Lines to operate international air services in the Pacific region. Since 1946 a service has been operated between Sydney and Vancouver by British Commonwealth Pacific Air Lines, a company jointly owned by Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. An agreement similar to the one already in force in Australia is being negotiated with New Zealand. This will enable Canadian Pacific Air Lines eventually to extend their service to Auckland.

In 1948, after the decision was taken by the Government to designate Canadian Pacific Air Lines to operate this service, Canada accepted membership in the South Pacific Air Transport Council. This Council, which includes representatives from Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the Fiji Islands serves as a forum in which common aviation problems are discussed, and as an agency to co-ordinate air navigation services which are vital to the Pacific operations.

The successful operation of the direct services between Canada and Australia will require a high degree of co-operation between Canadian and Australian airlines. Through this co-operation both Canadian Pacific Air Lines and British Commonwealth Pacific Air Lines will seek to offer efficient and economic air services which will complete the last segment of a round-the-world service operated by various Commonwealth airlines.

THE ANNECY CONFERENCE ON TARIFFS AND TRADE*

The Annecy Conference which opened in April and concluded its work late in August had two main purposes. The first was to hold the Third Session of the twenty-three countries which are at present applying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The second was to conduct tariff negotiations in order to permit an additional eleven countries to join the Agreement.

The following is a report on the work accomplished. It should be noted, however, that many of the matters dealt with (e.g. import restrictions and measures for economic development) are still of a secret nature. On the other hand, it is expected that many Conference documents will become public on December 1, 1949. Furthermore, the full details of the tariff negotiations were made public by the United Nations Secretariat and in the capitals of the countries concerned on October 10. Although, therefore, this report, must necessarily be brief and limited to the main aspects of the work accomplished, much more detailed information will shortly become available to those interested.

Secretariat Needed

One fact which emerged from the Annecy Session, is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to administer the provisions of the Agreement without a permanent organization and an adequately large and expert Secretariat. This situation is due to the long delay in the entry into force of the Havana Charter and the establishment of the International Trade Organization. It was agreed in 1947 (and the Charter so provides) that the ITO would take over the administration of the bulk of the provisions of the General Agreement. It is hoped that such will be the case within the next year.

In the meantime, the members of the General Agreement have had to devise relatively cumbersome procedures for interim machinery to deal with important provisions which might require joint action. On the other hand, the establishment of such machinery, and the delegation to the Secretariat of certain functions and studies to be carried out between sessions, gives a new continuity to the administration of the General Agreement. Such administration had hitherto been limited to what could be achieved during the sessions themselves. The new procedure is expected to benefit the future ITO.

As for the procedures governing tariff negotiations, the Annecy Conference confirmed the fact that the multilateral method of negotiations which was first devised and used at the 1947 Geneva negotiations is the most satisfactory. Whereas, in the past, negotiations between only two countries often occupied as long as a year, the multilateral method makes possible, with very little additional effort, the conclusion of a great number of bilateral tariff agreements in a much shorter time. At Annecy, 147 bilateral tariff agreements were concluded; this represents an average of one tariff agreement per day.

*The April issue of *External Affairs* gave an account of the scope and significance of the Conference, and certain other information, which has not been repeated in this report.

Third Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement*

The General Agreement provides that its member countries or Contracting Parties will meet from time to time for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Agreement which involve joint action. The Annecy session was the third such meeting of the Contracting Parties. The First Session was held at Havana in March, 1948, towards the end of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment; the Second Session was held in Geneva in the summer of 1948. The first two meetings were largely of an organizational character. They were concerned mostly with adapting the provisions of the General Agreement to the changes incorporated in the Havana Charter as compared with the Geneva draft of the Charter on which the original Agreement had been based in 1947.

At their Third Session, the Contracting Parties gave practical application to the provisions of the General Agreement. In doing so, they established procedures and precedents with respect to some of the most complicated and delicate parts of the Havana Charter. This Session was therefore most important, since, in a few months' time the General Agreement will be governing the trade and tariff relations of some thirty-three countries representing over eighty per cent of the world trade.

Use of Import Restrictions

One matter stood out at the Annecy Session, both because of its importance and because of the time devoted to it. It was the question of import restrictions which may be applied under the Agreement, (a) for reasons of balance-of-payments difficulties, and, (b) for purposes of economic development.

(a) Import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons

The General Agreement provides that, as a general rule, members shall not impose restrictions on imports from other member countries. An exception to this rule is permitted in the case of a member experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties. Furthermore, a member is permitted, under certain circumstances and conditions, to discriminate as to sources of imports.

These provisions were incorporated into the Agreement to complement similar provisions administered by the International Monetary Fund with respect to exchange restrictions.

Members applying import restrictions which may be necessary "to forestall the imminent threat of or to stop, a serious decline in its monetary reserves", are obliged under the Agreement to consult with the other members of the Agreement. Such consultation extends to the nature of the member's balance-of-payments difficulties, alternative corrective measures which may be available, and the possible effect of such measures on the economies of other members.

The first case of such consultation took place at Annecy between the Union of South Africa and the other Contracting Parties to the Agreement. There

* For a fuller report on the operation of the General Agreement from January, 1948 to August, 1949, see "The Attack on Trade Barriers", published by the Interim Commission for the ITO at the request of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement.

was a free and frank exchange of views on all aspects of the restrictions which South Africa had been forced to impose in November 1948 and on those restrictions which it proposed to bring into effect on July 1, 1949. The views expressed by all countries interested were transmitted to the Government of South Africa.

As was explained in the United Nations Press release of June 20, 1949, this was the first time that a country, before imposing restrictions necessary to correct balance-of-payments difficulties, had discussed with a group of other countries the probable effects of proposed restrictions on their export trade, and the best way of avoiding an unnecessary contraction of international trade as a whole.

In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, representatives of the International Monetary Fund took part in the consultations with South Africa.

In his speech at the conclusion of the Annecy Session, Mr. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner of Canada in the United Kingdom and Chairman of the Conference, spoke as follows:

. . . . I can foresee that in the future it is the balance-of-payments provisions that are likely to be the most time-consuming of the provisions of the General Agreement . . . it is not only the United Kingdom [which had notified, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement, its intention to intensify import restrictions] In fact, I do not think I am being too pessimistic when I predict that before long nearly half the Contracting Parties will be substantially intensifying import restrictions and therefore will have to be invited to consult with the Contracting Parties acting jointly within thirty days [following intensification]

It would appear that such a set of circumstances as this is that envisaged in paragraph 5 of Article XII [of the Agreement] which foreshadow what steps the Contracting Parties acting jointly should take in case of a persistent and widespread application of import restrictions

Mr. Wilgress suggested that between this session and the next when questions relating to the balance-of-payments provisions of the Agreement arise, members might consider that,

. . . . rather than invoke our intersessional procedure to consult one after the other with ten or eleven different Contracting Parties, it would appear simpler to follow the procedure envisaged in paragraph 5 of Article XII.

(b) Import restrictions to promote economic development

A second exception to the general rule of "no import restrictions" is provided for in the case of a member which wishes to maintain a non-discriminatory protective measure affecting imports which was in force on September 1, 1947 (i.e. prior to January 1, 1948, the date of the entry into force of the Agreement). Such protective measures must be for the establishment, development or reconstruction of a particular industry or branch of agriculture.

Members must first notify their intention to maintain such a measure. It is then investigated in great detail to ascertain that it meets all the conditions set forth in the Agreement. For this purpose, the applicant member is required to supply detailed information.

A great number of other matters were dealt with; the following are a few examples:*

Customs Unions

The Contracting Parties decided that South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were entitled to claim the benefits of the provisions of the General Agreement regarding the restoration of the Customs Unions between the two countries. Under the decision the Contracting Parties requested the two governments to instruct their Customs Union Council to include in each annual report to the Contracting Parties a definite plan and schedule of the steps to be taken during the ensuing 12 months towards the re-establishment of the customs union.

Members notified their intention to consider entering into the following proposed customs unions:

France — Italy

Denmark — Norway — Sweden and possibly Iceland.

Colombia — Ecuador — Panama — Venezuela.

Among the original Contracting Parties, each of the following two groups constitutes a Customs Union:

Belgium — Luxembourg — Netherlands

Lebanon — Syria.

Czechoslovakia

The Contracting Parties received a request from the Government of Czechoslovakia for a decision as to whether or not the Government of the United States had failed to carry out its obligations under the Agreement through its administration of the issue of export licenses.

After hearing statements by the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the United States, the Contracting Parties decided that Czechoslovakia had failed to establish its charge that the United States had failed to carry out its obligations. The contention of Czechoslovakia was rejected.

* Other matters dealt with included the following: the terms of accession to the General Agreement with respect to the "new" acceding countries and the incorporation of the results of the tariff negotiations in the Agreement; reports on certain re-negotiations previously authorized by the Contracting Parties; internal taxes imposed by Brazil on certain products of foreign origin; the establishment of five Protocols embodying various modifications and rectifications to the Agreement were established and opened for signature at the end of the Session (these Protocols will be printed and made available by the Secretariat; the preparation of a draft agreement following a request by UNESCO for assistance and advice on the problem of reducing trade barriers on educational, scientific and cultural materials); a request by Cuba for release from certain negotiated tariff commitments on a number of textile items; a proposal that Chapter VI (concerning inter-governmental commodity agreements) of the Havana Chapter be put into force (this question was brought to the attention of the Contracting Parties by the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission for the ITO which held a special meeting at Annecy; the Executive Committee had decided not to implement the proposal; the Contracting Parties decided to study the proposal at their next session); administrative questions such as the 1950 budget and the functions of the Secretariat.

Newfoundland

The Contracting Parties decided that the tariff concessions negotiated at Geneva in 1947 by the United Kingdom on behalf of Newfoundland are no longer part of the Agreement tariff Schedules and ceased to have effect as from March 31, 1949, when Newfoundland became a province of Canada.

A similar decision was taken with regard to Palestine (Israel).

Special Exchange Agreements

The General Agreement provides that any Contracting Party which is not a member of the International Monetary Fund, will enter into a special exchange agreement with the Contracting Parties jointly. This provision is de-



SITE OF TRADE TALKS

(French Information Service)

The old quarter, Annecy, France, with the French Alps in the background.

signed to ensure that the objectives of the General Agreement will not be frustrated as a result of action in exchange matters.

The text of a Special Exchange Agreement was established at the Annecy Session and will be entered into by agreed dates.

Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment

At the Second Session in September, 1948, some fourteen Contracting Parties, including the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Canada, had entered into a Most-Favoured-Nation Agreement for Western Germany. This Agreement is in no way connected with, or dependent upon the General Agreement itself.

At the Annecy Session, an item had been placed on the agenda, at the request of the United States, which would have raised the question of a Most-Favoured-Nation Agreement for Japan. Before any discussion took place, however, the item was withdrawn from the agenda by the United States delegation with the concurrence of the Contracting Parties.

Tariff Preferences

As a result of their consideration of a protest by Cuba against certain reductions in the margins of preference enjoyed by that country in the United States, the Contracting Parties reached three important decisions on the question of tariff preferences. These decisions which are of importance to Canada as a member of a preferential tariff system as follows:

- (i) the determination of rights and obligations between governments arising under a bilateral agreement is not a matter within the competence of the Contracting Parties;
- (ii) the reduction of the rate of duty on a product, provided for in a Tariff Schedule to the Agreement, below the rate set forth therein, does not require unanimous consent of the Contracting Parties;
- (iii) a margin of preference, on an item included in either or both the most-favoured-nation and the preferential parts of a Schedule, is not bound against decrease by the provisions of the Agreement.

Certain questions were settled by direct consultations between the countries concerned. For example, the Canadian delegation was informed at Annecy that the Cuban Congress had passed the required legislation to exempt a large number of Canadian exports entering Cuba from a 20 per cent surtax which Canada had claimed was applied in contravention of the provisions of the General Agreement. Another example of a settlement reached without reference to the Contracting Parties, was the complaint filed by Pakistan against India with respect to the rebate of excise duties on exports. Such settlements, and others, were regarded by the Contracting Parties as being truly in accordance with the spirit of the General Agreement.

The Fourth Session of the Contracting Parties is scheduled to take place February 23, 1950.

The Annecy Tariff Negotiations

The full details of those tariff concessions exchanged between some 140 different pairs of countries at Annecy and which are of interest to Canada, have already been made public in a Press Release issued in Ottawa on October 10*.

Canada concluded negotiations with all ten "acceding" countries: Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Liberia, Nicaragua, Sweden, Uruguay. Canada will receive, as of right, all the concessions granted by all the thirty-three countries which participated in the Annecy negotiations. Similarly Canada will extend its concessions on Most-Favoured-Nation tariff rates to all participating countries.

This "second round" of tariff negotiations has served to increase appreciably the scope of the General Agreement. A project to extend another invitation to other governments to participate in a "third round" of negotiations with a view to acceding to the Agreement is at present under consideration.

It should be emphasized that the General Agreement does not purport to offer by itself a remedy to current international economic and financial problems. It is quite understandable, that because of the magnitude and urgency of current problems, attention has been focussed since the end of the war, not on the fundamental principle of the Agreement,—multilateralism—but rather on the exceptions to that principle.

Although the Contracting Parties at their meetings can, and in fact do, address themselves to current economic problems, such is not their main purpose. The objectives of the General Agreement are long-term. Perhaps its main functions today are to keep those objectives constantly to the fore, and as intact as possible: and to ensure that the maze of current measures, necessary as they may be today, will not freeze into a set pattern of bilateralism, controls and discrimination. The General Agreement has demonstrated its value in lowering tariff barriers and in dealing with other broader problems of world trade.

The General Agreement today is the only multilateral Agreement under which current and long-term solutions to economic problems can be discussed among a large number of countries on a truly international basis. The General Agreement is the only international forum at which the long-term objectives agreed to by fifty-four countries at Havana can be made firm, so that they may provide the foundation for tomorrow's international economic policy based on the hard-won structure of economic co-operation.

* Available from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada, as Press Release No. 70.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARTS, LETTERS AND SCIENCES

The establishment of a Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences was forecast in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the final session of Canada's Twentieth Parliament on January 27, 1949. The relevant section of the Speech from the Throne read as follows:

It is the view of my ministers that there should be an examination of the activities of agencies of the Federal Government relating to radio, films, television, the encouragement of arts and sciences, research, the preservation of our national records, a national library, museums, exhibitions, relations in these fields with international organizations, and activities generally which are designed to enrich our national life, and to increase our own consciousness of our national heritage and knowledge of Canada abroad. For this purpose, the Government intends at an early date to establish a royal commission.

On April 8, 1949, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, tabled in the House of Commons Order in Council P.C. 1786 setting up a Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences. The following Commissioners were appointed:

Right Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Chancellor of the University of Toronto and former High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom (Chairman);

Arthur Surveyer, Esq., B.A.Sc., C.E., D.Eng., LL.D.,
Civil Engineer,
Montreal;

Norman A. M. MacKenzie, Esq., C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.,
President,
University of British Columbia;

Most Reverend Georges-Henri Lévesque, O.P., D.Sc.Soc.,
Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences,
Laval University;

Miss Hilda Neatby, M.A., Ph.D.,
Professor of History and Acting Head of the Department,
University of Saskatchewan.

The establishment of such a Royal Commission was authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1786 upon the following grounds:

That it is desirable that the Canadian people should know as much as possible about their country, its history and traditions; and about their national life and common achievements;

That it is in the national interest to give encouragement to institutions which express national feeling, promote common understanding and add to the variety and richness of Canadian life, rural as well as urban;

That there exist already certain Federal agencies and activities which contribute to these ends; including the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the

National Film Board, the National Gallery, the National Museum, the Public Archives, the Library of Parliament, the National War Museum, the system of aid for research including scholarships maintained by the National Research Council and other governmental agencies; and

That it is desirable that an examination be conducted into such agencies and activities, with a view to recommending their most effective conduct in the national interest and with full respect for the constitutional jurisdiction of the provinces.



(NFB Photo)

The first public hearings of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences were held in the Exchequer Court Room of the Supreme Court Building in Ottawa from August 3 to September 8, 1949. Left to right: Most Reverend George-Henri Lévesque, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Laval University; Norman A. M. Mackenzie, President, University of British Columbia; Right Hon. Vincent Massey, Chancellor of the University of Toronto (Chairman); and Miss Hilda Neatby, Professor of History, University of Saskatchewan. Arthur Surveyer, the fifth member of the Commission, was absent when this picture was taken.

Terms of Reference

The Commission's terms of reference are described as follows:

... to examine and make recommendations upon:

- (a) The principles upon which the policy of Canada should be based, in the fields of radio and television broadcasting;
- (b) such agencies and activities of the Government of Canada as the National Film Board, the National Gallery, the National Museum, the National War Museum, the Public Archives and the care and custody of public records, the Library of Parliament; methods by which research is aided including grants for scholarships through various Federal Government agencies; the eventual character and scope of the National Library; the scope or activities of these agencies, the manner in which they should be conducted, financed and controlled, and other matters relevant thereto;

- (c) methods by which the relations of Canada with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and with other organizations operating in this field should be conducted;
- (d) relations of the Government of Canada and any of its agencies with various national voluntary bodies operating in the field with which this inquiry will be concerned.

Briefs Submitted

The first public hearings of the Royal Commission were held in Ottawa from August 3 to September 8, 1949. During the course of the sessions, which were held in the Exchequer Court Room of the Supreme Court Building, briefs were heard from some thirty national organizations or representatives of Federal agencies under examination by the Royal Commission.

Among the organizations and agencies which submitted briefs were the following: National Museum of Canada; National Gallery of Canada; Canadian War Museum Board; Public Archives, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; Canadian Writers' Foundation; Dominion Drama Festival; Canadian Citizenship Council; Canadian Library Association; Canadian Historical Society; Community Planning Association of Canada; National Conference of Canadian Universities; National Film Board; National Film Society of Canada; Royal Society of Canada; Canadian Teachers' Federation; Canadian Education Association; United Nations Association in Canada; Canadian Association for Adult Education; Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Canadian Association of Broadcasters; Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Public hearings in Western Canada will be held at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, and Regina, between October 11 and November 4, 1949. The Commission will hold further sessions in Toronto beginning on November 15, and in Montreal beginning on November 23. Public hearings in Eastern Canada will be held at Quebec City; Fredericton; Halifax; and Charlottetown between January 10 and January 27, 1950. The date for public hearings in Newfoundland has not yet been determined.

It is expected that the Royal Commission will present its Report and Recommendations in the late summer or early autumn of 1950.

FOURTH UNOFFICIAL COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS CONFERENCE

The Fourth unofficial Commonwealth Relations Conference was held at Bigwin Island in the Muskoka Lakes district of Ontario from September 8 to September 18, 1949. The purpose of the Conference was "to survey the position of the member nations of the Commonwealth in the post-war world, including the relations between them, and to examine what changes may be required in their policies in the interests of world order and progress". It was attended by delegates representing the member nations of the Commonwealth and the Republic of Ireland.* For the second time since the Conferences began the Canadian Institute of International Affairs was host.

The Conference was opened with a speech of welcome by Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence and Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs. The following is the text of Mr. Claxton's speech:

On behalf of the Government of Canada I extend a cordial welcome to all the delegates to the Conference meeting here in Canada for the second time. To "survey the position of the Member Nations of the Commonwealth in the postwar world and to consider the changes that may be required in their policies and the contribution they can make to world order and progress"—this constitutes, as I am given to understand, your terms of reference. I know your deliberations will be useful—the free and frank exchange of views between friends is always useful—and I hope your stay in Canada will be enjoyable

It gives me particular pleasure personally to extend this welcome because I was present at the first conference which was held in Toronto in 1933. The second took place at Lapstone, near Sydney, Australia, in September of 1938; the third at London in 1945. Mr. E. J. Tarr, K.C., who is with us today, is the only person who was present at all the other conferences as a delegate. As a Canadian he will, I am sure, be glad to join me in a particular welcome to our friend, Mr. Ivion Macadam, who is, I believe, the only other to have attended all four conferences and whose work contributed so much to their success.

It is particularly happy that this fourth conference is being held in the year marking the 30th birthday of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Among your number is Mr. Lionel Curtis, for whom this occasion must be a great source of satisfaction, and whom we honour as a founder of Chatham House, the home of the pioneer Institute.

It is hard to exaggerate the part played by the Royal Institute of International Affairs and its sister institutions in the countries of the Commonwealth in developing an understanding of international affairs. When the Canadian Institute of International Affairs was formed in 1928 the shelves of our libraries showed precisely one book on Canada's foreign policy. In Parliament the subject was hardly mentioned.

The Institute interested men of different occupations, many of whom took an active part in public life and—very important—it included leading publishers and journalists. The position already gained by the Institute was shown in the Canadians who took part in the 1933 Conference—they included Sir Robert Borden, Sir Robert Falconer, Newton Rowell, John W. Dafoe, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Senator Louis Cote, J. S. Woodsworth and Sanford Evans, to mention with respect and regret only those who have ceased to be among us.

Certainly the conduct of public business as far as I have been concerned has been helped by friendships made in 1933 with such men as Walter Nash, Philip Noel-Baker, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir Mohammed Zafrulla Khan and Alfred Stirling.

We will all have read the observation made by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at the Guildhall banquet last July that: "If there were a Chatham House in Warsaw, in Prague, Bucharest and Sofia, how much more hopeful the world out-

* The heads of the delegations were as follows: Australia, Mr. E. C. Dyason; Canada, Mr. R. M. Fowler; Ceylon, Mr. L. M. D. de Silva; India, Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariya; Ireland, Senator Michael Hayes; New Zealand, Dr. Gwendolen Carter; Pakistan, Professor A. S. Bokhari; South Africa, Dr. E. G. Malherbe; United Kingdom, Right Hon. R. A. Butler.

look would be." With this assertion all will agree. The value of these unofficial conferences is immeasurable. The frank and dispassionate examination and discussion of affairs by delegates representative of various sections of opinion plays a vital role in any free society.

During this last year Ireland, by the decision of her government and Parliament, has decided not to remain a member of the Commonwealth but to maintain a specially close relationship with members of the Commonwealth; and we welcome here the Irish representatives who have come here on the basis of that special relationship and I may add of friendship.

Since the last conference too, the march of events has brought independence to our sister nations of the Commonwealth, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. I am sure I speak for everyone here when I say that we watched the birth of these new nations out of their ancient civilization with anxious concern and that we have observed the progress already made with sympathetic understanding and admiration.

The association we call the Commonwealth is, as we know, an elaborate texture of relationships, constitutional arrangements and economic activity. The Commonwealth has its severely practical and realistic aspects, but its unique character derives from the fact that it is also an association heavily charged with emotions and sentiments. It is for this reason, more than any other perhaps, that each of us must constantly examine it with clear and realistic mind.

There are those who have found that the binding tie of empire is the common crown, which for many is more than a symbol—it is the very personification of an essential kinship and unity. There are others whose red blood was stirred at the sight of the red on the map as at the sound of the trumpet or the glory of a flag. There are others who have found the secret of the Commonwealth in its long common history and in the great inheritance of common culture, traditions and ideals. In Canada because of our racial complexion the Commonwealth aspect of our national life is both an inherited and an acquired characteristic.

But the Commonwealth today can still be best explained in the often overlooked part of the Balfour Declaration of 1926, where it was said: "Free institutions are its lifeblood. Free co-operation is its instrument." Is this not true?

The members of the Commonwealth have a feeling of community because, irrespective of their origins, they seek their security and their happiness in the framework of the reign of law and with the assistance of parliamentary institutions. Those institutions are justly called "British Parliamentary institutions" and they have been a great working instrument of government that is honest, efficient, just and free. And how much more vital and useful has been the evolving Commonwealth than the attempts to describe it in static terms. One could give a number of examples of efforts to confine the Commonwealth in a straight-jacket of words. Two at once come to mind.

At the 1938 conference it was asserted and apparently generally accepted that no nation of the Commonwealth could be neutral without severing its connection with the Commonwealth. Now it may be recalled that almost ten years ago today Canada entered the war as the act of her own government with the approval of her Parliament and she did it seven days later than Britain. During those seven days the neutrality of Canada was recognized by the United States and very useful it was too, as anyone would agree who saw our four or five thousand miles of undefended frontier crossed daily by munitions which could still be sent to us but not to Britain. The Irish went even further in proving the point by staying in the Commonwealth as a neutral as long as the war lasted and getting out when it was over.

Another famous example of this kind of prophecy of doom occurred in 1927 when the late Lord Bennett, then Conservative leader of the opposition, opposed the appointment of a Canadian minister to Washington. His words were:

"This country apparently is entering on a great adventure, the last great adventure in our relation to the British Empire. I am wholly opposed to the establishment of this embassy at Washington. It is but the doctrine of separation; it is but the evidence in many minds of the end of our connection with the empire. For that is what it means. It means nothing else ultimately because if we are a sovereign state we cannot belong to the British Empire."*

Shortly after Mr. Bennett came into office in 1930 it was his own brother-in-law, Mr. Herridge, whom he appointed minister to Washington. Mr. Herridge occupied

* House of Commons Debates, April 13, 1927, p.2472.

his important office with praiseworthy distinction and there was no adverse change in Canada's relations with the Commonwealth. Lord Bennett no doubt thought that they had been improved.

When we are dealing with an association which is warmed by friendship and stirred by vitality, we do well to be cautious about these prophesies of doom or legalistic definitions. The Commonwealth was not a constitutional monstrosity; it was simply unique in that its ties came to be founded on freedom and this enabled it to make its great contribution to the security and happiness of mankind.

As you begin your discussions today, you do so against the framework of a world which has become extremely complicated from many points of view, but in which certain simplicities have become increasingly clear.

Communist Russia's revelation of the unlimited nature of her ambitions has arrayed the forces of freedom as the League of Nations never succeeded in doing. Peace will be secure as long as the Russians know that they cannot win a war of aggression against the forces of freedom. Peace will continue to depend on strength until there are other developments not presently visible on the distant horizon.

This attitude is necessary because we regard liberty as fundamental to our happiness and to our progress. Indeed the maintenance of peace by strength must be regarded as a means to that end. But we must never regard the Iron Curtain as inevitable or necessarily permanent. If we are true to our belief in our democratic institutions, then it follows that, given time, democratic principles will prevail. They will prevail because they are better and more efficient, and we must make and keep them better and more efficient.

The corollary to personal liberty is personal responsibility. The basis of good relations is the steady and persistent cultivation of friendships based on understanding. In the last resort peace and freedom, progress and prosperity are the affairs of individuals and they must be worked for and the battle won all over again every day. It is our hope that your work at home will be helped by your meeting together here.



CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(This section covers the period from September 1 to September 30, 1949)

General Assembly

The fourth regular session of the General Assembly opened on September 20. Within the first four days the officers of the Assembly were chosen, the agenda agreed upon and the general debate off to a good start. In previous years these opening formalities have occupied many days.

Election of Officers

The election of officers took place at the first meetings. Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines was elected President of the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority. The other candidate, Dr. Vladimir Clementis of Czechoslovakia, received only five votes. The officers of the main committees were elected as follows: First (Political and Security) Committee, Mr. L. B. Pearson; Second (Economic) Committee, Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile; Third (Social) Committee, Dr. Carlos Eduardo Stolk of Venezuela; Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee, Mr. Hermod Lannung of Denmark; Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, Dr. Manfred Lachs of Poland; Sixth (Legal) Committee, Mr. Alexis Kyrrou of Greece; Ad Hoc Political Committee, Mr. Nasrollah Entezam of Iran. The unsuccessful candidates supported by the Eastern European states, received five, rather than the usual six votes, indicating that Yugoslavia might take an independent position during the present session.

Agenda

On September 21 the General Committee, which is the steering committee of the Assembly, considered the provisional agenda. Under the skilful chairmanship of General Romulo the Committee established a record by deciding, in one meeting, on its recommendations to the Assembly on the agenda, on the allocation of items to committees and on a target date of November 30 for the end of the session. During the debates on the agenda, the representatives of the Soviet states objected to the inclusion on the agenda of the Greek question, the problem of Korea, the Report of the Interim Committee, the proposal for the United Nations Field Service, the observance in Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the Report of the International Law Commission. The majority of the General Committee, however, voted to recommend the inclusion of all these questions on the agenda. The Committee did decide to recommend the deletion of four items: the International Bill of Human Rights, the plan for the reform of the world calendar, the tribute to the memory of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt and the proposal for the calling of a General Conference in accordance with Article 109 of the Charter. The last two items were deleted after their respective proposers, Nicaragua and Argentina, had withdrawn them. The agenda of the fourth regular session, as approved by the Committee, included 69 items. The recommendations of the General Committee were adopted by the Assembly on September 29.

Sino-Soviet Dispute

Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang of China, in his statement in the general debate on September 22, compared international Communism with a flood, which had been dyked in the West but which was engulfing the Far East; he stated that nothing which had happened in any part of the world since the conclusion of the Second World War was more serious than what had happened in China during the last year. He charged that the Soviet Union, through the Chinese Communist Party, had an instrument and a lever with which to undermine the independence and integrity of China and the peace of the Far East. This statement was made less than 24 hours after the "Peoples Republic of China" was proclaimed by the Communist leader, Mao Tse-Tung, and was the prelude to a formal request, made by China on September 27, that an item should be added to the agenda of the fourth session concerning the threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East, resulting from Soviet violations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of August 14, 1945, and from Soviet violations of the Charter of the United Nations. This request was approved by the General Assembly.

U.S.S.R. Draft Resolution

In his statement in the general debate on September 23 Mr. Vishinsky denounced the charges levelled by the representative of Nationalist China against his government as mere alibis for the defeat of the Canton Government by the Chinese Communists. He also described the North Atlantic Alliance as "allegedly designed to strengthen the United Nations but actually furthering its weakening", since none of the states participating in "this aggressive group" was in danger of armed attack. He spoke briefly of the "bankrupt Marshall Plan" and the deteriorating economic situation "in the capitalist countries" and concluded by submitting proposals, for adoption by the General Assembly, condemning the preparations for a new war "which are being conducted in a number of countries", calling for the establishment without further delay of practical measures for the unconditional prohibition and rigid international control of atomic weapons, and finally, expressing the wish that the Five Great Powers join their efforts for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security "and conclude between themselves a pact for the strengthening of peace". The Soviet delegate moved that these proposals, which were presented as a draft resolution, should be placed on the Assembly agenda. The Assembly approved this request.

Political and Security Questions

The political and security questions have been distributed between the Political Committee and the Ad Hoc Political Committee as follows, and will be discussed in the order of priority shown:

<i>Political Committee</i>	<i>Ad Hoc Political Committee</i>
Greece	Korea
Italian Colonies	Human Rights in Eastern Europe
U.S.S.R. Proposal	Interim Committee
Palestine	United Nations Field Service
China-U.S.S.R. Dispute	Admission of New Members
Indonesia	Atomic Energy
Report of Security Council	Conventional Armaments

Balkan Situation

The Political Committee discussed the Greek question on September 28 and 29. By unanimous vote the Committee decided to establish a Conciliation Committee consisting of the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Political Committee. The Conciliation Committee is to continue the work of the body appointed at the third regular session of the Assembly in Paris in an endeavour to reach a pacific settlement of existing differences between Greece and its northern neighbours. The resolution instructs the Conciliation Committee to report to the Political Committee by October 17. In the meantime, the Political Committee will defer consideration of the Greek question. The Political Committee also considered a draft resolution, submitted by the representative of Poland, asking that an appeal be addressed to the Greek authorities to suspend all executions and all court martial procedures and in particular to set aside the death sentence issued by the military tribunal in Piraeus against Catherine Zevgos. After a bitter debate, in which the Greek delegate stated that the death sentence in question had been suspended indefinitely by a court of pardon, the majority of the Committee voted against the Polish proposal.



(Official U.N. Photo)

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS FOURTH SESSION

Chairman of the six standing committees of the Assembly are, left to right: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, Political Committee; Hernan Santa Cruz, Chile, Economic and Financial Committee; Dr. Carlos Eduardo Stold, Venezuela, Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee; Hermod Lannung, Denmark, Trusteeship Committee; Alexis Kyrrou, Greece, Administrative and Budgetary Committee; and Manfred Lachs, Poland, Legal Committee. Assembly President Brigadier-General Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, is seated.

Korea

The Ad Hoc Political Committee has considered the Report of the United Nations Commission on Korea. During the debate of September 29 a joint draft resolution was submitted by Australia, China, the Philippines and the United States calling for continuation of the Commission with authority to, among other things, appoint observers and to "observe and report any developments which might lead to, or otherwise involve, military conflict in Korea". This proposal was supported, at least in principle, by Brazil, France, Guatemala, Liberia, Mexico, the Netherlands and Pakistan. Most of the supporting speakers expressed the view that the Commission had performed a useful task under very difficult circumstances. More than one delegate expressed the hope that the Commission's work would lead eventually to a unified, independent and democratic Korea.

In opposition to the continuation of the Commission on Korea, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted on September 30 a draft resolution stating that the unification of South and North Korea and the establishment of a democratic state were the task of the Korean people themselves, that foreign intervention was inadmissible and that the activities of the Korean Commission were incompatible with these principles; and calling for the immediate termination of the Commission. In supporting speeches the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and Poland denounced the work of the Commission as a "smoke-screen" to cover the "dark efforts of the United States to oppose unification of Korea" and denied "allegations" that the South Korean Government was representative and democratic.

The Ad Hoc Political Committee completed consideration of the problem of the independence of Korea by adopting on October 3 the joint proposal to continue the existence of the United Nations Commission on Korea. The vote was 44 in favour to 6 against (Soviet bloc) with 5 abstentions. The Soviet proposal to terminate the Commission was rejected by 44 against to 6 in favour with 5 abstentions.

Economic and Social Questions

The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee has begun discussion of the important proposals for the economic development of under-developed countries. This difficult and complex problem has been under study in the Economic and Social Council, which at its ninth session decided to recommend a number of specific proposals to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

Freedom of Information

On September 27 the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee concluded a day-long debate on the procedure to be followed in dealing with the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. This draft Convention is the third of three Conventions originally prepared by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held at Geneva in March and April, 1948. The other two, namely the draft Convention on the Gathering and International Transmission of News and the draft Convention concerning the Institution of an International Right of Correction were revised and merged

into a single convention at the second part of the third session of the General Assembly in April and May, 1949, and adopted under the new title of "Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction". The Assembly decided at that time that this Convention should not be open for signature until definite action had been taken on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

The outcome of the recent discussions was that the Social Committee accepted, by a vote of 28 to 13 with 8 abstentions, a joint Netherlands-United Kingdom-United States proposal to postpone further action on the draft Convention until the fifth session of the General Assembly and to request the Commission on Human Rights to include, meanwhile, adequate provisions on freedom of information in the draft International Covenant on Human Rights. The Committee rejected a draft resolution, also submitted jointly by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, which would have requested the Secretary-General to open for signature at this stage the Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction. The vote on this resolution was 18 against, 16 in favour, with 13 abstentions.

On September 28 and 29 the Committee discussed a draft resolution designed to grant freedom of access for accredited news personnel to countries where meetings of the United Nations take place and to the sources of information of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. This resolution had been recommended by the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council. During the debate the representative of Lebanon proposed that the Assembly should insert into the introductory part of the resolution a request that the Secretary-General prepare a model agreement concerning the access of news personnel to meetings of the United Nations and the specialized agencies which could serve as a basis for future agreements to be concluded between the United Nations and countries in which the United Nations meetings are held. The Lebanon amendment was rejected by a tie vote of 19 to 19 with 12 abstentions, and the draft resolution was thereafter adopted by a vote of 42 to 0 with 7 abstentions.

Trusteeship Questions

On September 28 the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee began consideration of the Report of the Trusteeship Council. This Report deals with the following items: annual reports on the various trust territories administered by Australia, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States; United Nations visiting missions to East Africa; the trust territories of West Africa and in the Pacific; the question of administrative unions affecting trust territories; educational advancement in the trust territories; the question of South West Africa; petitions from the peoples of the trust territories; and organizational matters of the Council.

Rules of Procedure

The Sixth (Legal) Committee has begun consideration of the Report of the Special Committee on Methods and Procedure, established by the third session of the Assembly in April, 1949. A number of important procedural recommendations have already been adopted by the Committee.

Canadian Statement*

Speaking as Chairman of the Canadian Delegation in the opening debate of the General Assembly, Mr. Pearson on September 26 made a general statement on the role of the United Nations as an instrument for sustaining and ensuring peace. He emphasized the increasing concern with which the peoples of the world watched the efforts of the General Assembly to contribute to the solution of the problems of the post-war period, and went on to say:

So far as the Canadian Government is concerned, we have tried to make practicability the touchstone of our attitude towards the United Nations. Where we consider there is any real promise that a proposed course of action will contribute effectively to the solution of any particular problem, we are prepared to give it our full support. On the other hand, we wish to avoid giving to the United Nations, tasks which in the light of the limitations under which it now suffers, and which must some day be removed, it is clearly unable to perform. We wish to be certain that before any course of action is initiated there is a reasonable expectation that it can be carried through to a good conclusion, and that the members of the United Nations will support the organization in this process.

Referring to the handicaps which had hampered the work of the Security Council, Mr. Pearson expressed the hope that in carrying out its further responsibilities the Council would be guided by three principles of action, which had emerged in the course of the past three years and which seemed, in default of an improvement in the relations between the Communist and Democratic worlds, to mark the limits that could now be reached. The first, that the Security Council should not initiate action that it could not complete with its present resources; the second, that to the greatest extent possible the responsibility for solving a political problem should be left with the people who were immediately affected by it; and the third, that the Council should in all cases immediately concentrate its influence on putting an end to hostilities or disorders whenever they should occur.

Mr. Pearson spoke of the transformation of the colonial relationships between European people and people in other continents into a new partnership of free communities and pointed out that the United Nations was playing an important part in this process. He warned, however, that while imperialism of the old kind was rapidly diminishing, a real danger lay in the new imperialism of the post-war period, during which "only one state in the world had extended its border and the areas of its domination."

. . . . It is this new imperialism which the world watches with so much concern, partly because of its aggressive interference in the affairs of other states, partly because of its inherent instability. There are already evidences that because of its own internal weaknesses and contradictions it will not survive. As this new imperialism changes, a more just and equitable relationship among the states which it affects may come about. I hope that the United Nations will be permitted to play a constructive role in that change, as it is now playing in other areas where the old imperialism of earlier centuries is now disappearing.

* Mr. Pearson's statement will be printed in full in *Canada and the United Nations—1949*, scheduled for publication in March, 1950. Mimeographed copies may now be obtained from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa (Statements and Speeches series, No. 49/31).

In reply to a statement made by the U.S.S.R. delegate on September 23 Mr. Pearson said:

The leader of the Soviet delegation made a plea for peace and said that his country remains faithful to the principles of international co-operation. He can be assured, I feel certain, of our devotion to those ideals. If some are sceptical of their acceptance by others, that scepticism can be easily removed when performance matches promise. He quoted the leader of his own government when he said "we stand for peace", but we have read other statements from that same source, meant not for foreign but for home consumption, which preached the gospel of inevitable and bitter conflict. Which are we to believe?

Mr. Pearson went on to say that the fear and insecurity in the world today, which had largely been produced by the aggressive and subversive force of international communism, had prompted some states, knowing that there was at the moment no prospect of universal collective defence through the United Nations, to attempt to alleviate this fear by banding together in a pact, "which will make possible at least some collective resistance against aggression." The Canadian delegate added, however:

If and when the United Nations can organize effective arrangements for defence against aggression on a universal basis, all other alternative and second-best, very much second-best, arrangements must be scrapped. We must work, in spite of all obstacles, to that end. Until we achieve it, however, we must do the best we can to put collective force, even on a narrower front, behind our will for peace. Our actions will be the best proof that our intentions are not aggressive. We are willing to accept that test for ourselves. Others will also be judged by it—and not by words.



PORTRAIT OF DUQUESNE PRESENTED TO CANADA

The above portrait of the Marquis de Duquesne de Menneville, Governor of New France from 1752 to 1755, was recently presented to the people of Canada by the Americana Corporation of New York at a ceremony in Toronto, where it was received on behalf of the Government by Dr. W. K. Lamb, Dominion Archivist.

The portrait, the original of which measures approximately 3½ feet by 4½ feet, was discovered by the Staff Editor of *Americana* in a small East Side art and antique shop in New York. Upon investigation it was found that the right hand of the figure in the portrait pointed to a rough sketch of a fortification under which was written "Fort Duquesne" and above it part of the word "Pittsburgh" appeared. Fort Duquesne (the modern Pittsburgh) was built while the Marquis de Duquesne was Governor of New France.

Experts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York are satisfied that the portrait is the work of "an accomplished artist" and that it has "no characteristics that would be in contradiction to an attribution to the late 18th or early 19th Century". Since Duquesne died in 1778, it is conceivable that the portrait was painted from life. Although the date and painter of the picture are not known, a comparison of it with three existing pictures indicates that it may well be an authentic portrait of Duquesne.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

The first session of Canada's Twenty-first Parliament opened on September 15, 1949. The Speech from the Throne contained the following references to external questions:

North Atlantic Treaty

The hopes held four years ago for world peace and security under the aegis of the United Nations have not yet been realized. The menace of communist totalitarianism continues to threaten the aspirations of men of good will. It is, however, gratifying that the North Atlantic Treaty has been brought into effect and is already proving its worth in lessening the risks of armed aggression.

The defence needs of Canada both as a separate nation and as a signatory of this treaty are being kept constantly under review. Good progress has been made in the co-ordination and unification of our armed forces and conditions of service are being improved. Special attention is being given to research and development intended to provide the forces with the most modern equipment suitable for present requirements.

A measure will be introduced to consolidate the legislation respecting the defence forces and the Department of National Defence.

It is the view of my ministers that the economic health and stability of the nations of the North Atlantic community must be the real foundation of their ability to resist and, therefore, to deter aggression.

Although the nations of Western Europe have made substantial progress towards recovery from the ravages of war, they have not been able to restore completely their economic strength. Their shortage of dollars continues, and international trade remains in a state of unbalance. The government is seeking by all appropriate means to co-operate in measures to restore economic equilibrium. The achievement of a pattern of world trade in which the trading nations can operate together within one single multilateral system continues to be the ultimate aim of my government.

International Wheat Agreement

Since parliament last met the international wheat agreement has come into operation. The agreement, together with the other arrangements made to dispose of our surplus agricultural products, will provide additional economic security for many of our farmers.

New Air Agreements

The government has concluded new air agreements with the United Kingdom and the United States. The agreements provide new routes for our international air services to the United States and to the Orient, and additional traffic stops in United States and United Kingdom territory for our present international services on the north Atlantic, to the Caribbean and to the south Pacific.

North Atlantic Council

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, made the following statement in the House of Commons on September 16, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Gordon Graydon (Progressive-Conservative, Peel):

... the North Atlantic council will hold its first session tomorrow morning in Washington. Canada will be represented at that meeting by myself as Secretary of State for External Affairs, and I shall be accompanied by the under-secretary and will also have the assistance of the Canadian ambassador in Washington.

When the Atlantic Pact was signed last April it was agreed to establish a working party to prepare for presentation to the members of the council at its first meeting a report on a suitable organization to be established under article 9 of the Pact. That working group, on which Canada was represented, has completed its work, and its report will be the main order of business at the council meeting tomorrow morning. At this stage, of course, I cannot give the house any indication of the details of that report, but we hope it will be made public either Saturday evening or Monday. I can say, however, that it provides for the establishment of a defence council which would consist of the defence ministers of the various countries concerned, or their representatives, and also for certain subsidiary organizations in the field of defence planning and military supply. When the report has been considered and approved by the council it will be made public.

The report has been considered by the government, and we think it provides a suitable basis for the organization required under the Atlantic Pact, so that it can become an effective instrument for the carrying out of its primary purpose, that of assisting the United Nations in preserving peace and preventing aggression.

The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, made the following additional statement in the House, on September 19, in his capacity as Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, as the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) told the house on Friday, September 16, the first meeting of the North Atlantic council was held in Washington on September 17. The council approved a communiqué which I now have the honour to table. Because of its importance and interest I believe it would meet the wishes of hon. members if it were printed in *Votes and Proceedings*.

At its first meeting on September 17 the council also established a defence committee in accordance with article IX of the treaty. This defence committee will be composed of the defence ministers of all the signatory states. It is expected that the first meeting of the defence committee will be held at Washington on October 5.

The following is the text of the communiqué tabled by Mr. Claxton:

The Council established by Article 9 of the North Atlantic Treaty held its first session in Washington on September 17, 1949. Representatives of the parties to the Treaty attending this first session were: For Belgium, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Paul van Zeeland; for Canada, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Lester B. Pearson; for Denmark, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gustav Rasmussen; for France, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Robert Schuman; for Iceland, the Minister to the United States, Mr. Thor Thors; for Italy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Sforza; for Luxembourg, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Josef Bech; for the Netherlands, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dirk U. Stikker; for Norway, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Halvard M. Lange; for Portugal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jose Caeiro da Matta; for the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin; for the United States, the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson.

The task of the Council is to assist the parties in implementing the Treaty and particularly in attaining its basic objective. That objective is to assist, in accordance with the Charter, in achieving the primary purpose of the United Nations—the maintenance of international peace and security. The treaty is designed to do so by making clear the determination of the parties collectively to preserve their common heritage of freedom and to defend themselves against aggression while emphasizing at the same time their desire to live in peace with all Governments and all peoples.

It is in this spirit that the Foreign Ministers of the parties have met in Washington and have taken steps to implement the Treaty. The meetings of the Council showed that all parties are united in their resolve to integrate their efforts for the promotion of lasting peace, the preservation of their common heritage and the strengthening of their common defense.

The main purpose of the Council during this first session was to provide for its own future operation and, in accordance with Article 9, to establish a Defense Committee and such other subsidiary bodies as are deemed necessary to assist the Council in considering matters concerning the implementation of the North Atlantic Treaty.

II

ORGANIZATION

The Council is the principal body in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In accordance with the Treaty, the Council is charged with the responsibility of considering all matters concerning the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty. Such subsidiary bodies as are set up under Article 9 of the Treaty are subordinate to the Council.

The organization established under the North Atlantic Treaty should be operated with as much flexibility as possible and be subject to review from time to time. The establishment of this machinery does not preclude the use of other means for consultation and co-operation between any or all of the parties on matters relating to the Treaty.

III

COUNCIL

As regards its own organization, the Council agreed as follows:

As decided on April 2, the Council will normally be composed of Foreign Ministers. Should the latter be unable to attend, their places shall be taken by plenipotentiary representatives designated by the parties. To enable the Council to meet promptly at any time the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the parties shall be empowered to act as their Government's representatives whenever necessary.

Terms of Reference

The North Atlantic Treaty shall constitute the terms of reference of the Council.

Time and Frequency of Sessions

The Council shall be convened by the Chairman and shall meet in ordinary session annually and at such other times as may be deemed desirable by the majority of the parties. Extraordinary sessions under Articles 4 and 5 of the Treaty may be called at the request of any party invoking one of these articles.

Location of the Council Sessions

The location of each session of the Council shall be determined by the Chairman after consultation with the other members of the Council. For general convenience the ordinary annual session should normally be held at about the same time and in the same general geographical area as the annual session of the General Assembly. Other ordinary sessions should whenever practicable be held at some convenient location in Europe.

Chairmanship

Chairmanship shall be held in turn by the parties according to the alphabetical order in the English language beginning with the United States. Each party shall hold the Office from the beginning of one ordinary annual session until the appoint-

ment of the new Chairman at the following ordinary annual session. If any party does not wish to accept the Chairmanship, it shall pass to the next party in alphabetical order.

Languages

English and French shall be the official languages for the entire North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Permanent co-ordination

Additional political bodies shall not be established unless and until experience has demonstrated their need. However, the existing informal arrangement for consultation between representatives in Washington of the parties shall be maintained.

IV

DEFENSE COMMITTEE

The Council established a Defense Committee.

The Council reaffirmed that ensuring the security of the North Atlantic area is a primary objective of the North Atlantic Treaty and is vital to the security of each of the parties. It is therefore of paramount importance that the parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack. The Defense Committee should therefore immediately take the requisite steps to have drawn up unified defense plans for the North Atlantic area.

As regards the organization of the Defense Committee, the Council agreed as follows:

The Defense Committee will be composed of one representative from each party. These representatives will normally be Defense Ministers. In any case where this is not possible, another representative may be designated.

Terms of Reference

The Defense Committee shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5 in accordance with general policy guidance given by the Council.

Time and Frequency of Sessions

The Defense Committee shall be convened by the Chairman and shall meet in ordinary session annually and at such other times as it may be requested to meet by the Council or as may be deemed desirable by the majority of the members of the Defense Committee.

Location

The location of each session of the Defense Committee shall be determined by the Chairman in consultation with the members of the Committee.

Chairmanship

Chairmanship shall be held in turn by the parties according to the alphabetical order in the English language beginning with the United States. Each party shall hold the office from the beginning of one ordinary annual session until the appointment of the new Chairman at the following ordinary annual session. If any party does not wish to accept the Chairmanship, it shall pass to the next party in alphabetical order.

The Council suggested to the Defense Committee the general outline of those subsidiary military bodies which it considered appropriate for the task of aiding the Defense Committee in recommending measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5 of the Treaty. The Defense Committee was invited, among other things, to consider the question of these subsidiary bodies in detail and to elaborate on the general provisions suggested by the Council for each body.

The Council suggested in general terms that the military organization should include the following:

MILITARY COMMITTEE

The Defense Committee should establish a Military Committee composed of one military representative from each party. These representatives should be Chiefs of Staff or their representatives. (Iceland, having no military establishment may, if it so desires, be represented by a civilian official.)

Terms of Reference

The Military Committee should:

Provide general policy guidance of a military nature to its standing group;

Advise the Defense Committee and other agencies on military matters as appropriate;

Recommend to the Defense Committee military measures for the unified defense of the North Atlantic area.

Location

The Military Committee should normally meet in Washington.

Standing Group

In order to facilitate the rapid and efficient conduct of the work of the Military Committee, there should be set up a Sub-Committee of that body to be known as the 'Standing Group'. The Standing Group should be composed of one representative each of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Terms of Reference

The Standing Group, in accordance with general policy guidance provided by the Military Committee, should provide such specific policy guidance and information of a military nature to the regional planning groups and any other bodies of the organization as is necessary for their work.

To achieve the unified defense of the North Atlantic area, the Standing Group should co-ordinate and integrate the defense plans originating in the regional planning groups, and should make appropriate recommendations thereon to the Military Committee.

The Standing Group should recommend to the Military Committee those matters on which the Standing Group should be authorized to take action in the name of the Military Committee within the framework of approved policy.

It is recognized that it is the responsibility of individual Governments to provide for the implementation of plans to which they have agreed. It is further recognized that it is the primary responsibility of the regional planning groups to prepare plans for the defense of their respective regions. Subject to these principles, it is understood that before the Standing Group makes recommendations on any plan or course of action involving the use of forces, facilities, or resources of a party not represented on the Standing Group, going beyond or differing from arrangements previously agreed by the party concerned, the party should have the right to participate in the Standing Group in the work of formulating such recommendations. It is also understood that when communicating their regional plans to the Standing Group, the regional planning groups should be entitled to have their plans presented and explained by any one of their members and not necessarily by a member of the Standing Group.

Time and Frequency of Sessions

The Standing Group should be so organized as to function continuously.

Location

The permanent site of the Standing Group should be in Washington.

Permanent Representation

In order to maintain close contact with the Standing Group, a party not represented thereon may appoint a special representative to provide permanent liaison with the Standing Group.

REGIONAL PLANNING GROUPS

In order to ensure speedy and efficient planning of the unified defense of the whole North Atlantic area there should be established regional planning groups on a geographical basis. It should be provided that:

(1) Before any regional planning group makes any recommendations affecting the defense of the territory or involving the use of forces, facilities, or resources of any party not a member of that group, that party should have the right to participate in the group in the work of formulating such recommendations;

(2) Any group which considers that a party not a member of the group can contribute to the defense planning of that group's region, can call upon the party to join in the planning as appropriate.

Composition

Northern European Regional Planning Group

Denmark, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

The United States has been requested and has agreed to participate actively in the defense planning as appropriate.

Other parties may participate under the provisions listed above.

Western European Regional Planning Group

Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Canada and the United States have been requested and have agreed to participate actively in the defense planning as appropriate.

Other parties may, and in particular Denmark and Italy will, participate under the provisions listed above.

Southern European-Western Mediterranean Regional Planning Group

France, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

The United States has been requested and has agreed to participate actively in the defense planning as appropriate.

Other parties may participate under the provisions listed above.

It is recognized that there are problems which are clearly common to the defense of the areas covered by the three European regional groups. It is therefore important that arrangements be made by the Defense Committee with a view to insuring full co-operation between two, or if the need arises, all the three groups.

Canada United-States Regional Planning Group

Canada and the United States.

Other parties may participate under the provisions listed above.

North Atlantic Ocean Regional Planning Group

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The responsibilities for planning the defenses in the North Atlantic Ocean cannot be shared equally by all members of the group. On the other hand, these responsibilities can to some extent be divided along functional lines and allocated to those parties who are best able to perform the respective defense functions. Therefore, the North Atlantic Ocean Regional Planning Group, when it meets, should establish a series of planning sub-groups related to specific functions of defense. The group should determine on which sub-group or sub-groups each party should sit, and the arrangements necessary to ensure co-ordination between these sub-groups in the interest of speedy and effective planning.

Terms of Reference

Each regional planning group should:

Develop and recommend to the Military Committee through the Standing Group plans for the defense of the region;

Co-operate with the other regional planning groups with a view to eliminating conflict in, and ensuring harmony among, the various regional plans.

Location

The Defense Committee should consider the question of the location of the regional planning groups.

VII

The Council recognizes that the question of military production and supply is an integral part of the whole problem of the defense of the North Atlantic area. Consequently, there shall be established as soon as possible appropriate machinery to consider these matters. The details of organization of this machinery, terms of reference, etc., shall be studied forthwith by a Working Group which shall submit recommendations to the Defense Committee or to the Council.

VIII

The Council recognizes the importance of economic and financial factors in the development and implementation of military plans for the defense of the North Atlantic area. Consequently, there shall be established as soon as possible appropriate machinery to consider these matters. The details of organization of this machinery, terms of reference, etc., shall be studied forthwith by a Working Group which shall submit recommendations to the Council.

Atomic Energy

The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, made the following statement in the House on September 23:

Mr. Speaker, I felt that my first public reference to the subject matter of the statements issued this morning by the President of the United States of America and by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom should be in this house.

In the course of Mr. Truman's statement he said:

"We have evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the U.S.S.R.

"Ever since atomic energy was first released by man, the eventual development of this new force by other nations was to be expected. This probability has always been taken into account by us.

"Nearly four years ago I pointed out that 'scientific opinion appears to be practically unanimous that the essential theoretical knowledge upon which the discovery is based is already widely known. There is also substantial agreement that foreign research can come abreast of our present theoretical knowledge in time.' And, in the three-nation declaration of the President of the United States and the prime ministers of the United Kingdom and of Canada, dated November 15, 1945, it was emphasized that no single nation could in fact have a monopoly of atomic weapons.

"This recent development emphasizes once again, if indeed such emphasis were needed, the necessity for that truly effective enforceable international control of atomic energy which my government and the large majority of the members of the United Nations support."

On this occasion I would only say that the Government of Canada associates itself fully with these observations, as it had done with the decision to make public the information contained in these statements.

May I express the hope that with new knowledge may come a new sense of a shared responsibility for and an equal interest in agreeing on an effective enforceable international control of atomic energy so that this new force can be used solely for peaceful purposes.



(U.N. Photo)

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

Steelwork for twenty-four of the thirty-nine floors of the new U.N. headquarters in Manhattan, New York City, had been completed when this picture was taken on September 8, 1949.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Major General L. R. LaFlèche, former Canadian Ambassador to Greece, was posted as Canadian High Commissioner to Australia, effective September 15, 1949.

Mr. R. M. Caza was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in France, effective September 2, 1949.

Mr. R. Chaput was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in Belgium, effective September 9, 1949.

Mr. J. E. G. Hardy was lent to the Department of Finance, effective September 15, 1949.

Mr. J. S. Nutt returned from leave of absence and was posted to duty in Ottawa, effective August 4, 1949.

Mr. D. V. LePan returned from leave of absence and was posted to duty in Ottawa, effective September 19, 1949.

The following officers have been appointed to the Department of External Affairs:

Mr. D. R. C. Bedson (September 19, 1949); Mr. A. F. Hart (September 19, 1949); Mr. J. F. Houde (September 14, 1949).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull, Minister of Cuba, left Ottawa on August 30 to take up his new duties as Minister of Cuba in Switzerland. Pending the appointment of a successor, Mr. Orlando de Lara, Consul General at Montreal, is in charge of the Legation as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

His Excellency Urho Toivola, Minister of Finland, returned to Ottawa on September 1 and resumed charge of the Legation.

His Excellency Dr. Victor Nef, Minister of Switzerland, returned to Ottawa on September 13 and resumed charge of the Legation.

His Excellency Hubert Guérin presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador of France on September 27.

The designations of Colonel Jack C. Hodgson, Colonel Riley F. Ennis and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Clarkin, Embassy of the United States of America, were changed effective August 15 from Air Attaché to Senior Military and Air Attaché, from Military Attaché to Army Attaché, and Assistant Military Attaché to Assistant Army Attaché respectively.

The telephone number of the residence of the Embassy of France is 3-4016. The telephone number of the Chancellery is 2-1795.

The address of the Legation of Cuba is now

Suite 47, Hope Chambers,
46 Elgin Street,
Telephone: 5-6834.

Appointments

Miguel Bravo, First Secretary, Embassy of Chile, September 7.

G. W. St. J. Chadwick, Senior Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, September 27.

Departures

Heitor Bastos Tigre, Second Secretary, Embassy of Brazil, September 1.

Quentin R. Bates, Assistant Agricultural Attaché and Second Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America, September 20.

CONSULAR

Exequaturs were issued to:

Albert Smith as Honorary Consul of Haiti at Halifax, September 6.

Albert Martin Smith as Honorary Consul of the Dominican Republic at Halifax, September 6.

Vicente Trelles Anciola as Consul of Spain at Montreal, with jurisdiction in Canada, September 21.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

James E. Callahan as Consul of the United States of America at Vancouver, September 13.

Nadim Dimechkié as Consul General of Lebanon at Ottawa, September 14.

Reginald Mitchell as Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, September 16.

Delano McKelvey as Consul of the United States of America at Niagara Falls, September 16.

Thomas Hefferman as Honorary Consul of the Dominican Republic at Saint John, New Brunswick, September 16.

L.G.N.M. Ravesloot as Vice-Consul of The Netherlands at Toronto, September 17.

Rudolph Hefti as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Saint John, New Brunswick, September 20.

Ernesto C. Martijn as Honorary Consul of Haiti at Montreal, September 22.

Carlos Jaramillo Isaza as Consul General of Colombia at Montreal, September 22.

William A. Just as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Vancouver, September 23, on temporary duty.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Angel Mericio Martijn as Honorary Vice-Consul of Haiti at Montreal, September 21.

Departures

Jorge Castano Castillo, Consul General of Colombia at Montreal, August 23.

J. Ramon Solana, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, September 15.

Philippe Job, Vice-Consul of France at Ottawa, September 20.

T. W. Rakowski, Consul General of Poland at Montreal, resigned August 24. Pending the appointment of a successor, Mr. Edmund Semil, Attaché, is in charge of the Consulate-General.

George Moffitt, Jr., returned to his permanent post as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Hamilton, September 21, after having been on temporary duty at Regina.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

His Excellency Count Carlo Sforza, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, visited Ottawa September 22 and 23.

The Irish Delegation to the Conference on

Commonwealth Relations visited Ottawa September 25-29.

His Excellency Paul van Zeeland, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, visited Ottawa September 29 and 30.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during September, and of those at which it will probably be represented in the future; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission.* Washington—H.H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Cmdr. F.J.D. Pemberton, R.C.N. (R) and R. L. Rogers, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan.* Washington—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
3. *Reparations Technical Advisory Committee.* Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.
4. *United Nations Security Council* (Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948). New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Representative and Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J. K. Starnes, G. K. Grande, H. H. Carter, S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
5. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence* —General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations (Chairman); Rear Admiral F. L. Houghton, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Air Vice-Marshal C. R. Dunlop, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa. (Next meeting Oct. 11-12).
6. *Atomic Energy Commission.* New York —Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; Alternate Delegate: A. C. Smith, Department of External Affairs; Advisers: J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; Dr. John Babbitt, National Research Council; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.

7. *Commission for Conventional Armaments* (As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948. New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
8. *General Assembly of the United Nations*. New York—Fourth Session opened September 20. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare; Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations; Senator Cairine R. Wilson; René Jutras, M.P. for Provencher, Man. Alternate Representatives: A.D.P. Heeney; Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Léon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R.G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs; Major General E. L. M. Burns, Assistant Deputy Minister of Veterans' Affairs.
9. *Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee*. Washington and Ottawa—S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. J. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board.
10. *Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations*. New York—C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. D. Scully, Consul-General, New York (Alternate).
11. *Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)*. Geneva—A.J. Dawson, Department of Transport; Lt. Cmdr. A. R. Hewitt, Major W.H. Finch, S/Ldr. Rafuse, Department of National Defence.

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *Seventh International Congress of Administrative Sciences Round Table*. Lisbon—September 3 to 10. L. A. Campeau (Observer) Canadian Consulate-General, Lisbon.
2. *29th International Congress of Americanists*. New York—September 5 to 12. Dr. J. D. Leechman, National Museum.
3. *Congress on Nursing Problems*. San Jose, Costa Rica—September 12 to 18. Miss Dorothy M. Percy, Chief Supervisor of Nurses, Civil Service Health Division.
4. *Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety in Coal Mines*. Geneva—September 12 to 24. Government Representative: J. F. MacKinnon, London Office, Department of Labour. Technical Adviser: W. M. MacIsaac, Department of Mines, Halifax. Employers' Representative: F. W. Gray. Workers' Representative: Freeman Jenkins, United Mine Workers of America.
5. *First Pan-American Consultation Meeting on Geography*. Rio de Janeiro—September 12. Observer from Canadian Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.
6. *Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference*. Montreal—September 13.
7. *Fourth Session, General Council UNESCO. Paris*—September 19 to October 5. John B. C. Watkins, Canadian Embassy, U.S.S.R.; F. Charpentier, Canadian Embassy, France; Guy Sylvestre, Office of Prime Minister, Ottawa; R. H. Jay, Department of External Affairs.
8. *Tripartite Atomic Energy Discussions (Canada-U.K.-U.S.)*. Washington—September 20. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
9. *4th International Conference of National Travel Organizations and XV General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations*. Luxembourg, September 20 to 24; J. R. B. Chaput, Observer, Canadian Embassy, Belgium.
10. *First Inter-American Congress of Farmers and Agronomists*. Mexico City—September 23 to October 10. A. E. Blanchette, Observer, Canadian Embassy, Mexico.
11. *Seventh International Conference on Labour Statistics*. Geneva—September 26. A. H. Le Neveu, Bureau of Statistics; J. M. Wyatt, Department of Labour.
12. *Third International Congress of Scientific Films*. Brussels—September 30 to October 5.

FORTHCOMING

1. *Directing Council of the Pan-American Sanitary Organization*. Lima, Peru—October 6 to 12.
2. *International Criminal Police Commission*. Berne—October 10 to 15.

3. *International Refugee Organization-General Council*. Geneva—October 11.
4. *International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy*. Mexico City—October 23 to 29.
5. *Second Pan-American Conference on Pediatrics*. Mexico City—November 2 to 5.
6. *Congres International de Zootechnie (FAO)*. Paris—November 3 to 10.
7. *Twelfth Session, Comité International de Documentation de Médecine Militaire*. Havana—November 6 to November 9.
8. *Third Session, Metal Trades Committee (ILO)*. Geneva—November 8 to November 19.
9. *Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S. Annual Meeting*. Washington—November 10 to November 12.
10. *Third Inter-American Congress of Radiology*. Santiago, Chile—November 11 to November 17.
11. *Second Inter-American Statistical Congress*. Bogota—November 11 to November 26.
12. *Third Session of the Iron and Steel Committee (ILO)*. Geneva—November 22 to December 3.
13. *Seventh Pan-American Congress of Architects*. Havana—December 4 to December 10.
14. *International Conference of Experts on Industrial Diseases (ILO)*. Australia—February 28 to March 11, 1950.
15. *Fifth Session General Council UNESCO*. Florence. May, 1950.
16. *7th International Botanical Congress*. Stockholm—July 7 to 20, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Argentine

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Argentine constituting an Agreement for the avoidance of Double Taxation on Profits derived from Sea and Air Transportation. Signed at Buenos Aires, August 6, 1949.

Belgium

Agreement between Canada and Belgium for Air Services. Signed at Ottawa, August 30, 1949.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications—the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto. These publications and the mimeographed documents listed here may be consulted at the following places in Canada.

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Mimeographed documents cannot be procured by the general public, except by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York.

Where a particular document is to be obtained from some place other than those noted above, this fact is stated in the information under the title.

1. Department of Economic Affairs:

World Economic Report 1948; July 1949; 300 pp.; printed; \$3.00; Sales No.: 1949.IIC.3.

Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects; No. 1; April 1949; 271 pp.; printed; \$2.00; Sales No.: 1949.II.D.1.

Inflationary and Deflationary Tendencies, 1946-1948; July 1949; 52 pp.; printed; 40 cents; Sales No.: 1949.II.A.1.

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2. *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1947*; 581 pp.; printed; \$6.00; Sales No.: 1949.XIV.1. (United Nations Publications).
 3. *Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summary and Analysis of Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter*. Report of the Secretary-General:
Government of the United Kingdom
 (a) (*Caribbean and Western Hemisphere*); 25 July 1949; document A/908; 43 pp.; mimeographed.
 (b) (*Africa and Mediterranean*); 25 July 1949; document A/908/Add.1; 146 pp.; mimeographed.
 (c) (*Africa*); 2 August 1949; document A/908/Add. 2; 108 pp.; mimeographed.
 (d) (*Asia-Pacific*); 8 August 1949; document A/908/Add.3; 74 pp.; mimeographed.
Analysis of Information:
 (a) *Agriculture*; 11 August 1949; document A/917; 41 pp.; mimeographed.
 (b) *Tables concerning Agriculture and Economic Development*; 17 August 1949; document A/917/Add. 1; 24 pp.; mimeographed.
 (c) *Education*; 12 August 1949; document A/919; 60 pp.; mimeographed.
 (d) *Labour*; 1 August 1949; document A/920; 44 pp.; mimeographed.
 (e) *Public Health*; 4 August 1949; document A/921; 51 pp.; mimeographed.
 (f) *Social Welfare Problems*; 10 August 1949; document A/922; 48 pp.; mimeographed.
 4. *Financial Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 1948 and Report of the Board of Auditors*; 27 May 1949; document A/902; 35 pp.; printed; 40 cents.
 5. *Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1950 and Information Annexes*; July 1949; document A/903; 259 pp.; printed; \$2.75.
 6. *Report of the International Law Commission covering its first session 12 April to 9 June 1949*; 24 June 1949; document A/925; 10 pp.; printed; 15 cents.
 7. *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*; 1 July 1948 to 30 June 1949; July 1949; document A/930; 159 pp.; printed; \$1.75.
 8. *Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America to the Economic and Social Council, covering the period from 26 June 1948 to 14 June 1949*; 14 June 1949; document E/1830/Rev.1, E/CN.12/158/Rev.1; 96 pp.; mimeographed.
 9. *United Nations Commission for Indonesia—First interim Report of the Commission to the Security Council*; 10 August 1949; document S/1373; 108 pp.; mimeographed.
 10. *Report of the Administration of the British-United States Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste 1 April to 30 June 1949*; 11 August 1949; document S/1374; 33 pp.; mimeographed.
 11. *Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders*—Meeting of representatives resident in the United States of America of principal international organizations concerned with the problems of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, held under the auspices of the United Nations at Lake Success on 30 March 1949; 28 July 1949; document E/CN.5/153; 65 pp.; mimeographed.
 12. *Atomic Energy Commission—Index to documents of the Atomic Energy Commission, General Assembly and Security Council on the subject of the International Control of Atomic Energy and the prohibition of atomic weapon, 1 January 1946 to 30 June 1949*; 15 July 1949; document AEC/C.1/81; 94 pp.; mimeographed.
 13. *Commission for Conventional Armaments—Resolutions adopted by the Commission at its Thirteenth Meeting, 12 August 1948, and a Second Progress Report of the Commission*; 18 August 1949; document S/C.3/32/Rev.1; 46 pp.; mimeographed.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, at the price indicated.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 15: Exchange of Notes between Canada and Ireland amending the Agreement for Air Services between the two Countries of August 8, 1947. Signed at Dublin, April 19, May 31 and June 3, 1948. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 16: Protocol attached to the Paris Agreement on January 14, 1946. on Reparation from Germany, on the Establishment of an Inter Allied Reparation Agency and on the Restitution of Monetary Gold. Signed at Brussels, March 15, 1948. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 17: Final Act of the International Civil Aviation Organization Conference on Air Navigation Services in Iceland. Signed at Geneva, June 26, 1948. Price, 15 cents.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 19: Agreement on Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment for Areas of Western Germany under Military Occupation. Signed at Geneva, September 14, 1948. Price, 15 cents.

Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada, September 15, 1949. King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, 25 Cents.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

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| <p>No. 49/28—Text of a speech delivered by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, at the Official Opening of the Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, August 22, 1949.</p> <p>No. 49/29—Statement by the Minister of Finance, Mr. D. C. Abbott, at the opening meeting of the tripartite economic discussions in Washington, D.C., on September 7, 1949.</p> <p>No. 49/30—Critical Mineral Shortages. An address delivered at a plenary session of</p> | <p>the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, on August 18, 1949, by Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, and Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.</p> <p>No. 49/31—Statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, in the Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, September 26, 1949.</p> |
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“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
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Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
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Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
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Union of South Africa.....	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)

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" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
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" "	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Garasaninova, 20)



(Capital Press Photo)

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CANADA

Count Carlo Sforza, accompanied by Countess Sforza, visited Ottawa on September 23 and 24, 1949. During his visit, Count Sforza called on Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Alexander, the Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament, and officials of the Government. The University of Ottawa conferred on Count Sforza the honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science. Left to right: Count Sforza, Mrs. L. S. St. Laurent, wife of the Prime Minister of Canada; Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy and Mario di Stefano, Italian Ambassador to Canada.

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective October 2, 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
TO EUROPE		
1435-1500	Opening Announcements (except Sundays)	CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)	
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)	CKCS & CKNC
1545-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	
1600-1630	Czech	
1630-1645	Dutch (except Sundays)	
1630-1645	English (Sundays only)	
1645-1700	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)	
1645-1700	Austrian (Sundays and Wednesdays only)	
1700-1730	English	
1730-1745	Czech	
1745-1815	French	
1815-1845	Dutch	CHOL & CKCS CKLO & CHOL
1845-1900	English	
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	
2000-2030	Czech	
2030-2100	German	
2100-2130	Italian	
2130-2200	French	
2200-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech	
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
2330-2340	French (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
2330-2340	English (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2340-2350	English	

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0420-0500	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Eastern Standard Time	Programme	Call-signs
1910-2000	Portuguese	CKCX & CKRA
2005-2100	Spanish	
2100-2115	French	
2115-2200	English	
2145-2200	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2200-2230	Spanish	

CKRP	21.60 mc/s, 13.89 metres	CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres
CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres

PROGRAMME NOTES FOR OCTOBER

International Quiz

Canada resumes her popular international shortwave question and answer programme on Sunday, October 2, under the new title, *What's The Answer?* Directed last year to listeners in Canada and the Caribbean only as *Canada West Indies Quiz*, this light informative series has been expanded to include questions from listeners in Latin America as well.

The panel of studio experts ready to tackle questions sent in by listeners in the three areas includes Canadian author Hugh MacLennan; Dr. Davis Thomson, Dean of Graduate Studies at McGill University; Professor Maxwell Cohen of the McGill University Law Faculty; and a distinguished Canadian guest who is invited each week to join these three permanent contestants.

Twenty questions are asked on each programme. Four of these are selected by Quizmaster Stephen Brott from those sent in by Latin American, Caribbean and Canadian listeners. Each of the listeners whose question is chosen becomes the air partner of one of the four studio contestants.

The studio contestant winning the highest number of points on the programme is awarded a cash prize, while his listening air partner receives a handicraft award. If the listener is a Canadian, his prize comes from Latin America or the Caribbean. If he happens to be from either of the two other areas, his prize is a Canadian article.

The two countries to be featured on the first seven programmes of this series are Ecuador, October 2; Bahamas, October 9; Columbia, October 16; Uruguay, October 23; Chile, October 30; Panama, November 6; and Brazil, November 13.

What's The Answer?

What's The Answer? is heard in Latin America and the Caribbean on stations CKCX (15.19 megacycles, 25.60 metres) and CKRA (11.76 megacycles, 25.51 metres) from 9.30 to 10.00 p.m. EST. All questions should be addressed to What's The Answer?, Box 7000, Montreal, Canada.

External Affairs



Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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November, 1949

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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS is issued monthly in English and French by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. It provides reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department. Any material in this publication may be reproduced. Citation of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS as the source would be appreciated. Subscription rates: ONE DOLLAR per year (Students, FIFTY CENTS) post free. Remittances, payable to the Receiver General of Canada, should be sent to the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

EVERYONE is aware of radio as a form of entertainment and education in the home; but the international complications which arise from the widespread use of radio are perhaps less generally known. Radio transmissions respect no national boundaries nor are they subject to import or export controls. This means that unless there is to be hopeless confusion and interference a high degree of co-operation among the nations of the world is required. Regulation of radio has thus become an important subject of international discussion.

The rapid development of radio communications has made it extremely difficult for international regulation to keep pace. The international regulation of telegraph began with the Conference of Paris in 1865; and of radio, with the Conference of Berlin in 1903. However, it is generally considered that effective international control of telecommunications dates from the Madrid Conference of 1932 at which the first International Telecommunications Convention was signed; and from the Cairo Conference of 1938 at which the General Radio Regulations were drawn up. These two documents served a useful purpose in guiding international relations in this field until the outbreak of World War II; but by 1945 it was apparent that these documents were badly in need of revision. Dislocations resulting from the war, and new discoveries and developments, made this revision imperative and urgent.

In July 1947 the Atlantic City Telecommunications Conferences assembled, and the bulk of the free nations of the world signed the new Telecommunications Convention and Radio Regulations. In January 1948 the new International Telecommunication Union came into being as one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The most important single accomplishment of the Atlantic City Conferences was the adoption of a new frequency allocation table. When put into effect, this table will enable radio services of all kinds to function internationally with reasonable frequency facilities. The adoption of this table should be of great advantage to Canadian radio stations of all types.

Of almost equal importance was the formation of the Provisional Frequency Board. The successful operation of this Board will result, for the first time, in a completely engineered and scientifically prepared International Frequency list. Such a list will reflect a co-ordinated international effort to obtain maximum usefulness from the high frequency portion of the radio spectrum so that expanding radio services throughout the world may be operated without harmful interference. To this end the Board has been meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, for the past two years. Canada is a member of the Board, and technicians from the Department of Transport and from the armed services attend.

Under the guidance of the International Telecommunications Union, with headquarters in Berne, Switzerland, conferences are held from time to time to adjust and regulate special and regional problems that arise in the field of radio telecommunications. During the past year Canada has participated in three such conferences: the International Conference on High Frequency Broadcasting, the Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference, and the Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference.

The International Conference on High Frequency Broadcasting

One of the problems which was left unresolved by the Atlantic City Conferences of 1947 was the preparation of a high frequency (i.e. short wave) broadcasting assignment plan. A special conference to deal with this matter met in Mexico City from October 1948 to April 1949.

The distribution of the various short wave frequencies was an extremely difficult task, in view of the comparatively small number of transmitting channels available in relation to the heavy demands of the various nations. The situation was further complicated by the great political significance which is now attached to short wave broadcasting as a means of disseminating public information. Canada had a great deal at stake in the assignment of these frequencies. The International Service of the CBC today broadcasts to nearly every corner of the world, with particular emphasis on its broadcasts to Western and Central Europe. To maintain these services, the CBC requires the unhampered use of a number of frequencies.

The Final Act embodying the basis for a frequency assignment plan was signed on April 10, 1949, by fifty-one states including Canada. Unfortunately neither the United States nor the U.S.S.R. signed. The Conference established a Technical Planning Committee which was charged with the task of working out specific details in connection with assignment of high frequencies. This Committee, composed of representatives of fifteen States including Canada, has been in session in Paris since June 15, 1949. Following the conclusion of its work it is proposed that a final session of the High Frequency Conference should be called in Rome.

Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference

Since 1937 most of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, including Canada, have been meeting in periodic conferences to deal with common problems in the field of international radio. The greater number of the nations party to the Havana Convention in 1937, which provides for such conferences, are also signatories of the Atlantic City Convention and therefore members of Region 2 (Western Hemisphere) of ITU. It was agreed to hold a joint conference, partly in the interests of economy and partly since matters discussed at both meetings would be closely related. The ITU Region 2 Conference was the first regional conference to be held in accordance with the Atlantic City Convention, and its main task was to implement for the Western Hemisphere the over-all allocations made by the Atlantic City Conferences. Twenty-four nations participated in this Conference.

One important accomplishment of the Washington Conference was the adoption of a radio frequency assignment plan for the Western Hemisphere which would provide for the registration and orderly use of available frequencies. This plan embodies assignments of bands for aeronautical, standard broadcasting, amateur and tropical broadcasting services for that portion of the spectrum between 10 and 4,000 kilocycles. The plan represents the basic frequency requirements of the American Region, and will be considered by the Special Administrative Conference which will discuss the international frequency list prepared by the Provisional Frequency Board.

A second important accomplishment of the Conference was the adoption of a plan which allots aeronautical frequencies for the use of domestic and regional airline operations, as well as for the major world air route operations in the Western Hemisphere. Under this plan Canada received a total of only 31 of the 39 frequencies considered to be the absolute minimum required to provide for safety of life in the air. Canada therefore agreed to this plan with a reservation as to its position in the event that its frequency requirements are not fully provided for at subsequent implementation meetings. This reservation was based on the rapid development of Canada's northern areas, which will increase the need for additional frequencies; and on the special nature of air route operations in Canada.

The Conference also adopted a number of resolutions dealing with miscellaneous matters such as the interchange and re-transmission of broadcast programmes; freedom of information in radio communications; the use of standard time zones; and the suppression of interference caused by electrical equipment or apparatus.

Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference

An interim Agreement was signed at Washington in 1946 by Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the United States and the Bahamas to provide for the regulation of Standard Band Broadcasting in the North American area.

A Conference is now in session in Montreal which is drafting a new permanent Agreement to replace this interim arrangement. The allotment among nations of the various frequency channels, and the establishment of principles to govern broadcasting, are the chief aims of the Agreement. The success of this arrangement will ensure Canadians of good listening reception across the country, particularly along the areas bordering on the United States where transmissions from neighbouring stations can easily interfere with each other.

A VISIT TO EASTER ISLAND

(During the months of February and March 1949, the Canadian Ambassador to Chile visited the remote Chilean possession of Easter Island. The following article is based on the account of his visit which the ambassador transmitted to the Department of External Affairs.)

Easter Island (Rapa Nui) or *Isla de Pascua*, to give it its Chilean name, is one of the most isolated inhabited islands in the world. It is situated in 27° south latitude and 109° west longitude, over 2,000 miles due west of the South American mainland, and more than 1,000 miles east of the equally lonely Pitcairn Island.

It is famous to travellers chiefly because of its mysterious and formidable stone monuments which lie grouped within and about the crater of an extinct volcano. These giant and inscrutable stone heads and torsos were transported and erected by a race of men now almost extinct. Their few descendants cannot decipher the existing inscriptions nor can the anthropologists of today help them to do so.

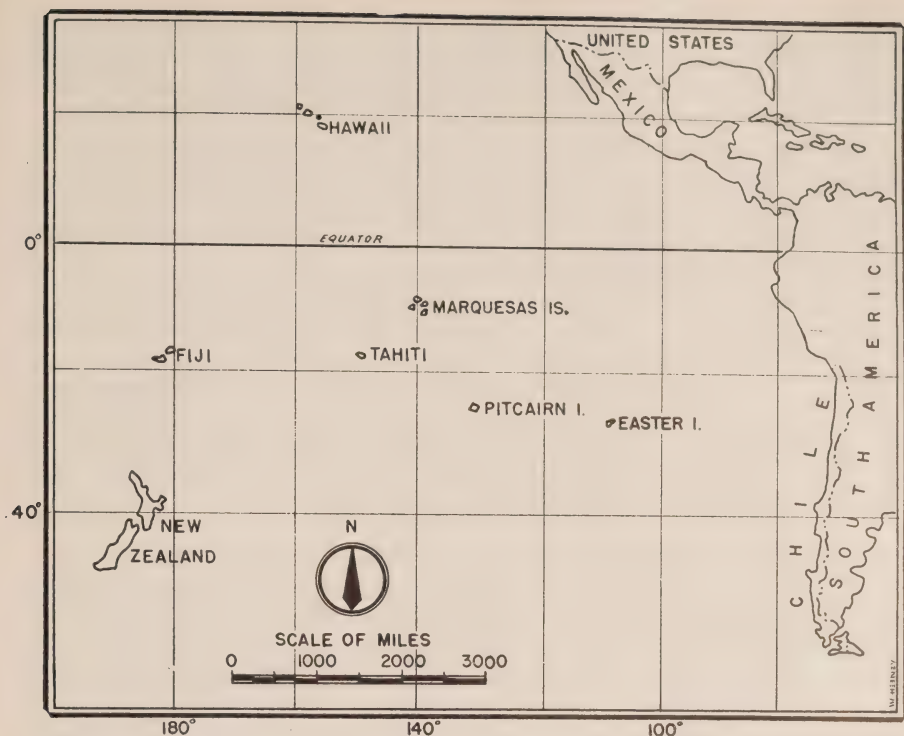
Easter Island has an area of 69 square miles and is triangular in shape. The long base runs for 13 miles substantially east and west; and the distance from the base to the apex is 7 miles. At each corner of the Island are three large volcanoes, and a fourth volcano lies inland near the western corner. The Island possesses, in addition, about 25 extinct volcanoes, most of them overgrown with tufts of grass which become thinner towards the top of the slopes. Four volcanoes have lakes in their craters.

Whether the Island rose from the floor of the Pacific, or whether the surrounding territory sank and became the floor, is a matter of speculation. The Island is formed of lava rock on which rests an uneven covering of fairly good sandy soil averaging about six inches in depth and well covered with grass, the latter being kept green by abundant rains.

Living Conditions

The shores of the Island consist of ominous, jagged, black crevassed rocks, sometimes in the form of a sheer precipice 1,000 feet in height. The shore line is without adequate harbours except for two small sand beaches or inlets. The principal inlet lies on the west coast, and the best sand beach, which is about a quarter of a mile long, lies on the northeast shore.

The prevailing wind on the island is soft, moist and salubrious, and there are few severe tempests. The island is well supplied with rain water, but has no rivers, streams, or springs; no forests, minerals or coal. Scrub wood, dried grass and weeds are the fuel chiefly used. In early times, some trees were imported, but did not thrive. Today, forestation is progressing favourably and wood is fairly plentiful. There are only four kinds of trees on the island: the *mira tahiti*, the acacia, the eucalyptus (in greatest abundance) and the *macoi*—the latter, a dark, heavy, hardwood frequently used for carving replicas of the island's monuments. There are only four kinds of birds: the seagull, the sparrow, the white-throated warbler, and some partridge. All were imported save the seagulls which, as the carvings on the rock indicate, played an important part in the religious life of the early inhabitants.



The South-East Pacific showing the position of Easter Island.

The sea provides ample fish; but there is no kale or useful seaweed along the shore since the sharp rocks and pounding seas make it difficult for sea plants to take root. There are no industrial minerals or metals, and no evidence that, in the past, great fires were made, owing to the lack of adequate fuel.

The inhabitants cooked their food in *curantos*, placing the food on hot stones and covering it with leaves and earth. In early times, food was exceedingly scarce and this problem explains the supposed existence of cannibalism at that time. The inhabitants ate everything available without salt, for there were no salt beds.

The Natives (Pascuanians)

Easter Island is a leper colony; and the natives are always delighted at the arrival of the solitary ship that comes but once a year from the mainland. Though leprosy is said to be transmitted by personal contact, the islanders, on boarding the incoming ship, invariably shake hands. Visitors to the Island start by wearing gloves, but as it is necessary to shake hands at every meeting, these are soon apt to be discarded, and visitors become indifferent to contact.

There are about 100 families on the Island, which has a total population of 682 persons. The islanders speak a tongue the source of which is obscure, but which is thought to be of Polynesian origin. The language has become impregnated with English, French and Spanish words and phrases as explorers have come and gone throughout the centuries. Today, the Island possesses a

school conducted by nuns, and Spanish is very slowly being accepted. However, the islanders still speak their native tongue, which sounds somewhat like Chinese; and what Spanish the children learn is apt to be lost for want of practice when they mingle with their parents and carry out their daily tasks.

There are no newspapers or pamphlets published on the island. Very few books are available, and there are no radios or gramophones in the homes. The guitar is the islanders' only real musical instrument; and to its accompaniment, they sing in their native tongue, harmonizing in a manner somewhat reminiscent of the southern United States negroes.

The history of the island is shrouded in mystery. It is believed that about 650 B.C., Hotu Matu's, a leader of Polynesian origin, left the island of Tahiti, or other islands further west in the Polynesian world. With 300 followers, he landed on Easter Island and established himself as king. His followers lived in caves or built flat low stone structures some of which are still standing. These structures were dim, dank and drafty, and had to be entered on hands and knees. The canoes which the Polynesians brought with them were used, in upturned form, as the model for some of their houses.

The Colossal Monuments

The principal activities of the early natives were the creation of the colossal statues and the building of their burial grounds. The great monuments are constructed of a conglomerate rock which is easily scraped by any sharp stone, but is sufficiently hard to withstand the mild weather of the island. The statues are all of one design, with long ears, and inscrutable, expressionless countenance; the hands are brought low over the stomach at which point the statue ends. Many of the statues have stood for such a long time that they are half buried in the soil.



(Wide World Photo)

EASTER ISLAND'S STONE IMAGES

Stone images on the outer slope of Rano Raraku on Easter Island.

The burial structures are called *ahus*; the majority of them are close to the shore, built of flat stone, and blending into the rising bank at the back. On the inland side of the *ahus* are cobblestone platforms where the dead were exposed until the bones had become bleached; these were then lodged in the interior of the *ahus* and many bones are visible today.

On top of these *ahus*, great statues were erected which faced inland; all others faced out to sea. In centuries of time and in utter solitude, the natives performed these heavy tasks with home-made stone tools, raising the forty-ton statues without the aid of derricks or levers. In later years, the natives identified the white man with their own evil spirits; and the monolithic giants facing the sea were supposed to warn invaders that they would encounter living giants, should they attack the island.

Early Explorers

On Easter Day, 1722, the Dutch explorer Commodore Roggeveen landed on the island and named it. By a sudden assault of firearms, his men brought death and destruction to the natives. Thereafter, for a period of fifty years, the Pascuanians remained happily undisturbed.

More bitter experiences followed as Spanish, French and English explorers arrived and committed every form of vandalism. Finally, in 1863, Peruvian slave raiders invaded Eastern Island and are said to have taken about 1,000 natives for slave labour in the Peruvian guano fields. They took the honoured chief, the priests and wise men, leaving only the aged, the women and children. The invaders toppled over many of the great stone statues thus severing forever the link of knowledge with the past. Those who remained could not interpret the hieroglyphics nor explain the origin of the huge stone monuments which today lie scattered about the eastern and southern portion of the island.

Chile proclaimed sovereignty over the island in 1888, but paid it little attention until radio made contact possible. The government then established a radio station under naval authority, and despatched to the island a naval commander who, with a small staff, now controls the civil life of the inhabitants. The Pascuanians are neither permitted to perform military service nor to possess firearms.

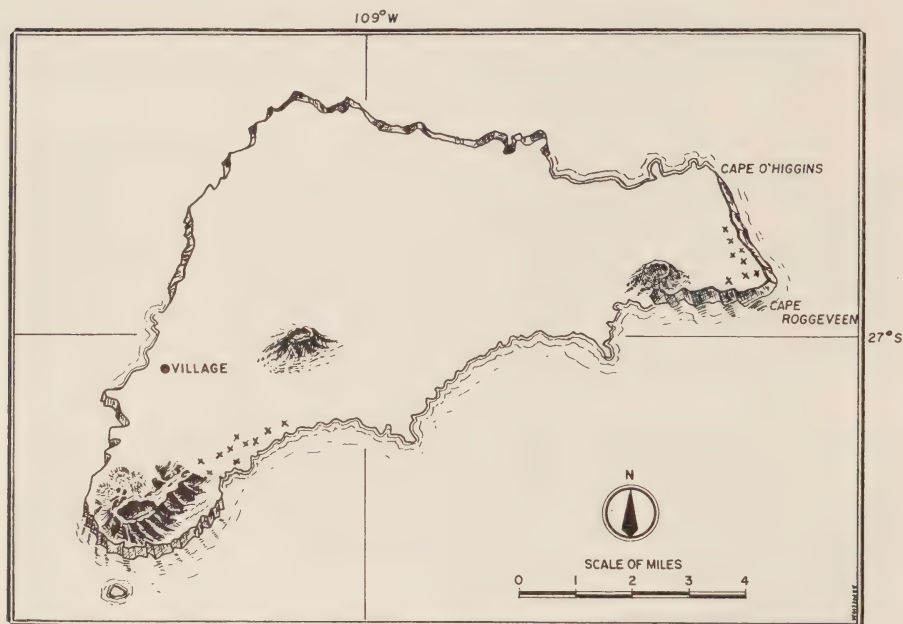
Commercial Development

On September 16, 1937, Chile granted a twenty-year concession for commercial development of the island to a company known as the *Compania Exploradora de la Isla de Pascua*, whose authority is found in the *Estatutos Aprobados Por Decreto Supremo, No. 3986*, of November 3, 1937. This concession was granted to Williamson, Balfour y Cia., an English organization long established in Chile and engaged in many kinds of activities. The contract has eight years still to run. Under its terms, the company is obliged to establish a radio station, to construct windmills and water reservoirs; to build churches, schools, and houses for the islanders; to preserve the monuments; and to send a steamer to the island at least once a year. It must also provide small island boats for the natives; supply food to the residents; construct lepresarios for the segregation of incurable lepers; and provide medical supplies. All this work is carried on under the general supervision of the naval authorities. Control of the shoreline was not given to the company but remained with the government.

The natives earn money by working for the company in the building of roads, fences, and houses; but most of their earnings take place during the sheep-shearing season. The wages paid average about 10 pesos (roughly 20 cents) per day. The islanders sell the goods they produce and the animals they raise on their own land to the company.

Main Village

The main village of the island is laid out on a rectangular plan. The streets are about 70 feet wide and grass-covered, with wagon trails winding irregularly through them, and a bridle path beaten out on either side. The frame houses on cement pillars are set well back from the fences, half hidden by orange and lemon groves, shrubs and flowers or set off by fine vegetable gardens. The distance from house to house is never less than 70 feet.



EASTER ISLAND

Crosses mark the main concentration of the colossal statues mentioned in the article.

The historical monuments are well placed and of characteristic local design similar to the huge monoliths found elsewhere on the island. A white church rises on a hill at the end of the main street which is lined with beautiful acacias. All wagons are drawn by oxen; there are no horse carts and the island possesses only a single jeep.

The health of the villagers, with the exception of the lepers, is almost perfect. There are no doctors or dentists, but there is a hospital sufficient for local needs, and practical nurses, who are trained by the nuns. Medical advice can be secured by radio. On the whole, the life of the islanders is quiet and easy, and its tempo is slow.

Ambassador's Visit

During his recent visit, the Canadian Ambassador entertained the women and children at a *curanto*, or picnic luncheon. This luncheon consisted of four pigs, four sheep, and two cows, together with sweet potatoes and other vegetables, all roasted on hot stones. The food was transported in wheelbarrows to a table of banana leaves at which the children sat on the ground, in rows facing one another. A table for distinguished guests was set below a grape arbour. Among those present were the *Intendente* of Valparaiso who has jurisdiction over the island; the nuns of the village; and the principal passengers on the vessel which had carried the Ambassador from Chile.

Following the luncheon, presents were distributed to the children from the "Friends of the Inhabitants of Pascua", an organization in Valparaiso; and the Ambassador gave 2,500 pesos for the work of the church, and 2,500 pesos to the nuns who administer welfare on the island and look after the lepresario.

The Ambassador also undertook to donate a prize, in the name of Canada, to be presented on the National Day of Chile, to the crew of four or six Pascuanians who could row around the island in the fastest time.⁽¹⁾ This is to continue for a period of eight years, which is the life of the present management concession. It is hoped that this race will become a race against an established record as well as an annual competition between boats. It will mark the National Day of Chile and will also be an annual reminder of Canada.

⁽¹⁾ The first race was held on September 19, 1949, and the winning crew covered the course of 40 to 45 miles in eight hours and ten minutes.



DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS IN JAPAN

The erection of a solid popular foundation for the democratic institutions established in Japan since V-J Day has been one of the principal tasks confronting the occupation authorities. An important part has been played in this undertaking by the Civil Affairs Teams operating in the various prefectures. They have the task of overseeing and assisting the Japanese prefectural authorities in carrying out programmes of democratic reform and re-education.

Dr. E. H. Norman, Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan, and well-known among students of Japanese history as author of "Japan's Emergence as a Modern State" and other works, was recently invited to take part in a "Festival for Democracy" sponsored by the Civil Affairs Team in Shizuoka Prefecture. Dr. Norman's message and the reply of the Chief of the Civil Information Section of the Civil Affairs Team are reproduced here because of the light which they shed on the effort being made to erect a solid popular foundation for democratic development in Japan.

Dr. Norman's Message

I learned with deep interest of the "Festival for Democracy" which is to be held in four towns of Shizuoka Prefecture and I sincerely appreciate the signal privilege of being given this opportunity to send a message to the Festival.

In any nation's history various conflicting and opposed traditions are always to be found existing at the same time and competing one with the other for pre-eminence. Japan is no exception to this rule. There is what might be called the dark tradition which stems from the practices of autocracy, oppression, bigotry and chauvinism; and there is the bright and life-giving tradition of resistance of tyranny, of the pursuit of intellectual freedom and the struggle for popular enlightenment. In the years when anti-democratic forces were dominant, it was natural that those pages in Japanese history which gave living examples of strivings in successive feudal regimes to achieve a fuller and freer life should have been comparatively neglected. Now that it is possible to study the Japanese past freely it is vitally important that the Japanese rediscover for themselves the warm and generous traditions in their history.

This does not require the suppression or distortion of the dark tradition; on the contrary, in order to bring out in proper perspective the grim and often discouraging struggle which precursors of democracy waged in Japan one must not shrink from depicting the formidable opposition to such efforts of reform. Despite then the traditions of *Kanson Mimpi* (literally "respect officials and despise the people") and despite the efforts of the ruling authorities, especially in Tokugawa years, to keep the people ignorant and passive, it is always a source of inspiration to read how individuals, and also groups of humble folk whose names we hardly know, persistently tried to win a more decent and human existence, not only for themselves but for future generations.

The lessons of such instances are perhaps too obvious to emphasize but I would like to mention at least two. The first is that although individual leaders in struggles for reduction of feudal tribute or the general betterment of the people's livelihood were usually victimized by the vengeful feudal authorities, such was the strength of popular opinion even in those days that the hand of tyranny was stayed when faced with wide and solid opposition. The second is that the interests of the people were always served much better by the pre-

serving of discipline and order than by acts of violence, no matter how heroic or self-sacrificial such acts may appear in drama or romanticized history.

In conclusion I would like to say a word about the significance of this festival itself. In former generations the various festivals, particularly those connected with sowing and harvesting, afforded gay and sociable occasions in a toilsome life, but often they provided the celebrants with little more than a brief moment of relief and merry-making. In this festival we see a serious and concerted effort on the part of the villagers consciously to set themselves the task of looking back upon their past history and deriving benefit from its lessons and thus attempting to make brighter and richer their own future. This is a step which, while not necessarily sacrificing any of the natural and healthy need for cheerful and convivial community festivities, represents a hopeful desire on the part of the people to shape and mould their own destiny rather than, as happened so often in the remote past, resigning themselves to being mere passive objects in the hands of the ruling authorities.

(Signed) E. H. NORMAN,

Tokyo, July 26, 1949.

Reply of the Civil Affairs Team

Shizuoka Civil Affairs Team

APO 1007

1 August 1949

Dear Dr. Norman,

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Japanese who participated in the work on the Festival For Democracy, as well as on behalf of the prefectural population, I wish to express profound gratitude for your deeply inspiring and instructive message. It perfectly expressed all that we hoped to signify through the festival. It was reproduced in all the newspapers and over the radio and constituted the theme for numerous mass discussion meetings. The privilege of having received aid and encouragement from one of the world's foremost authorities on Japanese history is one of which we are keenly aware and which formed a powerful incentive in our labor on the festival.

The festival has proved an immense success. The theme met with extreme enthusiasm from all quarters. For once, the Japanese were able to think and speak of democracy with a feeling of pride, self-respect, and intimacy in place of the inferiority complex and feeling of unfamiliarity which has generally characterized their attitude. I believe that the festival and its related activities have accomplished a great deal of lasting benefit for the people of this prefecture. Discussion meetings, newspaper and radio publicity, and other preliminary activities have been going on for over a month and some will continue

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) MOSES BURG.



(Capital Press Photo)

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS OTTAWA

Mr. Robert Schuman, Foreign Minister of France, paid a visit to Canada on September 29 and 30, flying directly from Washington to Rockcliffe Airport, at Ottawa, accompanied by Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare. Above, left to right: The Ambassador of France, Mr. Hubert Guérin; Mr. Schuman; Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence and Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs; and Mr. Martin.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(This section covers the period from October 1 to October 31, 1949)

General Assembly

Elections to the Security Council

The most dramatic and significant event of the General Assembly to date occurred on October 20 when Yugoslavia, together with Ecuador and India, was elected to the Security Council. On January 1, 1950, these three countries will replace the retiring non-permanent members of the Council—Argentina, Canada and the Ukraine.

The election of Yugoslavia was the climax to a battle of words which had been waged in public and behind the scenes from the time the Yugoslavs had let it be known at the opening of the Assembly that they would press their candidature in opposition to that of Czechoslovakia, the official nominee of the Eastern European countries. Two days before the election Mr. Vishinsky took the exceptional step of calling a press conference in order to air the views of the U.S.S.R. on this issue. Reading from a prepared text, Mr. Vishinsky said that if Yugoslavia were successful the U.S.S.R. would regard the election as unlawful and unjust. He demanded that Czechoslovakia be elected and supported his claim by referring to a "gentleman's agreement" which, he said, had been reached and up to now observed among the Great Powers, and whereby the nominees of the various regional blocs would be accepted without question for election to United Nations Councils. A "behind the scenes bargain" between Yugoslavia and the United States had violated this understanding.

In reply to this, the Yugoslav Delegation issued a statement deriding Mr. Vishinsky for his claim that the election of Yugoslavia would be unlawful and would violate the Charter. Acceptance of this claim, the Yugoslav Delegation charged, would mean that "Yugoslavia would have no right whatsoever to place her candidacy for the Security Council until the Soviet Government's approval to such a candidacy was obtained." For the United States, Mr. Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, remarked that Moscow domination was not a legal requirement for Security Council membership and stated that Yugoslavia fully met the implications of the "equitable geographical distribution" clause in Article 23 of the Charter.

The General Assembly Hall at Flushing Meadow was the scene of the elections, which attracted more public interest than any other event since the opening of the present session. On the first ballot Ecuador and India were elected, Yugoslavia received 37 votes, or 2 fewer than the required two-thirds majority, and Czechoslovakia 20. The President, General Romulo, then stated that a second ballot would be held at which delegates would choose between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. After a brief and tense delay, during which the ballots were counted, the President announced that Yugoslavia had received 39 votes, exactly the number required for election.

Elections to the Economic and Social Council and to the Trusteeship Council

As a result of the elections to the Economic and Social Council which took place on October 20, Canada will begin its second three-year term of member-

ship on January 1, 1950. The other successful candidates were: Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan and the United States. The six retiring members are: Byelo-Russian S.S.R., Lebanon, New Zealand, Turkey, United States and Venezuela.

In the elections to the Trusteeship Council, the Assembly was required to find a replacement for Costa Rica (which had retired one year before its term was up), and successors for Iraq and Mexico. The Dominican Republic was elected to complete Costa Rica's term, Iraq was re-elected, and Argentina will succeed Mexico.

Political and Security Questions

By the end of October the Assembly had taken decisions on two political items: the Korean question and the observance of Human Rights in Eastern Europe. In addition, preparatory work had been completed on the future of the Interim Committee and on proposals for a United Nations Field Service (formerly known as Guard Force). The Political Committee was still discussing the substance of the Greek problem and the question of the disposal of the former Italian Colonies. Discussion on several important agenda items, including atomic energy, Palestine, China and the Soviet proposals for a five-power pact, had not yet commenced.

In an effort to speed up consideration of its unfinished business, the Assembly decided on October 28 to remove three items (Palestine, Indonesia and the Report of the Security Council) from the agenda of the First Committee, and to allocate them to the Ad Hoc Political Committee. The latter body has made substantial progress in disposing of its business for this session, while by the end of October the First Committee had yet to take a decision on any of the items assigned to it. As a result of this re-arrangement, the remaining political subjects will probably be dealt with as follows:

First (Political) Committee

Greece
Italian Colonies
U.S.S.R. Proposal
China—U.S.S.R. Dispute

Ad Hoc Political Committee

Admission of New Members
Atomic Energy
Conventional Armaments
Palestine
Indonesia
Reports of the Security Council

A progress report on the major subjects on which decisions had been taken by October 31 or which were under consideration by the Assembly on that date is given below.

Human Rights

On October 22 the Assembly took a decision on the subject of Human Rights in Eastern Europe. The resolution which was adopted over Soviet bloc opposition expressed "increased concern" at the accusations concerning political and religious persecution in Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania, and asked the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on four legal questions concerning the obligations of these countries under the Peace Treaties:

- (a) Whether or not a dispute exists under the Peace Treaties;
- (b) Whether Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania are obligated to appoint representatives to the Treaty Commissions;

- (c) Whether in the event that they fail to do so the United Nations could appoint a third member of the commissions upon the request of the other party to a dispute; and
- (d) Whether a Treaty commission composed of a representative of one party and a member appointed by the United Nations would constitute a commission competent to make a decision in settlement of a dispute.

Canada acted as a co-sponsor of this resolution together with the United States and Bolivia. In the Ad Hoc Committee, on October 4, Mr. Paul Martin, the Canadian Representative, made a statement supporting its provisions. He reviewed the steps already taken by Canada to express its abhorrence of the policies pursued by the three offending governments and emphasized the profound shock which Canadians had felt at reports of persecution in Eastern Europe. The Governments of Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania, he charged, had "misused their power in order to deprive or curtail the individuals under their jurisdiction of their inherent and natural rights to their own beliefs."

During the general debate the position of the majority was broadly similar to the Canadian point of view as expressed by Mr. Martin. Spokesmen of the Soviet bloc repeated their claim that the Human Rights question was a matter of domestic concern to the three Eastern European Governments and questioned the moral qualifications of the accusing states.

In accordance with the terms of the approved resolution the charges against Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania will be kept on the agenda for reconsideration at the fifth regular session of the Assembly.

Korea

By a wide majority, and over the vigorous opposition of the Soviet bloc, the Assembly voted to continue indefinitely the United Nations Commission on Korea and to authorize it to appoint military observers. The latter provision, which represents an extension of the Commission's powers, was designed to assist it in reporting on developments along the boundary between Southern Korea and the Communist dominated areas of Northern Korea. The members of the Commission are: Australia, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines and Turkey.

Italian Colonies

At the end of October discussions were still proceeding in a sub-committee on the future of Italy's former colonies in Africa. Although numerous solutions had been advanced, no set of proposals which appeared likely to command general support had emerged.

Atomic Energy

Although the discussion on atomic energy had not yet commenced in the Assembly by October 31, a great deal of interest had been shown on the subject as a result of President Truman's announcement that an atomic explosion had taken place in the Soviet Union. This interest was stimulated on October 25 when the six sponsoring powers of the Atomic Energy Commission (Canada,

China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, U.S.S.R.) released an Interim Report on the secret discussions which they had been conducting since August 9. This report merely consisted of the official records of the six-power talks but was accompanied by the publication of a "Comment"⁽¹⁾ drawn up by the delegations of Canada, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The latter statement was a short and readable analysis of the differences between the majority plan for the international control of atomic energy and the plan of the U.S.S.R.

The Greek Question

On September 29 the Political Committee of the Assembly made another attempt to settle the differences between Greece and her northern neighbours (Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia) by appointing a Conciliation Committee consisting of the President of the General Assembly (General Romulo), the Secretary-General (Mr. Trygve Lie), the Chairman of the Political Committee (Mr. L. B. Pearson) and the Vice-Chairman of the Political Committee (Mr. Sarper). After holding twenty-nine meetings, however, the Conciliation Committee reported that it had been unable to develop a basis of conciliation on which agreement could be reached between the governments concerned. The Committee's report showed that its failure was largely attributable to a continuation of the differences between the Greek Government and the Governments of Albania and Bulgaria; and in particular to the Greco-Albanian dispute over Northern Epirus. There appeared to be some possibility, however, that the Governments of Greece and Yugoslavia might be prepared to enter into bilateral negotiations with a view to settling outstanding points at issue between them.

After receiving this report, the Political Committee began a lengthy debate on the substance of the Greek problem, one of its oldest items. There were two main resolutions before the Committee. The joint United States—United Kingdom—Chinese—Australian proposal called for the continuation of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans and for an arms embargo against Albania and Bulgaria, as the principal sources of aid to the Greek guerillas. It appeared likely that this proposal would win general support in preference to a Soviet draft resolution which would terminate the U.N. Commission on the Balkans and would allow the Soviet Union to be represented in observing Greek elections and the frontier commissions.

The debate on this question has proved to be one of the bitterest and most protracted of the present session. It has been mainly characterized by a series of violent charges and counter-charges between the U.S.S.R. and the United States. Canada has as yet taken no part in the discussions on this item.

Methods and Procedures

On October 22, the General Assembly adopted an extensive revision of its Rules of Procedure. Some twenty amendments were adopted on the recommendation of the Legal Committee. Most of these are designed either to strengthen the powers of the President of the General Assembly and the Chair-

(1) The text of the statement issued by the United Nations on October 25, 1949, appears on page 21.

men of the main committees, or to reduce unnecessary repetition in debate. The Assembly's study of this item was largely based on a comprehensive report prepared by a Special Committee which had met during the summer of 1949. Canada was represented on this committee.

Technical Assistance

Perhaps the most constructive result of the Assembly's work to date was the unanimous approval by the Economic and Financial Committee on October 14 of the resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council dealing with an expanded programme of technical assistance for under-developed countries.

The Economic and Social Council at its Ninth Session held in Geneva this past summer discussed at great length and with a very high degree of general interest and competence all aspects of the proposal that a method should be established, through the agency of the United Nations, whereby under-developed countries would be given access to the technical knowledge of the more highly developed and industrialized countries of the world. The Council finally approved a resolution for submission to the General Assembly of the United Nations which would authorize the setting up of machinery for a programme of technical assistance to aid in the development of under-developed countries. General principles governing the execution of the programme were established; means of financing it were agreed upon, and the methods of implementing it carefully worked out.

The main features of the programme as recommended by the Economic and Social Council and unanimously approved by the Economic and Financial Committee of the General Assembly are:

- (i) Governments would be invited to make voluntary contributions to a special Technical Assistance account. The contributions might take the form in part of services and facilities, including technical personnel.
- (ii) Applications for technical assistance would originate with individual Governments. In this way the independence of recipient governments would be maintained and there could be no question of superimposing programmes on countries or creating spheres of influence for the contributing countries.
- (iii) Requests for technical assistance would be handled by the Food and Agricultural Organization, World Health Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization or by the United Nations Secretariat itself, depending upon the type of technical assistance required. The funds made available by the contributing countries would be divided among these Agencies on an agreed proportionate basis.
- (iv) Co-ordinating machinery would be set up to ensure effective co-operation among the Specialized Agencies participating in the programme and to avoid duplication of effort.

The principle of helping people to help themselves is in accord with the best democratic traditions, and it is clear, moreover, that in the long run the

improvement of economic and social conditions in the under-developed countries will lead to an increase in the total volume of world trade and a universal betterment of the standard of living. This principle was underlined in the statement given by the Canadian delegate in the Economic and Financial Committee when he said: "The productive use of the world's human and material resources is of concern to all countries. The industrial and general economic development of under-developed countries will improve the opportunities for employment, enhance the productivity of labour, increase the demand for goods and services, contribute to economic balance, expand international trade, and raise levels of real income. Canada strongly supports the principle of seeking a maximum level of world prosperity and trade."

The Committee's decision on the technical assistance programme has still to be confirmed by the General Assembly before the first steps can be taken to put it into operation, but the unanimous approval of the Committee ensures a favourable reception by the Assembly.

The organ of the United Nations which will have general responsibility for the execution of the programme of technical assistance is the Economic and Social Council. As a member of the Council for the next three years, Canada will share this responsibility and will thus be able to contribute in a very special way to this new experiment in international co-operation.



(U.N. Photo)

CANADIAN PRESIDENT OF U.N. CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. Walter O'Hearn of the Montreal Daily Star, right, newly-elected president of the United Nations Correspondents' Association, is congratulated by the retiring president, Mr. John Rogers, Chief of the New York Herald Tribune's U.N. Bureau.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Statement⁽¹⁾ on the Consultations of the Six Permanent Members of the Atomic Energy Commission

On October 24, 1949, the representatives of Canada, China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America agreed to send to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for transmission to the General Assembly, the following interim report on the consultations of the six permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission:

In paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 191(III) of November 4, 1948, the representatives of the Sponsoring Powers, who are the Permanent Members of the Atomic Energy Commission, namely, Canada, China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, were requested to hold consultations "in order to determine if there exists a basis for agreement on the international control of atomic energy to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes, and for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons."

The first meeting took place on August 9, 1949. The consultations have not yet been concluded and are continuing but, in order to inform the General Assembly of the position which has so far been reached, the six Sponsoring Powers have decided to transmit to it the summary records of the first ten meetings.

It was agreed by the group that any of the representatives of the Governments taking part in these consultations retained the right to submit to the Assembly their observations on the course of the consultations so far. The representatives of Canada, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States accordingly submit to the General Assembly this statement, which represents their joint views, in the hope that it may assist the Assembly in its consideration of this problem.

Basis of Discussion

It was found desirable to approach these consultations from the viewpoint of general principles rather than specific proposals which had been the basis of most of the discussion in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. To this end, the representative of the United Kingdom offered a list of topics as a basis for discussion. Included in this paper was a Statement of Principles relating to each topic (Annex I). It was pointed out that the United Kingdom Statement of Principles was based on the plan approved by the General Assembly⁽²⁾, but at the same time covered the essential topics with which any plan for the prohibition of atomic weapons and the control of atomic energy would have to deal. The list of topics was then adopted as the basis for discussion. The representatives of Canada, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States made it clear that their Governments accepted the State-

(1) This statement issued on October 25, 1949, constituted Item 23 on the agenda of the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(2) See Official Records, A.E.C., Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1.

ment of Principles set forth in this paper and considered them essential to any plan of effective prohibition of atomic weapons and effective control of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They expressed the readiness of their Governments to consider any alternative proposals which might be put forward, but emphasized that they would continue to support the plan approved by the General Assembly unless and until proposals were made which would provide equally or more effective and workable means of control and prohibition.

Prohibition of Atomic Weapons

At the request of the Soviet representative, the question of the prohibition of atomic weapons was taken up first. The texts which served as a basis for the discussion were point four of the Statement of Principles, and a Soviet amendment submitted to replace the text (Annex II). In the course of the discussion, the Soviet representative declared that the representatives of all six Sponsoring Powers were in agreement in recognizing that atomic weapons should be prohibited, and he therefore drew the conclusion that his amendment should be accepted. The other representatives pointed out that it had always been agreed that the production, possession or use of atomic weapons by all nations must be prohibited. But it was also agreed that prohibition could only be enforced by means of an effective system of control. This was recognized even in the Soviet amendment, but the remainder of the amendment contained a repetition of the earlier Soviet proposals for control which were deemed inadequate.

The Soviet representative insisted that two separate conventions, one on prohibition and the other on control, should be put into effect simultaneously. The other representatives maintained that the important point to be resolved was what constitutes effective control, and that this control had to embrace all uses of atomic materials in dangerous quantities. In their view the Soviet proposals would not only fail to provide the security required but they would be so inadequate as to be dangerous. They would delude the peoples of the world into thinking that atomic energy was being controlled when in fact it was not. On the other hand, under the approved plan, the prohibition of the use of atomic weapons would rest not only on the pledge of each nation, but no nation would be permitted to possess the materials with which weapons could be made. Furthermore, the Soviet Government took an impracticable stand as regards the question of timing or stages by which prohibition and control would be brought into effect.

Stages for Putting Into Effect Prohibition and Control

On this topic, the Soviet representative maintained that the entire system of prohibition and control must be put into effect simultaneously over the entire nuclear industry.

The representatives of the other Powers pointed out that this would be physically impossible. The development of atomic energy is the world's newest industry, and already is one of the most complicated. It would not be reasonable to assume that any effective system of control could be introduced and enforced overnight. Control and prohibition must, therefore, go into effect over a period of time and by a series of stages.

The plan approved by the General Assembly on November 4, 1948, does not attempt to define what the stages should be, the order in which they should be put into effect, or the time which the whole process of transition would take. The reason for this is that no detailed provisions on stages could be drawn up until agreement is reached on what the control system should be, and the provisions would also depend on the state of development of atomic energy in the various countries at the time agreement is reached. Until then, detailed study of the question of stages would be unrealistic.

Meanwhile, the approved plan covers the question of stages in so far as it can usefully be carried at present. The plan provides that the schedule of stages of application of control and prohibition over all the many phases of the entire nuclear industry is to be written into the treaty, with the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission as the body to supervise their orderly implementation. No other commitment or position on this question is contained in the approved plan.

Control

(a) Means of Control

The Soviet representative insisted, as in the past, that any plan of control, to be acceptable to the Soviet Union, must be based on the Soviet proposals for control, originally put forward in June 1947 (Document AEC/24, June 11, 1947), which provide for periodic inspection of nationally owned plants producing or using atomic materials, when declared to an international control organ by the Governments concerned.

The representatives of Canada, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States recalled that the nuclear fuels produced or used in such plants are the very nuclear explosives used in the manufacture of weapons. A new situation therefore was created in the field of armaments where the conversion of a peaceful industry into a war industry could take place rapidly and without warning.

In dealing with such materials a system of control depending merely on inspection would be ineffective. For ordinary chemical or mineral substances and their processing inspection might provide adequate guarantees, but atomic development presented special problems which could not be solved in this way. Materials used in the development of atomic energy were highly radioactive and could not, therefore, be handled except by remote control. The process of measuring atomic fuels was extremely intricate and, at the present stage of our knowledge, subject to appreciable error. It would be impracticable to rely on the inspection of plants and impossible to check the actual amounts of atomic materials inside piles or reactors against the amounts shown in the records.

A system of inspection alone would not prevent the clandestine diversion of atomic materials to war purposes from plants designed for peaceful use and would provide no guarantee that, in spite of any treaty, a nation which was determined to continue the secret manufacture of atomic weapons would be prevented from doing so. A plan based on periodic inspection, on which the Soviet Union insists, would be even less adequate than one based on continuous inspection.

The Soviet representative dismissed these arguments as exaggerated or non-existent.

Since there was evidence that an atomic explosion had been produced in the Soviet Union, the Soviet representative was asked whether he had any new evidence derived from Soviet experience to support his contention that periodic inspection would be sufficient to assure control. No answer has yet been received to this question.

The five Powers remain convinced that any system of inspection alone would be inadequate and that in order to provide security the International Control Agency must itself operate and manage dangerous facilities and must hold dangerous atomic materials and facilities for making or using dangerous quantities of such materials in trust for Member States.

(b) Ownership

During the consultations, the question of ownership, which has often been represented as the real obstacle to agreement on control, was the subject of an extended exchange of views.

The Soviet representative argued that international management and operation were equivalent to international ownership; and that neither international ownership nor international management and operation was essential to control. He stated that his Government would not accept either.

The representatives of the other Sponsoring Powers refuted the interpretation put by the Soviet representatives on ownership, management and operation. For the reasons given they believed that the management and operation of dangerous facilities must be entrusted to the International Agency. Management and operation were clearly among the more important rights conferred by ownership. Since effective control would be impossible unless these rights were exercised by the Agency, the nations on whose territories such facilities were situated would have to renounce important rights normally conferred by ownership. This did not necessarily mean the complete devolution of the rights of ownership to the Agency; for example, the Agency would not have the right arbitrarily to close atomic power plants; it would have to conform to national legislation as regards public health and working conditions; it could not construct plants at will but only in agreement with the nation concerned. Moreover, the Agency would not be free to determine the production policy for nuclear fuel since this would follow provisions to be laid down in advance in the treaty. The treaty would also determine the quotas for production and consumption of atomic fuel. Finally the Agency would hold materials and facilities in trust and would not therefore be able to manage or dispose of them arbitrarily or for its own profit but only for the benefit of Member States.

There might well be other rights which would normally be conferred by ownership and which were not specifically mentioned in the approved plan. Their disposition would follow a simple principle. If there were rights, the exercise of which could impair the effectiveness of control, individual nations would be required to renounce them. Otherwise they might retain them.

If individual nations agreed to renounce national ownership of dangerous atomic materials and the right of managing and operating plants making or

using them, in favor of an International Agency acting for the international community, such agreement would be on the basic principle, and there would be no need to quarrel over terminology.

(c) Sovereignty

A further argument put forward by the Soviet representative was that to confer on any international agency the powers suggested in the Statement of Principles would constitute a gross infringement of national sovereignty and would permit the International Agency to interfere in the internal economy of individual nations.

In answer to this argument it was pointed out that any plan for international prohibition and control must involve some surrender of sovereignty. The representatives of the other Powers argued that it was indefensible to reject a plan for the international control of atomic energy on the purely negative ground that it would infringe national sovereignty. The ideal of international co-operation and, indeed, the whole concept on which the United Nations was based would be meaningless if States insisted on the rigid maintenance of all their sovereign rights. The question was not one of encroachment on sovereignty, but of assuring the security of the world, which could only be attained by the voluntary association of nations in the exercise of certain rights of sovereignty in an open and co-operating world community.

The Soviet representative remarked that, while some representatives had stated that their Governments were prepared to waive sovereignty provided that the majority plan was accepted, the Government of the U.S.S.R. would not agree to do so.

Basic Obstacles

It appears from these consultations that, as in the past, the Soviet Union will not negotiate except on the basis of the principles set forth in the Soviet proposals of June 1947.

The essential points in the Soviet control proposals, and the reasons for their rejection by the other Five Powers, as brought out in the consultations, are as follows:

The Soviet Union proposes that nations should continue to own explosive atomic materials.

The other five Powers feel that under such conditions there would be no effective protection against the sudden use of these materials as atomic weapons.

The Soviet Union proposes that nations continue, as at present, to own, operate and manage facilities making or using dangerous quantities of such materials.

The other Five Powers believe that, under such conditions, it would be impossible to detect or prevent the diversion of such materials for use in atomic weapons.

The Soviet Union proposes a system of control depending on periodic inspection of facilities the existence of which the national Government con-

cerned reports to the international agency, supplemented by special investigations on suspicion of treaty violations.

The other five Powers believe that periodic inspection would not prevent the diversion of dangerous materials and that the special investigations envisaged would be wholly insufficient to prevent clandestine activities.

Other points of difference, including Soviet insistence on the right to veto the recommendations of the International Control Agency, have not yet been discussed in the consultations.

Conclusions

These consultations have not yet succeeded in bringing about agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the other five Powers, but they have served to clarify some of the points on which there is disagreement.

It is apparent that there is a fundamental difference not only on methods but also on aims. All of the Sponsoring Powers other than the U.S.S.R. put world security first and are prepared to accept innovations in traditional concepts of international co-operation, national sovereignty and economic organization where these are necessary for security. The Government of the U.S.S.R. puts its sovereignty first and is unwilling to accept measures which may impinge upon or interfere with its rigid exercise of unimpeded state sovereignty.

If this fundamental difference could be overcome, other differences which have hitherto appeared insurmountable could be seen in true perspective, and reasonable ground might be found for their adjustment.

ANNEX I

List of Topics and Statement of Principles Prepared by the Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

1. International System of Control:

- (a) There should be a strong and comprehensive international system for the control of atomic energy and the prohibition of atomic weapons, aimed at attaining the objectives set forth in the resolution of the General Assembly of January 24, 1946. Such an international system should be established, and its scope and functions defined by an enforceable multilateral treaty in which all nations should participate on fair and equitable terms.
- (b) Policies concerning the production and use of atomic energy which substantially affect world security should be governed by principles established in the treaty. Production and other dangerous facilities should be distributed in accordance with quotas and provisions laid down in the treaty.

2. International Control Agency:

- (a) There should be established, within the framework of the Security Council, an international control agency, deriving its powers and status from the treaty under which it is established. The Agency should possess powers and be charged with responsibility necessary and appropriate for the prompt and effective discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the terms of the treaty. Its powers should be sufficiently broad and flexible to enable it to deal with new developments that may hereafter arise in the field of atomic energy.
- (b) The personnel of the Agency should be recruited on an international basis.
- (c) The duly accredited representatives of the Agency should be afforded unimpeded rights of ingress, egress and access for the performance of their inspections and other duties into, from and within the territory of every participating nation, unhindered by national or local authorities.

3. Exchange of Information:

- (a) The Agency and the participating nations should be guided by the general principle that there should be no secrecy concerning scientific and technical information on atomic energy.
- (b) The Agency should promote among all nations the exchange of basic scientific information on atomic energy for peaceful ends.

4. Prohibition of Atomic Weapons:

- (a) International agreement to outlaw the national production and use of atomic weapons is an essential part of this international system of control.
- (b) The manufacture, possession and use of atomic weapons by all nations and by all persons under their jurisdiction should be forbidden.
- (c) Any existing stocks of atomic weapons should be disposed of, and proper use should be made of nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes.

5. Development of Atomic Energy:

- (a) The development and use of atomic energy even for peaceful purposes are not exclusively matters of domestic concern of individual nations, but rather have predominantly international implications and repercussions. The development of atomic energy must be made an international co-operative enterprise in all its phases.
- (b) The Agency should have positive research and developmental responsibilities in order to remain in the forefront of atomic knowledge so as to render itself more effective in promoting the beneficial uses of atomic energy and in eliminating the destructive ones.
- (c) The Agency should obtain and maintain information as complete and accurate as possible concerning world supplies of source material.

6. Control Over Atomic Materials and Facilities:

- (a) The Agency should hold all atomic source materials, nuclear fuels and dangerous facilities in trust for the participating nations and be responsible for ensuring that the provisions of the treaty in regard to their disposition are executed.
- (b) The Agency should have the exclusive right to operate and manage all dangerous atomic facilities.
- (c) In any matters affecting security, nations cannot have any proprietary right or rights of decision arising therefrom over atomic source materials, nuclear fuels or dangerous facilities located within their territories.
- (d) The Agency must be given indisputable control of the source materials promptly after their separation from their natural deposits, and on taking possession should give fair and equitable compensation determined by agreement with the nation concerned.
- (e) Activities related to atomic energy, which are non-dangerous to security, such as mining and milling of source materials, and research, may be operated by nations or persons under license from the Agency.

7. Means of Detecting and Preventing Clandestine Activities:

The Agency should have the duty of seeking out any clandestine activities or facilities involving source materials or nuclear fuel; to this end it should have the power to require reports on relevant matters, to verify these reports and obtain such other information as it deems necessary by direct inspection or other means, all subject to appropriate limitations.

8. Stages:

The treaty should embrace the entire programme for putting the international system of control into effect, and should provide a schedule for the completion of the transitional process over a period of time, step by step, in an orderly and agreed sequence leading to the full and effective establishment of international control of atomic energy and prohibition of atomic weapons.

ANNEX II

Amendments Submitted by the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Point 4 of the List of Topics Prepared by the Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

4. Prohibition of Atomic Weapons:

- (a) An international convention outlawing the production, use and possession of atomic weapons is an essential part of any system of international control of atomic energy. In order to be effective such a convention should be supplemented by the establishment of a universal system of international control, including inspection to ensure that the provisions of the convention are carried out and "to protect States observing the convention from possible violations and evasions".
- (b) The Atomic Energy Commission should forthwith proceed to prepare a draft convention for the prohibition of atomic weapons and a draft convention on control of atomic energy, on the understanding that both conventions should be concluded and brought into effect simultaneously.
- (c) Atomic weapons should not be used in any circumstances. The production, possession and use of atomic weapons by any State, agency or person whatsoever should be prohibited.
- (d) All existing stocks of finished and unfinished atomic weapons should be destroyed within three months of the date of entry into force of the convention for the prohibition of atomic weapons. Nuclear fuel contained in the said atomic weapons should be used for peaceful purposes.



(Capital Press Photo)

UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CANADA

Mr. Ernest Bevin, accompanied by Mrs. Bevin, visited Ottawa and Montreal during the period October 2 to 5. Above, on their arrival at Union Station in Ottawa, are left to right: Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence and Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. and Mrs. Bevin; and in the background Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, and Lady Clutterbuck.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

Pandit Nehru's Visit

The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived in Ottawa on Sunday, October 23, for a two-day visit. Included in his party were his sister, Her Excellency Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Ambassador of India to the United States, and his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. At 3 p.m. on October 24, Pandit Nehru addressed the members of the Senate and Commons in the Commons Chamber. He spoke in part as follows:

.... I am happy to bring to you the greetings and good wishes of the Government and people of India. During the past twelve months, it has been my privilege to be associated in important discussions with your Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, and your Secretary of State, Mr. Pearson. We have had to consider many difficult problems together and I am revealing no secret when I say that our point of view and Canada's were identical or very near to each other on almost every one of them. In particular, I should like to refer to the spirit of understanding shown by your Government and your representative at the meeting of Prime Ministers, held in London last April, in the determination of our future relationship with the Commonwealth. That spirit is in the great tradition of your leaders, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and your last Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, who is still happily with us. That tradition has been one of association with the Commonwealth in complete freedom, unfettered by any outside control. Canada has been a pioneer in the evolution of this relationship and, as such, one of the builders of the Commonwealth as an association of free and equal nations. India, as you know, will soon become a Republic, but will remain a member of the Commonwealth. Our past co-operation will not, therefore, cease or alter with the change in our status. On the contrary, it will have the greater strength that common endeavour derives from a sense that it is inspired and sustained by the free will of free peoples. I am convinced that this development in the history of the Commonwealth, without parallel elsewhere or at any other time, is a significant step towards peace and co-operation in the world.

Of even greater significance, is the manner of its achievement. Only a few years ago Indian nationalism was in conflict with British Imperialism, and that conflict brought in its train ill-will, suspicion and bitterness, although, because of the teaching of our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, there was far less ill-will than in any other nationalist struggle against foreign domination. Who would have thought then that suspicion and bitterness would largely fade away so rapidly, giving place to friendly co-operation between free and equal nations? That is an achievement for which all those who are concerned with this can take legitimate credit. It is an outstanding example of the peaceful solution of difficult problems, and a solution which is a real one because it does not lead to other problems. The rest of the world might well pay heed to this example.

Canada is a vast country and its extent is continental. It faces Europe across the Atlantic and Asia across the Pacific. Past history explains your preoccupation thus far with European affairs. Past history also as well as geography explain the depth and intimacy of our interest in Asia. But in the world of today, neither you nor we can afford to be purely national or even continental in our outlook: the world has become too small for that. If we do not all co-operate and live at peace with each other, we stumble on one and another and clutch at each other's throats.

Asia Renascent

We talk of the East and West, of the Orient and the Occident, and yet these divisions have little reality. In fact the so-called east is geographically the west for you. During the last two or three hundred years some European nations developed an industrial civilization and thus became different in many ways from the East which was still primarily agricultural. The new strength that technical advance gave them added to their wealth and power and an era of colonialism and imperialism began during which the greater part of Asia was dominated by some countries of Europe. In the long perspective of history this was a brief period and already we are seeing the end of it. The imperialism which was at its height during the last century and a half has largely faded away and only lingers in a few countries today. There can be little doubt that it will end in these remaining countries also, and the sooner it ends the better for the peace and security of the world. Asia, the mother of continents and the cradle of history's major civilizations, is renascent today. The dawn of its newly

acquired freedom is turbulent because during these past two centuries its growth was arrested, frustration was widespread, and new forces grew up. These forces were essentially nationalist, seeking political freedom, but behind them was the vital economic urge for bettering the economic condition of the masses of the people. Where nationalism was thwarted there was conflict, as there is conflict today where it is being thwarted, for example in South-East Asia. To regard the present unsettled state of South-East Asia as a result or as part of an ideological conflict would be a dangerous error. The troubles and discontents of this part of the world and indeed of the greater part of Asia, are the result of obstructed freedom and dire poverty. The remedy is to accelerate the advent of freedom and to remove want. If this is achieved Asia will become a powerful factor in stability and peace. The philosophy of Asia has been and is a philosophy of peace.

There is another facet of this Asian situation to which reference must be made. The so-called revolt of Asia is a striving of the legitimate pride of ancient peoples against the arrogance of certain Western nations. Racial discrimination is still in evidence in some countries and there is still not enough realization of the importance of Asia in the councils of the world.

India's Position

India's championship of freedom and racial equality in Asia, as well as in Africa, is a natural urge of the facts of geography and history. India desires no leadership or dominion or authority over any other country. But we are compelled by circumstances to play our part in Asia and in the world because we are convinced that unless these basic problems of Asia are solved, there can be no world peace. Canada, with her traditions of democracy, her sense of justice and her love of fair play, should understand our purpose and our motives and should use her growing wealth and power to extend the horizons of freedom, to promote order and liberty, to remove want, and thus to ensure lasting peace.

India is an old nation and yet today she has something of the spirit and dynamic quality of youth in her. Some of the vital impulses which gave strength to India in past ages inspire us still, and at the same time we have learnt much from the West in social and political values, in science and technology. We have still much to learn and much to do, especially in the application of science to problems of social well-being. We have gained political freedom and the urgent task before us today is to improve rapidly the economic conditions of our people, and to fight relentlessly against poverty and social ills. We are determined to apply ourselves to these problems and to achieve success. We have the will and the natural resources and the human material to do so and our immediate task is to harness them for human betterment. For this purpose it is essential for us to have a period of peaceful development and co-operation with other nations.

The peace of one country cannot be assured unless there is peace elsewhere also. In this narrow and contracting world, war and peace and freedom are becoming indivisible. Therefore it is not enough for any one country to secure peace within its own borders, but it is necessary also that it should endeavour to its utmost capacity to help in the maintenance of peace all over the world.

The world is full of tension and conflict today. Behind this tension lies an ever-growing fear, which is the parent of so many ills. There are also economic causes which can only be remedied by economic means. There can be no security or real peace if vast numbers of people in various parts of the world live in poverty and misery. Nor indeed can there be a balanced economy for the world as a whole if the undeveloped parts continue to upset that balance and to drag down even the more prosperous nations. Both for economic and political reasons, therefore, it has become essential to develop these undeveloped regions and to raise the standards of the people there. Technical advance and industrialization of these regions will not mean any injury to those countries which are already highly industrialized. International trade grows as more and more countries produce more goods and supply the wants of mankind. Our industrialization has a predominantly social aim to meet the pressing wants of the great majority of our own people.

The Maintenance of World Peace

This age we live in has been called the atomic age. Vast new sources of energy are being tapped but instead of thinking of them in terms of service and betterment of mankind, men's thoughts turn to destructive purposes. Destruction by these new and terrible weapons of war can only lead to unparalleled disaster for all concerned, and yet people lightly talk of war and bend their energies to prepare for it. A very distinguished American said the other day that the use of the atom bomb might well be likened to setting a house on fire in order to rid it of some insects and termites.

Dangers undoubtedly threaten us and we must be on our guard against them and take all necessary precautions. But we must always remember that the way to serve or to protect mankind is not to destroy the house in which it lives and all that it contains.

The problem of maintaining world peace and of diverting our minds and energies to that end thus becomes one of paramount importance. All of us talk of peace and the desirability of it, but do we all serve it faithfully and earnestly? Even in our struggle for freedom, our great leader taught us the path of peace. In the larger context of the world we must inevitably follow that path to the best of our ability. I am convinced that Canada, like India, is earnestly desirous of maintaining peace and freedom. Both our respective countries believe in democracy and the democratic method and in individual and national freedom. In international affairs, therefore, our objectives are similar and we have found no difficulty thus far in co-operating for the achievement of these aims. I am here to assure the Government and people of Canada of our earnest desire to work for these ends in co-operation with them. The differences that have existed in our minds about East and West have little substance today and we are all partners in the same great undertaking. I have little doubt that in spite of the dangers that beset this world today, the forces of constructive and co-operative effort for human betterment will succeed and the spirit of Man will triumph again.

I thank you again, Sir, and the Honourable Members of this Parliament, who shoulder a great responsibility, for your friendly and cordial welcome and for your good wishes for my country. I realize that that welcome was extended to me not as an individual but as a representative and a symbol of my nation, and I am sure that my people will appreciate and welcome the honour you have done them, and will look forward to fruitful harmony of endeavour between our two countries for the accomplishment of common tasks.

Before concluding, Pandit Nehru expressed, in French, the congratulations and warm wishes of the people of India to French-speaking Canadians. He was thanked for his address by the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Elie Beauregard, and by the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. W. Ross Macdonald.



(Barnett Photo)

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER VISITS NIAGARA FALLS

During his visit to Canada, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, viewed Niagara Falls. Above, left to right, aboard the pleasure craft, "Maid of the Mist", are: Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Pandit Nehru; and Mr. Robert H. Saunders, Chairman, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

China

On October 4, the following question was addressed to the Prime Minister, in the absence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, by Mr. Howard Green (Progressive Conservative, Vancouver-Quadra):

. . . . I believe there is considerable concern on the Pacific Coast about the present situation in China, particularly having regard to the recognition of the Communist régime by the Soviets. There are press reports to the effect that conferences are being held between the countries of the Commonwealth and the countries which are signatories to the Atlantic Treaty. Can the Prime Minister tell us whether Canada is taking part in these conferences? Perhaps he will make a statement with regard to the situation.

The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, replied:

I think it would be going beyond the ordinary meaning of words to say that a conference is being held. Discussions are in process among the members of the Commonwealth, our associates in the North Atlantic pact, and others who are concerned in the Pacific situation. As soon as any decision has been reached, the Secretary of State for External Affairs will make a statement to the house as to the conclusions arrived at

On October 14, Mr. Green requested an early statement of Government policy regarding China. In making this request, Mr. Green referred to an Associated Press despatch which reported that the Canadian Ambassador to China, Mr. T. C. Davis, had said, on his arrival in San Francisco en route to Ottawa, that "he believed it possible to do business with Communist China."

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, made the following statement on October 25:

. . . . Mr. Davis, of course, has been on the spot in China as Canadian Ambassador there, and is fully familiar with the situation in that country. I am sure honourable members will appreciate the fact that the government does not wish to make a formal and complete statement on this delicate matter of Canadian policy with regard to China before full consultation with Mr. Davis, and that has not yet taken place. I might, however, say at this time that Canadian policy with regard to the recognition of any government, in China or elsewhere, will naturally take into consideration the usual requirements of international law. These provide that before a government is granted recognition it must be shown to be independent of external control by any other state; it must exercise effective control over the territory which it claims, and that territory must be reasonably well defined. If and when these requirements are met, then I believe, Mr. Speaker, that consideration should be given to the recognition of a government in China or in any other part of the world.

The Canadian government is in close touch with other like-minded governments on all aspects of the present state of affairs in China, and careful consideration is being and will continue to be given to all the implications arising out of the situation there, which is so important to peace in that area and indeed throughout the world.

I hope that the honourable member who has asked the question will be satisfied with this provisional answer, and that in due course I shall be able to add to it.

The Annecy Tariff Negotiations*

Copies of the announcement dealing with the Annecy agreements, published by the Department of External Affairs as Press Release Number 70 on October 9, were tabled in the House on October 11 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton. In response to a question by Mr. Donald Fleming (Progressive Conservative, Eglinton), Mr. Claxton stated that the tariff changes involved in the agreements would require action on the part of Parliament. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Douglas Abbott, said that "as in the case of the Geneva tariff changes, provisional agreements will be made, but they will ultimately require the approval of parliament."

Montreal-New York Air Service

In reply to a question asked by Mr. W. Ross Thatcher (C.C.F., Moose Jaw), the Minister of Transport, Mr. Lionel Chevrier, replied on October 5:

Colonial Air Lines Inc. has no agreement with the Canadian authorities to carry on an air service between Montreal and New York.

By agreement for civil air transport between Canada and the United States of America, effective February 19, 1945 it was agreed, *inter alia*, that the air line designated by the government of the United States might operate on the Montreal-New York route. Colonial Air Lines Inc. was subsequently designated to operate this service, and a licence was duly issued on April 6, 1946, by the air transport board in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

By air transport agreement between Canada and the United States of America effective June 4, 1949, it was agreed *inter alia*, that "existing rights and privileges relating to air transport service which may have been granted previously by either of the contracting parties to an air line of another contracting party shall continue in force in accordance with the terms under which such rights and privileges were granted."

The licence issued by the air transport board remains in effect until terminated by the termination or amendment of the agreement. There is no other time limit in the licence and no time limit in the air transport agreement.

There is a cancellation clause in the air transport agreement.

* See also *External Affairs* for April, 1949 (page 42) and for October, 1949 (page 14).



(Capital Press Photo)

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS OTTAWA

Mr. Paul van Zeeland, accompanied by Baron de Gruben, Secretary-General of the Belgian Foreign Office, visited Ottawa on September 29 and 30. Above, left to right: Baron de Gruben; Mr. Hugues Lapointe, Solicitor General, representing the Canadian Government; Mr. van Zeeland; the Belgian Ambassador, Vicomte du Parc.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER EXAMINATIONS

The Civil Service Commission recently advertised a competition for Foreign Service Officers to be appointed to the Department of External Affairs. Women are eligible to enter this competition on the same basis as men.

These officers are to be selected following examinations to be conducted by the Civil Service Commission in various parts of Canada, and candidates must file their applications in accordance with instructions issued by the Commission in notices which are now displayed in Post Offices throughout the country. The written test for eligible candidates will probably take place in January, and a candidate who passes this written part of the examination will later be called for an interview.

The examinations are for the first two grades of Foreign Service Officers. Candidates for the Grade 1 examination must be between 23 and 31 years of age; for the Grade 2 examination, between 31 and 35 years of age. A highly qualified candidate whose age is slightly above or slightly below these limits may, however, be accepted. Since a knowledge of Canada is essential for officers of the Department of External Affairs, candidates must be British subjects who have resided in Canada at least ten years; time spent in the Canadian Armed Forces is regarded as time of residence in Canada.

A degree from a university of recognized standing is a further qualification for applicants, and knowledge of a foreign language is advantageous. Preference is given to those who have done post-graduate work in one or more of the following subjects: political science, history, geography, economics, and law; but those who have a good training in other subjects, and who are interested in a career in Canada's Foreign Service, should also submit their applications to the Civil Service Commission.

Candidates who qualify in the examinations and are offered appointments are placed on probation for their first year's service in the Department. During this time they are given the opportunity of learning about the duties of Foreign Service Officers and the work of the Department, and of showing that they have the ability to become competent and suitable officers.

By statute, preference in appointment is given to those who have served overseas in the Armed Forces; but it is likely that posts will be available to qualified candidates to whom this preference does not apply.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Mr. J. R. Maybee was posted from the Canadian Embassy in China, to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Australia, effective October 16, 1949.

Mr. R. L. Rogers was posted from the Canadian Embassy in the United States, to Ottawa, effective October 3, 1949.

Mr. Pierre Dumas was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in France, effective October 22, 1949.

The following officers have been appointed to the Department of External Affairs:

Mr. E. P. Black (October 3, 1949); Mr. G. H. Blouin (October 11, 1949).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Atilio Garcia Mellid relinquished his post as Ambassador of Argentina on October 11. Dr. Agustin Nores Martinez has been nominated as his successor. Until the arrival of Dr. Nores Martinez, Erasto M. Villa, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

His Excellency Vicomte du Parc, Ambassador of Belgium, left Ottawa on October 17 for an inspection tour of Belgian Consulates in western Canada. He is expected to return to Ottawa, November 10. In his absence, Baron Pierre de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, Counsellor, is in charge of the Chancery.

Major C. S. Kotzé, Military and Air Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, effective October 1.

New Appointments

Brigadier-General W. G. C. Moller, Military Attaché, Legation of Sweden, October 1. Brigadier-General Moller is also Military Attaché at the Embassy of Sweden in Washington and will reside there.

Philip C. Habib, Third Secretary and Agricultural Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, October 5.

Edmond Bernard, Assistant Cultural Attaché, Embassy of France, October 18.

A. G. Huson, Information Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, November 6.

Departures

Commodore Rutger Otto de Croneborg, Naval Attaché, Legation of Sweden, at the end of September.

G. G. Vincent, Information Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, September 30.

Homer S. Fox, Counsellor of Economic Affairs, Embassy of the United States of America, October 5.

Commodore Francisco A. Grassi, Air Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, October 20.

CONSULAR

Exequaturs were issued to:

John M. Kavanaugh as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Halifax, September 28.

Ernest de W. Meyer as Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, September 28.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Charles Eyton-Jones as Honorary Consul General of Nicaragua at Montreal, October 5.

Philip C. Habib as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, October 8.

George M. Graves as Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, October 14.

Cecil M. P. Cross as Consul General of the United States of America at Montreal, October 20.

Departures

Paul Duchene, Vice-Consul of France at Montreal, October 13.

Lawrence H. Groves, Consul General of the United States of America at Montreal, October 17.

Dr. Frederick Riedl-Riedenstien arrived in Ottawa on October 11 to assume his duties as Consul in charge of the Austrian Consulate General. His office is located at 136 Queen Street, Ottawa.

Effective October 3, the address of the Consulate General of Sweden at Montreal is: 1511 Bishop Street, Montreal, P.Q.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

His Excellency Robert Schuman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, visited Ottawa, October 1; Quebec and Montreal, October 2; and Toronto, October 3.

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

of the United Kingdom, visited Ottawa, October 2, 3 and 4, and Montreal, October 5.

The United States Members of the International Joint Commission and the Joint Engineering Boards visited Ottawa, October 11 and 12.

The Honourable Chaudhri Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations of Pakistan, visited Ottawa, October 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, visited Niagara Falls, October 22 and 23; Ottawa, October 23 to 26, and Vancouver, November 2 and 3.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during October, and of those at which it will probably be represented in the future; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission*. Washington—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N. (R) and R. L. Rogers, Canadian Embassy in the United States.
2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan*. Washington—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy in the United States.
3. *Reparations Technical Advisory Committee*. Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan.
4. *United Nations Security Council* (Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948). New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Representative and Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J. K. Starnes, G. K. Grande, H. H. Carter, S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
5. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence (Canada-United States)*—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations (Chairman); Rear Admiral F. L. Houghton, Vice Chief of the Naval Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice Chief of the General Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Air Vice-Marshal C. R. Dunlap, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; C. C. Eberts, Department of External Affairs.
6. *Atomic Energy Commission*—New York. Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; Alternate Delegate: A. C. Smith, Department of External Affairs; Advisers: J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs, Dr. John Babbitt, National Research Council, Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
7. *Commission for Conventional Armaments* (As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948, New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J. K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
8. *General Assembly of the United Nations*. New York—Fourth Session opened September 20. Delegates: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare; Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations; Senator Cairine R. Wilson; René Jutras, M.P. for Provencher, Man. Alternate Representatives: A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; S.D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. Léon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs; Major General E. L. M. Burns, Assistant Deputy Minister for Veterans' Affairs.
9. *Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee*. Washington and Ottawa—S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. J. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board.
10. *Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations*. New York—C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. D. Scully, Consul-General, New York (Alternate).
11. *Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)*. Geneva—A. J. Dawson, Department of Transport; Lt. Cdr. A. R. Hewitt, Major W. H. Finch and S/Ldr. Rafuse, Department of National Defence.
12. *Canada - United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs*. Ottawa and London—M. W. MacKenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; J. J. Deutsch, Director, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance; A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs.

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *Fourth Session, General Council UNESCO* — Paris, September 19-October 5. John B. C. Watkins, Canadian Embassy, U.S.S.R.; F. Charpentier, Canadian Embassy, France. Guy Sylvestre, Office of Prime Minister, Ottawa; R. H. Jay, Department of External Affairs.
2. *First Inter-American Congress of Farmers and Agronomists*. Mexico City—September 23-October 10, A. E. Blanchette, Observer, Canadian Embassy, Mexico.
3. *Third International Congress of Scientific Films*. Brussels — September 30-October 5.
4. *Directing Council of the Pan-American Sanitary Organization*. Lima, Peru—October 6-12. J. M. Cook, Observer, Canadian Embassy, Peru.
5. *International Criminal Police Commission*. Berne—October 10-15. Major J. A. Wright, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
6. *International Refugee Organization — General Council*. Geneva—October 11. C. S. A. Ritchie, Canadian Embassy, France; O. Cormier, Department of Mines and Resources, Officer in Charge of Canadian Immigration Mission, Germany; L. MacKinnon, Department of Labour.
7. *International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy*. Mexico City — October 23-29. Brig. W. L. Coke, Director-General of Medical Services; Col. E. M. Wansbrough, Director-General of Dental Services, Department of National Defence.
8. *American Public Health Association*. New York—October 24-28. W/C G. D. Calbrick, R.C.A.F., Chairman, Subcommittee on Preventive Medicine and Chiefs of Staffs Committee of the Department of National Defence.

FORTHCOMING

1. *International Civil Aviation Organization —Fourth Session — Divisional Meeting*. Montreal—November 1.
2. *Second Pan-American Conference on Pediatrics*. Mexico City—November 2-5.
3. *Congrès International de Zootechnie (FAO)*—Paris, November 3-10.
4. *Twelfth Session, Comité International de Documentation de Médecine Militaire*. Havana—November 6-9.
5. *Third Session, Metal Trades Committee (ILO)*. Geneva—November 8-19.
6. *Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S. Annual Meeting*. Washington — November 10-12.
7. *Third Inter-American Congress of Radiology*. Santiago, Chile—November 11-17.
8. *Second Inter-American Statistical Congress*. Bogota—November 14-26.
9. *Third Session of the Iron and Steel Committee (ILO)*. Geneva—November 22-December 3.
10. *Seventh Pan-American Congress of Architects*. Havana—December 4-10.
11. *International Conference of Experts on Industrial Diseases (ILO)*. Australia—February 28-March 11, 1950.
12. *Fifth Session General Council UNESCO*. Florence—May, 1950.
13. *7th International Botanical Congress*. Stockholm—July 7-20, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Denmark

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Denmark constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, September 22 and October 14, 1949.

Multilateral

The Ancey Protocol of Terms of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Lake Success, October 10, 1949.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The general public may procure printed publications from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications—the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto. These publications and the mimeographed documents listed here may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Mimeographed documents cannot be procured by the general public, except by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York.

Where a particular document is to be obtained from some place other than those noted above, this fact is stated in the information under the title.

1. *Mission to Haiti*; August 1949; 327 pp.; printed; \$2.50; Sales No.: 1949.II.B.2.

2. *Report of the Trusteeship Council covering its Fourth and Fifth Sessions*; 6 August 1948-22 July 1949; document A/933; 103 pp.; printed; \$1.00; General Assembly Official Records: Fourth Session, Supplement No. 4.

3. *Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions—Second Report of 1949 to the General Assembly*; 8 August 1949; document A/934; 49 pp.; printed; 60 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fourth Session, Supplement No. 7.

4. *Report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans*; August 1949;

document A/935; 25 pp.; printed; 50 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fourth Session, Supplement No. 8.

5. *Report of the United Nations Commission on Korea*:

a) *Vol. I*; August 1949; document A/936; 34 pp.; printed; 40 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fourth Session, Supplement No. 9;

b) *Vol. II—Annexes*; August 1949; document A/936/Add.1; 62 pp.; printed; 70 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fourth Session, Supplement No. 9.

6. *Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 July 1948 to 15 July 1949*; August 1949; document A/945; 103 pp.; printed; \$1.00; General Assembly Official Records: Fourth Session, Supplement No. 2.

7. *Report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly (31 January-17 August 1949)*; September 1949; document A/966; 28 pp.; printed; 30 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fourth Session, Supplement No. 11.

8. *Report of the Economic and Social Council covering the period from 30 August 1948 to 15 August 1949*; document A/972; 121 pp.; printed; \$1.25; General Assembly Official Records: Fourth Session, Supplement No. 3.

9. *Full Employment—Recent development in the world economic situation*; 3 October 1949; document A/C.2.168; 71 pp.; mimeographed.

10. *Availability and Supply of Statistical Data in the ECAFE Region—Report by the Executive Secretary*; 7 September 1949; document E/CN.11/203; 20 pp.; mimeographed.

11. *Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter—Report of the Special Committee*; 15 September 1949; document A/923; 44 pp.; mimeographed.

UNESCO COURIER

The UNESCO COURIER, a tabloid-sized monthly publication issued at Paris Headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, is now being reprinted in North America and can be subscribed to at the rate of \$1 annually (12 issues) through:

The Ryerson Press
299 Queen Street West
Toronto, Canada

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, at the price indicated.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 24: Exchange of Notes between Canada and The Netherlands constituting an Agreement on the Transfer of Canadian Army Stores and Equipment to The Netherlands Government, the Settlement of Claims Resulting from the Presence of Canadian Forces in The Netherlands during the War, and Related Matters. Signed at The Hague, November 28, 1946 and October 28, 1948. Price, 25 cents.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 25: Exchange of Notes between Canada and Finland constituting an Agreement concerning Trade Relations between the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, November 13 and 17, 1948. Price, 25 cents.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

No. 49/32—Text of a Broadcast on the United Nations by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the Fourth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, over the Trans-Canada Network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, on September 25, 1949.

No. 49/33—International Economic Relations and the Prospects for Peace. An

address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, delivered to the Boston Conference on Distribution, in Boston, Massachusetts, on October 11, 1949.

No. 49/34—Address by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, in Acknowledgment of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., on October 14, 1949.



UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR HONOURED

(U.N. Photo)

A bronze tablet honouring the late Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator on Palestine, was unveiled recently at the United Nations headquarters at Lake Success, New York.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (147 Hankow Rd.)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Finland.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Karachi (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road)
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa.....	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
“ “.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
“ “.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..	Ambassador (vacant)	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 3320, 630 Fifth Avenue)
" "	Permanent Delegate	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
" "	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
" "	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
" "	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Sv. Markovica, 20)



(Capital Press Photo)

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CANADA

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, visited Ottawa on October 13-15, 1949. Pictured above in the Parliamentary Press Gallery are left to right: Mr. Maurice Jefferies, Secretary of the Press Gallery; Mr. Mohammed Ali, High Commissioner of Pakistan to Canada; Mr. Chester Bloom, President of the Press Gallery; Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan; and Mr. Alexander Inglis, correspondent of "The Times", London.

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective November 6, 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
TO EUROPE		
1445-1500	Opening Announcements (except Sundays)	CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)	
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)	
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	CKCS & CKNC
1600-1630	Czech (except Sundays)	
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)	
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)	
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)	
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)	
1700-1730	English	CKCS & CHOL CKLO & CHOL
1730-1745	Czech	
1745-1815	French	
1815-1845	Dutch	
1845-1900	English	
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	
2000-2030	Czech	
2030-2100	German	
2100-2130	Italian	CKLO & CKRZ
2130-2200	French	
2200-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech	
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
2330-2340	French (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
2330-2340	English (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2340-2350	English	

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0420-0500	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Eastern Standard Time		CKCX & CKRA
1910-1955	Portuguese	
1955-2100	Spanish	
2100-2115	French	
2115-2200	English	
2145-2200	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2200-2235	Spanish	

CKRP	21.60 mc/s, 13.89 metres	CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres
CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres

CKRZ 6.06 mc/s 49.50 metres

PROGRAMME NOTES FOR NOVEMBER

General

Featuring questions from listeners in Canada, the Caribbean, and Latin America the CBC International Service quiz programme, "What's the Answer?" is heard every Sunday from 9.30 to 10.00 pm. EST. Panama (November 6) and Brazil (November 13) were among the countries discussed in this light but informative series during the month of November.

Latin American Service

Through Canadian posts in Latin America, the CBC International Service is expanding its co-operation with radio stations in several Latin American republics. For November, the Canadian Consulate in Caracas, Venezuela, has requested a half-hour recorded programme of both Canadian music and information in English for the Hora Inglesa, a programme arranged by the British-Venezuelan Cultural Institute. Previously a 15-minute recorded programme of Canadian music with Spanish announcements has been sent to Radio Sadrep in Montevideo, Uruguay, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of this station. Radiodifusora Nacional, the government radio station in Caracas, Venezuela, has also been supplied with a half-hour recorded programme of Canadian music with suitable commentary in Spanish for use as the first in a series of salutes to Venezuela from foreign countries.

English Language Service

Several new series of programmes began during the month of November which opened the period of the year where listeners' interest is most concentrated. Beginning November 6 and continuing every Sunday from 22.45 to 23.00 GMT the programme, "Canadian Primer", is providing a course in fundamental facts about Canada. Basic questions are answered by experts in the studio and from across the country. Beginning with "Apples" the course will reach "Dominion" during November.

The English Language Service's new drama series, "Three of a Kind", quarter-hour dramatic episodes in the life of a Canadian family started in November. Written by Norman Creighton of Hantsport, Nova Scotia, "Three of a Kind" describes places and events in the Maritimes. The series began on November 7 at 22.45 to 23.00 GMT and will be heard at the same time every Monday thereafter.

French Language Service

Two French language programmes are presented daily by the CBC International Service, "La Voix du Canada" from 21.30 to 22.00 GMT and "Programmes Variés" from 17.45 to 18.00 GMT. Among its "Programmes Variés" the French Language Service features again this year "Les peintres de la chanson", a group of young singers from Quebec City presenting a repertoire of Canadian folksongs every Sunday at 17.45 to 18.00 GMT.

External Affairs



Monthly Bulletin of the
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol. 1

December, 1949

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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

to happen now, the trading world would be split in two economically and commercially. That in its turn would inevitably entail a severe political strain which I feel sure the three countries concerned will do everything possible in their trade and financial policies to avoid. No one could gain from it except those who wish to break up the unity and stability of the whole democratic world.

If such a split took place—and I am not suggesting for a moment that it will—it would be disastrous for Canada and for all that we have worked for since the war. We depend on trade with the sterling as well as the dollar area. Wide sections of this country have been largely developed to serve the United Kingdom market, and they would face grave difficulties if the sterling area and the dollar area were cut off from each other. Equally disastrous would be the results in the field of defence. The North Atlantic Treaty would be quickly undermined if the United States and the United Kingdom steered divergent economic courses, each pulling a large part of the trading world with it.

Possibly the most important achievement of the tripartite conference in Washington was the united front presented to these problems by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. The crisis was not regarded as a United Kingdom crisis or a sterling area crisis only; it was a crisis in which all three countries were concerned and which could be solved only by common action. There were no recriminations. We worked together as a team and we agreed on the general direction in which we should all move.

The Commonwealth

In an uneasy and uncertain world our greatly valued association, close and friendly, with the nations of our Commonwealth, remains firm and enduring, a model for free states to follow. Economic and financial difficulties which at times threaten—but only threaten—to divide us are the only shadows over Commonwealth relationships at this time.

By next January four important meetings of Commonwealth Ministers will have taken place in little more than a year: two meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, one in October 1948 and one in April 1949; one meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in July 1949; and one meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth at Colombo in January 1950. The representation of India, Pakistan and Ceylon at these meetings is an event of historical importance not only for the Commonwealth but for the world.

The meeting of prime ministers last April was solely concerned with the important constitutional issues arising from India's decision to adopt a republican form of constitution, and its desire to continue membership in the Commonwealth. These issues were important and difficult. But I feel sure that the great majority of the Canadian people were glad that they were satisfactorily resolved by the adoption of that kind of compromise which, on more than one occasion, has not only prevented the Commonwealth from dissolving but has actually strengthened it.

In the new Commonwealth those of us who wish to retain allegiance to His Majesty can do so undisturbed. At the same time it has proved possible

for a republic to remain within the Commonwealth by accepting the King as the symbol of the free association of its members and, as such, the head of the Commonwealth.

One former member of the Commonwealth has adopted the republican form of government and has followed a course opposite to that chosen by India. I refer, of course, to Ireland, a country which gave the ultimate proof of the independence and freedom which exists in the Commonwealth by exercising its right to leave it. Inasmuch as the members of the Commonwealth recognize the full sovereignty of each other and the authority of each to conduct its policy in both its domestic and external affairs in the manner of any foreign state, no member of the Commonwealth would, I know, seek to criticize in any way the action taken by the government of the Republic of Ireland. I am sure, however, that most Canadians were disappointed at the decision that the Irish government found it necessary to take, to break those special formal ties which Ireland had with Canada and with the other members of the Commonwealth. There is, of course, no need to assure the Irish people of the continuing warmth of the friendship the Canadian people have for them or to assure the Irish government of the desire of the government of Canada to co-operate with it in any useful manner.

The changes within the Commonwealth naturally give rise to questions concerning their effect on its future. To the citizens of other countries, it must often seem difficult to appreciate the organization or what might more accurately be called the lack of formal organization of the Commonwealth.



(NFB Photo)

THE CENTRE BLOCK, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

Certainly, the Commonwealth of today is vastly different from the British Empire of not so many years ago. I believe most people feel the change is for the better. Political and economic factors have produced many changes which, in my own opinion, have been to the advantage of the individual members, and of the Commonwealth as a whole. For example, no longer can there be any suggestion that the public opinion of the vast sub-continent of India is denied full expression in our Commonwealth. Now, each Asian member of the Commonwealth, and there are three, speaks through its own independent, democratically chosen government. In this way alone, not only has the composition of the Commonwealth changed, but also the nature of its institutions, and, in a sense, the very nature of its being. But the change has provided a bridge between the east and the west and has given us an opportunity of being of great service to the world.

Once again, the Commonwealth has proven its ability to adapt itself to changing conditions, something it could not have done if, in earlier times, it had been organized in a fixed, formal and centralized manner.

The United States

Two great and active nations like Canada and the United States cannot live together without being confronted each year with new problems in their relationship. The way and the spirit in which we set about their solution must continue to stand as an example of the way in which relations should be conducted between free states. That example would be spoiled if we were to admit failure to find mutually acceptable solutions to our problems. To avoid such failure, careful and constant attention, respect, and informed understanding on both sides are necessary. Relations between states, like marriage and friendship, do not thrive on neglect.

Canada and the United States, I suggest, cannot take their relations with each other too much for granted. Both must continue to direct intelligence and good will towards the solution of any problem. We in Canada must not be oversensitive in our relations with the United States. We must also recognize her great preponderance of responsibilities and her tremendous exertions as the leader of the western democratic powers in a struggle against forces which, if they prevailed, would end the Canadian as well as the American free way of life. The United States, on its part, must recognize that we wish to play our own part in international development, to make our own contribution, and that we can do this effectively as a co-operating partner but not as a camp follower.

I mention these principles, not because they are being ignored, but because if we did not keep them in mind they might be ignored.

One example of a difficult Canadian-United States question which can only be solved in a co-operative way is the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. It is quite clear that by joint effort the two countries can undertake this vast international project. Enough work has already been done on the project itself for it to get under way quickly when the necessary legislative approval has been secured. I hope that the Congress in Washington will shortly be in a position to deal with it.

Against the present international situation, the St. Lawrence seaway and power project assumes increasing importance. It would have great defensive and strategic implications, and it would simplify the logistical problem of supplying Europe with arms and food. By removing any lingering doubts as to the economic feasibility of the Labrador iron ore development, the seaway project would ensure the peaceful development of a dependable source of iron ore, capable of rapid expansion in time of war or emergency. It would thus fulfil one of the main requirements of continental defence. That is why I have expressed the hope that the necessary legislative and congressional action on this matter can be taken without much further delay.

Another example of Canadian-United States relations is the record of the International Joint Commission which continues to deal successfully with boundary water questions. When all the projects which the Commission is now considering are carried out, and it is considering several, they will add greatly to our economic strength.

Air Agreements

Among the bilateral air agreements Canada signed last year was one with the United States which gave us a number of rights which we have been seeking for some time. In return—and this seems at times to be forgotten by some of our friends below the border—Canada granted such reciprocal concessions as full traffic rights at Gander airport, an important international stage port taken over by Canada, along with other aviation facilities, when Newfoundland and Canada became one. The grant to Canada of one of the new routes, the route between Montreal and New York, has been delayed by certain legal proceedings in the United States. It is because of these unresolved difficulties that we have not granted permanent licences to United States carriers to exercise certain traffic rights in Newfoundland but have issued only temporary permits. Temporary arrangements of this nature cannot, of course, be continued indefinitely. The United States government has been co-operating to the best of its ability to help bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, and we hope and expect that the bilateral air agreement between Canada and the United States may shortly become fully effective.

For some time negotiations with the government of the United States have been in progress regarding the rights and privileges at present enjoyed by United States forces in Newfoundland, a matter which has attracted a good deal of public attention in this country. The Canadian government does not for one moment challenge the rights established with respect to areas in Newfoundland leased to the United States under the bases agreement of 1941, but it considers that these rights should be brought more closely into line with the principles enunciated by Mr. King and President Truman in their joint declaration of February 12, 1947. This calls for co-operative arrangements "without impairment of the control of either country over all activities in its territory". I am confident that a way will shortly be found to reconcile the treaty rights and the strategic requirements of the United States—which we understand—with Canada's real concern about jurisdiction exercised by even the most friendly country over civilian and military activities on Canadian soil.

Recently, there have also been some difficulties over that unguarded boundary which is the delight of every after dinner speaker on Canadian-

United States relations. Last year our joint border was crossed by unprecedented crowds of United States tourists, and many Canadians went to the United States, though their number was restricted by foreign exchange conditions. A few Canadians, however, did not manage to get across. We can understand our neighbour's legitimate desire to strengthen its border regulations in order to hinder the tourist and convention activities of communist agents. We accept its complete right to admit or refuse to admit persons into its country. That is a right which we ourselves maintain. But we consider it unfortunate when innocent citizens are inconvenienced and embarrassed by security delays, and when others are prevented from visiting the United States because of alleged activities which could, even if true, hardly constitute a threat to the security of that great and powerful state. We are at present discussing this whole question on a very friendly basis, as we always do, with the competent United States officials. We hope soon to resolve a problem which has understandably aroused anxiety in this country, lest it cast a shadow, however small, over the easy and friendly intercourse of our two peoples.

Canada-United States Co-operation

Our relations with the United States are closer and more complex than with any other nation in the world, both between governments, private organizations, and individuals. These relations are of enormous importance to us. It is our great good fortune that the power and influence of the United States is wielded by a friendly and peaceful people through a friendly and peaceful government. Conversely, and I hope I will not be thought immodest in saying this, we consider it is the good fortune of the United States to have in us a neighbour which, though much less powerful, has shown itself competent in the management of its own affairs, united in the face of external danger, and strong in the resources and the will necessary to meet danger when it arises. We share a common political background. Our social and ethical ideals spring from similar origins. These form a solid basis for the co-operative effort which characterizes our relations and enriches the life we lead together on this continent.

Latin America

Since the exchange of diplomatic missions with several of the Latin American republics and through our increasingly friendly contacts with their representatives at United Nations meetings, there has been a welcome growth in our knowledge of each other's affairs. Broadly speaking, we have found, as we have come to know each other better, that we have a similar point of view on most, if not all, important international questions and a common desire to promote the security and welfare of our peoples. The cordial nature of our relations with the twenty Latin American republics has been given tangible expression in a variety of ways. There has been since 1939 a tenfold increase in the total value of our trade with the nations of this area. We continue to export to Latin America commodities such as wheat and newsprint which have always been of importance to our foreign trade in that part of the world, and we have extended the list to include other items such as ships and machinery. We have also co-operated on various matters in the United Nations and its specialized agencies. At the current meeting of the General Assembly, for in-

stance, we were associated with Bolivia and the United States in presenting a resolution on human rights in the Balkan countries.

We have also continued to participate in the work of certain inter-American organizations dealing with technical matters which are of interest to us. The government feels that whatever our formal relationship may be with any particular inter-American agency we should broaden and deepen our association with the Latin republics of this hemisphere. Such a process will be of great material advantage to our economic and political development.

The Pacific Area

Amid the social and political turmoil and economic dislocation attending the collapse of Japanese power on the continent of Asia, communist forces have overrun virtually all of northeast Asia, the part nearest to Canada. They menace now the United Nations sponsored government in south Korea. They have seized the greater part of China. In southeast Asia the situation is even more confused. There the communists have tried to ride to power on the nationalist movements which have been struggling for independence from colonial powers, all of which have been prepared in varying degree to assist the indigenous populations to secure their independence. Until the great political problems of this area are resolved there can be no real peace and stability in Asia. Without stability there can be no economic reconstruction to give the 750 million people of this area a better way of living, which would contribute so largely to the expansion of international commerce and the preservation of peace.

Canada, a country which borders on the Pacific Ocean, would be foolish to try to isolate itself from the political and economic problems of Asia. That continent is now close to us. The vast expanses of the Pacific have shrunk as the result of air transport. You can now travel from Vancouver to Tokyo and Hong Kong by air in less time than it takes to travel from Vancouver to Ottawa by rail. Edmonton and Vancouver now rival San Francisco as North American air gateways to Asia. In fact, in this air age the Far East is neither far nor east. Therefore Canadians must learn to look, as they are of course learning to look, northwest to Asia. I think that economic development in western Canada would certainly be greatly stimulated by the restoration and development of trans-pacific trade. That trade will increase as the standard of living in the countries of the Far East rises, but this cannot take place under disturbed and confused international political conditions.

Japanese Peace Treaty

In the Pacific, then, serious problems confront us. I should like to mention one or two of them in detail. First, the Japanese peace treaty. A peace treaty with Japan will not of course automatically adjust Japanese relations with its Pacific neighbours. It will, in fact, at the beginning introduce new and uncertain factors into far eastern affairs. Nevertheless the absence of such a treaty is one of the causes of uncertainty in the Far East. Much as the United States occupation of Japan has done for that country, I am inclined to think that military occupations as a rule quickly reach a point of diminishing returns and, if suitable arrangements can be made, should be terminated as quickly as possible.

The Prime Minister, when Secretary of State for External Affairs, stated in the House of Commons on December 19, 1947, and again on April 29, 1948, the views of the Canadian government on the procedure that should be followed in negotiating a peace treaty with Japan. Our views today remain essentially unaltered. The Japanese have to make peace with the neighbours they wronged and with whom they will have to live in the future. The Canadian government believes that the settlement with Japan should be one that embodies the views of all the countries particularly interested, including Canada, and should be worked out by a representative conference.

There are of course very great difficulties to be overcome in convening such a conference. One of the greatest is the emergence of a communist government in China with its effects on Japan. We also recognize the heavy responsibility that the United States bears in this matter. Nevertheless it may be more dangerous to postpone this conference indefinitely than to make another effort to push forward with it.

Chinese Situation

This brings me to the present situation in China. I do not try to minimize the gravity or magnitude of recent events there. A small revolutionary party espousing an alien philosophy, looking to the Soviet Union as the author and interpreter of that philosophy and as a guide in international relations, has seized power throughout the greater part of China. It has done so on the crest of a wave of a peasant revolt begun more than a hundred years ago in the great Taiping rebellion; by building a tough peasant army during the war of resistance to Japan; by exploiting the failures of the National Government; and by shrewd political manoeuvring. The "Central Government of the People's Republic of China", as it is called, was proclaimed in Peking on October 1, 1949. Other parties and individuals are represented in that government but effective control is held by the Chinese communist party. The new regime has invited recognition from foreign governments on a basis of equality, friendship, respect for territorial integrity and withdrawal of recognition from the National Government. The Soviet government and its satellites promptly accorded recognition on this basis. No other state has yet done so.

What should be our attitude in the face of these profound changes in China? There is no easy answer. One must speak of it with a certain amount of hesitation and reserve as conditions in that part of the world change quickly, and may change again. But we should begin by trying to understand what has happened. Today China is under the control of a communist party, which professes Marxism-Leninism as its social philosophy. It will set about, I assume, to introduce in China as soon as it can, what it will call socialism—not the liberal democratic socialism of western tradition, but the kind called for in communist doctrine.

China, as the greatest eastern country to come under communist control, has become significant as a testing ground for the adaptation of Marxist-Leninist principles to the Asian scene and as a base for pressures against the rest of Asia. We in Canada reject completely the Marxist-Leninist principles espoused by the Chinese communists, but we cannot reject the fact of China and its 450 million people. For seventy-five years Canadians have been in

direct contact with the Chinese people. We respect their ancient and humanitarian culture. We admire the cheerful industry of the Chinese peasant. We accept the Chinese as neighbours across the Pacific with whom we would live on terms of friendship and respect. We are interested in the welfare of the Chinese people as an end in itself and not as a means to somebody else's end. We know that the problems and sorrows of China cannot be confined within the borders of that ancient land. There is also the continuing friendship of the people of Canada for the people of China which has been expressed in a variety of ways for so many years.

No pressure of any kind from any quarter has been brought to bear on the Canadian government to recognize or not to recognize the communist government of China. But if the fact of communist control of China is confirmed and an independent—I stress the word “independent”—Chinese government, able to discharge its international obligations is established and accepted by the Chinese people, then in due course and after consultation with other friendly governments we will have to recognize the facts which confront us. If we indicate, in the future, recognition of the Chinese communist government, that will not indicate approval of communism in China any more than our recognition of the communist states of eastern Europe indicates approval of their form of government. It should, however, help to maintain the contact between the Canadian and Chinese peoples, which I have mentioned.

It would be inappropriate to leave this subject without saying something about the National Government of China, sometimes called the Nationalist Government—although I hope that all Chinese governments will continue to be nationalist in the broadest and best sense of that word. It is a fact of political life, either domestic or international, that the loser is often made the scapegoat. Whatever the shortcomings of the National Government of China may have been, whatever were the inadequacies of individual officials to shoulder the grave burdens, and they were grave, that were thrust upon them, we would be wanting in common decency if we did not acknowledge that that government stood strongly by us as allies in the last war and that it has professed and proclaimed the ideals of our own democratic way of life.

Reference has been made to the possibility of negotiating a Pacific pact to parallel the Atlantic Treaty; I can only say that it is not possible to draw an exact parallel between the two situations. The countries of the North Atlantic were ready for a security pact, but that is certainly not the situation in the Pacific at the present time. Those countries which are at least as concerned as we are in Pacific matters—Australia, India, and the United States—have all stated, through their responsible representatives, that it would be premature at this time to attempt to negotiate a Pacific pact. I think, therefore, that we should be making a mistake if we tried to press ahead with this matter now.

Europe

There are two potent forces at work in Europe of profound interest to us. The first is the tremendous thrust in every country in Europe toward economic revival and social betterment of every kind. The second is the equally compelling drive by Soviet Russia to assert its supremacy or potential domination.

We welcome the efforts of the people of the countries of Europe to rebuild, not only their homes and their cities but their businesses, their com-

mercial and industrial contacts abroad, their welfare, their self-respect and their pride. Our Canadian way of life is so closely linked to the great civilization of western Europe that any change in this area, whether for better or for worse, cannot but affect us.

Therefore we are greatly encouraged by the fact that in recent months there have been changes for the better. The economic union of Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands is making progress. France and Italy have put away old grievances and have negotiated a trade treaty which is intended in due course to lead to a customs union. There has also been a fuller realization of the necessity for greater economic co-operation among the members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. The signatories of the Treaty of Brussels of March 1948, have moved rapidly toward the co-ordination of their political, economic and military plans. Finally, in August of this year the Council of Europe met for the first time at Strasbourg and made a good beginning in carrying out a difficult task.

Membership in the Council of Europe is open to all democratic European states. If this council is to play its part in the preservation of peace and the advancement of material prosperity in Europe, the admission of German representatives is acknowledged as necessary. It only remains to be seen if the German government can satisfy the people of Europe of its ability to qualify for such membership by co-operating in a democratic and responsible manner, and if it will renounce the national aspirations and ideas which in one generation have twice brought disaster to Europe and the world.

Germany

The judges of Germany's fitness to enter European society must be primarily German's European neighbours who have suffered so much in the past from German aggression. This judgment must depend to some extent on the formation in Germany of a democratic and responsible government. The Canadian government welcomes therefore the establishment of a democratically constituted Federal Republic of Germany whose mandate we hope will soon run over a united Germany. The participation of such a democratic republic in the European community is, I think, fundamental to the rehabilitation of that community. We are recognizing this Republic by planning to establish very shortly a mission to represent Canada at Bonn, the capital of the state.

The fact remains, however, that Germany is not yet a national unit. Because of the split between the new Republic and the Russian zone, and the difficulties at the present time of establishing a *modus vivendi* with the Russians which would make possible the elimination of that division, it now looks as if the possibility of holding a peace conference for the whole of Germany is more remote than it was a year ago.

So far as the Austrian peace treaty is concerned, it seemed a few weeks ago that substantial progress had been made, and that an Austrian peace treaty might soon be worked out by the four great powers. But there are still difficulties in the way, and these difficulties seem to revolve around the impossibility of the U.S.S.R. on the one hand, and France, the United Kingdom, and the United States on the other, agreeing on the difficult question of German assets.

In both France and Italy, the large communist parties have in recent months suffered very serious setbacks in political prestige. Among the workers the use of the strike as primarily a political weapon for the furtherance of Soviet aims was demonstrated in the attempt a year ago to bring down the French government. The strikes failed as did similar strikes in Italy.

In Finland the communists have also attempted to use strikes to this end but the Finnish government has refused to be provoked or intimidated. The result was a complete defeat of the communists after a great deal of economic damage had been done to the country. We can only admire and respect the firm equanimity with which the government and the people of Finland have dealt with this threat to their institutions. In Norway also, the influence of the communists was sharply reduced when they received recently a severe defeat in the elections.

Conciliation between Greece and its northern neighbours has so far failed. Since I have recently sat in on twenty-six meetings of a conciliation group at Lake Success, I have some understanding of the reasons for the failure and I can state with assurance that it was not due to the Greek government or its representatives at the United Nations. Nevertheless, the national army of Greece has, in a period far shorter than we would have expected even a few months ago, driven out the guerrilla bands and brought a new instalment of peace to that unhappy land so long split by civil strife. We sincerely hope that this improvement in the situation will strengthen stable and progressive democracy in Greece, and will lead to better economic conditions.

The mere recital of these events indicates that the nations of western Europe are exerting good will and energy in their own reconstruction and in co-operative relations with their neighbours. But they are democracies in which the conditions of liberty must be respected. Each of them has its own traditional methods of thought, and its own established way of life. Therefore, in the arduous search for a basis of agreement on economic, political and strategic European problems, they must remain free to put forward their own claims and free to accept the necessary compromises. Democracy in international as in national affairs is government by agreement, not by verdict, and agreement between nations, however well disposed towards one another, must always take time. We should therefore not be unduly impatient if the nations of western Europe have not made greater progress towards the consolidation of Europe than has in fact been made during the past year.

There are still many obstacles in the way of further progress towards western European unity. Fear and uncertainty are probably the most conspicuous, fear of war and uncertainty about the economic future. These lie at the root of most of the conflicts and stubborn differences of policy that retard progress towards European unity. Nevertheless a very real advance has been made.

When Prime Minister Nehru spoke in New York in October last on the causes of war he named as one of these the desire of one nation to dominate another. Nowhere are his words more clearly applicable than in Europe itself. For some time now it has been obvious that Soviet Russia is inflexibly set

upon imposing its will by force and fear upon a wider and wider area totally regardless of the sovereign rights, the religious traditions or the social organization of the peoples involved. This unswerving purpose poisons and distorts the aspirations of those who seek for a peaceful way of life everywhere.

In Yugoslavia, for instance, recent exchanges of notes between that government and the government of the U.S.S.R. show that Russia is exerting every effort, short of actual war, to bring the government of Yugoslavia to heel, and to extract from it the abject obedience that the Kremlin demands. In Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and in Poland where a Russian marshal has recently been made minister of national defence, communist pressure to liquidate every element of national independence, has, during recent months, been much accelerated.

Finally, in the Russian zone of Germany the Soviet military authority brought into being in October by a sort of ukase a state and government whose only claim to popular support was the carefully managed election of last May when, however, the communists, in spite of this careful management, did not do very well. The constitution of this puppet regime was submitted for ratification not to the German people but to the Soviet government.

From all this the only conclusion we can draw is that the purpose of Soviet Russia is to expand its power by increasing the number of Soviet republics.

Russian Policy

The evolution of Russian policy since the days of Yalta is clear. At the Yalta conference Russia insisted merely that, to use the words of the declaration, "friendly governments" should be established on her frontiers. Two years later, when the new democracies were renamed "peoples' democracies", all non-communist parties were rooted out or placed under communist leaders.

The emphasis has now changed from the creation of "socialist" or communist regimes, in which there may still linger tendencies to independent or nationalist thought, to complete identification of these states with the Soviet Union. As a Moscow journal has recently pointed out—and the quotation is a significant one—

Deep devotion to the cause of socialism and communism is inseparable from an equally profound devotion to the Soviet Union.

These measures have been accompanied by a less tangible but insidious and menacing trespass on the sanctity of human rights. A regular feature of Russian totalitarianism is the purge, collective and individual, by which society is reminded of the ruthless power of a government from which there is no appeal. Innocent and guilty alike live in fear of the informer, of the knock on the door in the small hours, of the sudden and unexplained accusation of some alleged political crime.

There is another stage in the subjugation of states by Soviet communism. Not only must their party rulers, their constitution and their legislation conform to the ways of Moscow, but even the minds and thoughts and actions of their individual citizens, their humble men and women, must be harshly dis-

ciplined into the narrow groove from which no deviation is permitted. As one of their spokesmen has warned:

Anyone who has deviated, however slightly, from Marxism-Leninism, is bound to be dragged into the capitalist camp.

This camp is the hellfire of communist theology.

I do not believe that in the long run this dark practice of government through tyranny and ignorance can prevail even behind the iron curtain. I am confident that the resources of the human spirit, which for a thousand years have made western and eastern Europe the fountainhead of progress, are strong enough to withstand the siege. In one after another of the intellectual and cultural centres of Europe, the light of freedom has temporarily disappeared, and now it shows only in the western lands which are beyond the reach of the Russian soldier. But though we cannot see it I know that the light still burns, and that it will once more pierce the darkness which covers it.

The United Nations

If we take a round view of the United Nations I think there is reason to believe that it has been strengthened rather than weakened during the past year; and in spite of some discouragements and difficulties my experience with this United Nations assembly confirms me in that view.

There is no need for me to point out that the United Nations has failed to solve the major problems that confront us. It has not healed the breach between east and west. It has not produced a solution for the control of atomic energy, or an agreed plan for disarmament. Because it has not provided us with world-wide security we have had to have recourse to supplementary and, if you like, "second best" arrangements, such as the North Atlantic Treaty. Nevertheless the United Nations has important accomplishments to its credit in political, economic and social matters. These have at least helped to reduce international tension. We ought not to exaggerate what has been accomplished, and we must look squarely at the problems that remain to be faced; nevertheless we should recognize what has been achieved because it is on this that we must build, and we must go on building.

United Nations Achievements

First let us examine the successes the United Nations has had in the political field. We can look back with some pride upon the accomplishments of the Security Council during the two years Canada has been a member of that Council, because Canada has made a very respectable contribution to those accomplishments. The work of the Security Council has been uneven and imperfect. No one knows that better than I. But it has prevented serious disorders in many places from spreading into wars which could have involved the whole world. Furthermore, and this is something that should be understood in assessing the value of the Security Council, the responsibility for dealing with these situations has fallen upon it during three most difficult and dangerous years, when the problems of the world have been complicated by the unrest which always follows a major war.

I should like to mention three of those achievements. The first was in Kashmir, where the situation might very well have exploded into tragic events, but where at least it has been contained. The United Nations commission is on the spot helping bring about a peaceful solution. In Palestine, where the United Nations was not able to prevent an unhappy conflict, it did limit that conflict and help prevent it from spreading over a much wider area. The United Nations is still labouring there to bring about a final solution, with great hope of success. Even more important was the success of the Security Council in the Indonesian matter, a particularly difficult and complicated problem which at one time seemed insoluble by international action. In this connection we in Canada have some reason to be proud. To a very considerable extent it was as the result of a Canadian resolution, which was attacked from both sides, that the Security Council finally set up the machinery which now, happily, in a conference at The Hague has brought about a peaceful and satisfactory solution to this complicated and dangerous Indonesian problem, a solution which, I think, will stick.

We are glad to note that the new specialized agencies of the United Nations—in none of which the U.S.S.R., that apostle of international co-operation, participates—are working along highly constructive lines. A few weeks ago the present Assembly took a very important step when it adopted a resolution supporting a programme of technical assistance in the economic development of under-developed countries. This grew out of what is called “point four” of Mr. Truman’s statement to Congress nearly a year ago. This scheme appears to us to be an effective method of helping the less fortunate peoples of the world to help themselves. It is of particular importance at a time when the peoples of Asia and Africa are stirring and should be encouraged to help themselves along the lines of sound economic development. It is also very important that the initiative shown by the United States in this matter, supported by so many governments, has been taken in and through the United Nations.

As citizens of a country in which there are highly developed technical skills and facilities for training technicians, we in Canada should play our part in this development. It is a long-range investment which may turn out to be very valuable to us.

The North Atlantic Community

The United Nations has, then, important accomplishments to its credit; but it has been unable to solve the paramount question of collective security. So we have had to fall back on the North Atlantic Treaty.

It was the hope of the western democratic powers that such a treaty would not be necessary, but it has turned out otherwise, and I believe that in the future the signing of that treaty—which does not by-pass the United Nations or evade the spirit of the charter—will be seen as the cornerstone of the structure of general collective security which we are still trying to erect.

In meeting the obviously aggressive intentions of Soviet Russia, the western world up to the present time has been faced with two difficulties. In the first place there was the failure of the U.S.S.R. to disarm after the war; this failure to disarm put the forces of Russia proportionately in a much stronger position than those of the western European democracies. The second diffi-

culty was the lack of any specific assurance that in the event of aggression the North Atlantic nations would be willing to act together. Under the terms of the North Atlantic Treaty we now have that assurance. Since the signing of that pact we have made encouraging progress in setting up the necessary organizations for the purpose of carrying out its provisions.

The North Atlantic nations have now completed the second stage in the organization of their common defence. The first stage was drafting the treaty; the second was the establishment of its working organizations. But our task under the North Atlantic arrangement has only begun. The nations of the North Atlantic now face the problem of implementing their pledges. The parties to the treaty have undertaken to strengthen their individual and common defence by integrating their defence resources. That means that each nation taking part will be expected to furnish to the common pool what it can most suitably and effectively contribute. We may therefore anticipate some division of responsibility in the military field and some division of labour in production and supply.

In broad terms we are committed to provide such aid as we can reasonably be expected to give, in the form in which we can most effectively furnish it. Until, however, plans are worked out—we shall be working out plans before long—it is impossible to predict what our proper contribution will be.

We know, of course, that Canada can produce economically much greater quantities of certain types of arms and ammunition than we ourselves need



(Canadian Army Photo)

DEFENCE OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR PARIS

Headed by Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, a delegation of top defence officials left Dorval Airport for Paris on November 26, 1949, to take part in a meeting of the Defence Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty scheduled to commence on December 1. Above, left to right: Brigadier J. D. B. Smith, secretary of the Chiefs-of-Staff Committee; Commodore R. E. S. Bidwell, deputy chief of Naval Staff; Lt.-General Charles Foulkes, chief of the general staff; Mr. Claxton; Air-Vice Marshall H. L. Campbell, vice-chief of air staff, and Mr. W. R. Wright, executive assistant to Mr. Claxton.

either in peace or in war. Some of our military requirements, on the other hand, can be produced most economically in other countries. Our ability to purchase in those countries must depend to a very large extent on the willingness and ability of our partners in the North Atlantic defence system to purchase in Canada those items which we are able to produce economically. This principle of integration in military production and supply will, we trust, be considered as a governing factor in planning our common defence under the North Atlantic Treaty.

As far as Canada is concerned, the implementation of this principle and the ability to make our maximum contribution to the achievement of collective security, will depend to a considerable extent on our financial and exchange position vis-a-vis our neighbour. One way of improving that position—and it needs improvement—would be for the United States to remove some of the obstacles which now prevent the purchase of military supplies in this country.

Social and Economic Considerations

There is another aspect of the Atlantic pact, the social and economic, which should not be forgotten in our anxiety over defence considerations. The principle is embodied in article two of the pact, which reads as follows:

The parties will contribute towards the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

During the course of the discussions which led up to the signing of the treaty, the Canadian delegation consistently urged that this article should be included. For it is not only true that the North Atlantic nations cannot be strong militarily unless they are strong economically; it is also true that the whole basis of confidence and mutual trust, the sense of community, on which the alliance is founded would be undermined if the members of the alliance were to become divided into two groups, with the European members attempting to build up trade among themselves behind a barrier of restrictions against the North American members.

Moreover, just as Canada and the United States cannot solve their defence problems in isolation from the United Kingdom and the other countries of western Europe, so also we in North America cannot solve our economic problems in isolation from western Europe. The same is true of the United Kingdom and of the other European members of the North Atlantic Alliance; they cannot solve their economic problems or their defence problems apart from us in North America.

There is much to be said, in establishing a new institution such as the North Atlantic Alliance, for a policy of going slowly to begin with. In ordinary times that certainly would be good advice. But these are not ordinary times. Events are moving fast today and our international economic and political institutions should not lag too far behind.

We have taken the first steps towards the widest possible military integration of the North Atlantic Community. What we must now do is to take

as many steps as possible, as quickly as possible, towards the widest possible economic collaboration among the North Atlantic nations.

The first step is for the North Atlantic Council at its next meeting to consider what machinery should be set up for study and discussion and negotiation on this whole question of how best to implement the obligations of all members of the North Atlantic Community under article two of the treaty to promote conditions of stability and well-being, to seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and to encourage economic collaboration between them.

We have before us a task which will call for all our reserves of intelligence, good will and imagination. It is not the negative, though vitally important, task of containing Russian imperialism. It is the positive task of creating a free community of free states, strong not only in its military resources, but in the prosperity of its people and the power of its free, progressive institutions.

Conclusion

It is important to understand what we are fighting against in the cold war. We of the free democracies are not fighting progress or social reform; we are not seeking to restore or to perpetuate feudal regimes or outworn dogmas. We recognize the need for change in Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world. We do not, however, want the under-privileged of the world to follow the paths which the unfortunate people of Russia and of the satellite states have been forced to follow by their masters in the Kremlin.

The masters of the Russian state who practise at home and export abroad the reactionary system of society which I have attempted to describe, nevertheless pretend at "peace congresses" and in the United Nations that they alone are ready to disarm; that they alone are ready to prohibit the atomic bomb; and that they alone are the true champions of world peace. The record does not support any such pretensions.

One very important chapter in that record shows how far Russia's pretensions depart from Russia's performance. I refer to the efforts which we are now making to control the use of atomic energy so it will never be used for anything but peaceful purposes. There is no question before the world today of comparable importance. The Russians admit this. They talk loudly, especially at Lake Success, about immediate and unqualified outlawing of the atom bomb, but they refuse to participate in any scheme in which international control and inspection would be effective and adequate for that purpose. Without such control, pledges and protocols would, in the present atmosphere of international suspicion and mistrust, be worse than useless. They would be dangerous, by providing a false facade of security behind which the aggressor could develop his evil plans. We had some experience of this in the 1930's.

The Russian delegates at the United Nations tell us repeatedly that they accept international inspection and adequate control. They say that they agree that international inspectors should be able to visit Russian production facilities "periodically". They even concede that they would grant permission for "special" searches to be made if the inspectors could show that there were grounds for suspecting the existence of an undeclared plant or the diversion of

nuclear fuels from one of the declared plants. But what they do not say and what they will not explain in answer to specific questions is how the rest of the world is to find out anything more about atomic plants inside Russia than the Russians choose to tell us, or how inspectors are to have grounds to suspect clandestine activities if they do not have access to vast areas of the Soviet-hinterland.

Atomic Energy Control

The basic difficulty is the Soviet fear of any contact with the west—a fear which is almost pathological. The Soviet leaders also stubbornly maintain that they cannot possibly accept any limitations of national sovereignty. We maintain, on the contrary, that we cannot afford to cling to an ancient concept of sovereignty when what we are seeking is a chance for survival. We maintain that we shall never get anywhere if we insist on talking about national sovereignty as if, in atomic matters, it were more important than national and international security; or if we consider that, by using our national sovereignty for joint action, we are losing it.

Whether we are talking about atomic or conventional weapons, we must have some means of knowing, not in any absolute sense, because that is impossible, but with reasonable certainty, that no country is in a position to bamboozle the rest of the world as to the number of atom bombs or battleships or bombers or battalions that it possesses. If we cannot agree on a system for controlling the vast and conspicuous facilities necessary for the production of nuclear fuels, then we shall not reach agreement on the rest of our armaments industries which can more readily be camouflaged.

The cold fact in the cold war is that we do not trust the Russians enough to agree to destroy our atomic weapons and facilities for making them until we are in a position to satisfy ourselves that they do not secretly stockpile atomic bombs. The Russians, for their part, are not willing to entrust to an international atomic development authority, which they claim would be under Anglo-American domination, adequate functions of control, agreed beforehand and embodied in a treaty. This is merely another way of saying that the problem of peace is much broader than the problem of agreeing on the clauses of a treaty to prohibit the use of the atom bomb. It is the problem of establishing sufficient mutual confidence to tackle not only disarmament and the bomb but the whole range of major friction points—political, strategic and economic—which are witnesses today to the tragic division between the two worlds.

In conclusion, I come back to what the Prime Minister, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, said eighteen months ago in the House of Commons. He spoke then of the "tragic inability of the western democracies and the eastern totalitarian states, led by the U.S.S.R., to establish any basis for co-operation or even any basis for mutual toleration". He went on to say: "We had hoped for mutual toleration founded on a genuine desire to live and let live. It seems now that we shall have to be content with toleration based on what I hope will be a healthy respect for the determination of each of us to prevent encroachment and resist domination by the other."

Since that statement of the Prime Minister, the democratic world has made good progress toward the limited but practicable goal which he outlined. For

that progress along the road to at least limited collective security, we can be thankful.

Much, however, remains to be done, and no one can be very optimistic about the future. I say that without intending to be unduly panicky about the days ahead. But no one can be unreasonably optimistic about the future as long as the free democratic and the Russian communist worlds face each other in fear, misunderstanding and mistrust.

In these international questions which I have been surveying, Canada has made an effective contribution to the cause of good international relations and the achievement of real peace. Our prestige stands high among the nations; and I know that all Canadians will do their best to keep it high.

At the same time, no Canadian government is ever likely to forget that the roots of a successful foreign policy must be deep in the knowledge and understanding of the people, in an enlightened awareness of what is in the best interests of our people. There should be no contradiction between our international and our national interests. In the difficult days ahead, while Canadian foreign policy must stand on its own feet, it must also march whenever possible in step with those who are or who will become our friends. It must be based on the true interest of Canada, but of a Canada which could not, even if it desired to do so, remain isolated or insulated from the community of all peoples which now inhabit our small atomic world.



(Canadian Army Photo)

CHIEF OF IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF VISITS CANADA

Field Marshall Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Canada on November 23, 1949, for a short visit during which he took part in discussions with top ranking service officials of the Canadian armed forces. He is shown above, right, with Lt.-General Charles Foulkes, Chief of Staff of the Canadian Army.

A DAY WITH THE CANADIAN DELEGATION AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The press and the radio report fully on matters discussed at the United Nations; but the public is less well-informed about the daily life of a Canadian delegate to the General Assembly, his manner of working, and the atmosphere of a large international conference.

The Canadian delegation to the Fourth General Assembly is headed by five principal representatives: two cabinet ministers, a senator, a member of Parliament, and the head of the Canadian Permanent Delegation to the United Nations. There are five alternate representatives, all government officials, of whom three are from the Department of External Affairs, one from the Department of Trade and Commerce, and one from the Department of Veterans' Affairs. These are the ten who normally sit at the plenary sessions and at the meetings of the important committees. They are the delegates who participate and vote. Sitting behind them are ten advisers, who from time to time brief their principals, take notes, produce any documents required, and assist in any way they can. These advisers are from the Department of External Affairs, with the exception of one who is from the Department of Finance. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the daily contacts between responsible members of the government and employees of the public service provide all concerned with the opportunity of knowing and appreciating one another. After the Assembly they meet again in Ottawa like veterans of the same regiment, and the associations formed are obviously valuable to them. This group constitutes what might be called the "officers". The "other ranks" are the stenographers, accountants, messengers, caretakers, and chauffeurs; and very little could be done without them. In addition, there are the officers and clerical staff of the Permanent Delegation in New York, who shuttle between their offices at Rockefeller Centre and the Biltmore Hotel, where the Canadian Delegation is established.

There is a Canadian tradition about the Biltmore. The present delegation, like that which attended the 1947 Assembly, occupies the greater part of the ninth floor, which includes the offices of the secretariat and a conference room. Unlike the many Canadians who come to New York to visit the museums and the stores, to see the latest plays and attend the great concerts, the delegates' task keeps them on the alert to such an extent that they scarcely even venture to "take in a show". They never know beforehand whether they can spare an evening; the unforeseen is the rule.

Every day of the week, except Sunday, there is a meeting of the delegation proper—delegates and advisers—at nine o'clock in the morning. Mr. Pearson, as Chairman of the Delegation, presides over this meeting.

Each delegate reports what has happened in his committee during the previous day, forecasts probable developments on his committee, and indicates the policy he is likely to adopt. The wisdom of this policy, and the extent to which it is in accordance with the instructions to the Delegation, are discussed.

This daily gathering which lasts about an hour ensures the co-ordination

of strategy and tactics, and enables each officer to follow all that takes place in the Assembly. After the conference, the delegation leaves by automobile for Flushing Meadow, if there is a plenary session of the Assembly, or for Lake Success, if one of the large committees is meeting. These trips take respectively half an hour and three-quarters of an hour. The delegates in fact head much more often for Lake Success, as the most detailed work is ordinarily done at the committee level.

The Committees

There are six permanent committees on which each of the fifty-nine delegations is represented. The First deals with political questions; the Second with economic and financial questions; the Third with social, humanitarian, and cultural questions; the Fourth with questions of trusteeship; the Fifth with administrative and budgetary matters; and the Sixth with legal questions. There is still another committee called the "Ad Hoc Committee" which has been set up during the past two years to relieve the Political Committee of part of its task. Normally a committee meets twice a day; since there are only four large halls at Lake Success, the committees which have managed to keep abreast of their work occasionally hold a single meeting each day. But towards the close of the General Assembly night meetings are frequently called, as happens in Ottawa when the session of Parliament is nearing its end. On these occasions, the delegations often return to New York in the early hours of the morning.

The United Nations building at Lake Success is a former factory. It is air-conditioned, and the large halls are all artificially lighted, so that a mental effort is required to tell whether it is day or night. The huge table around which committees meet is elliptical in shape; and each day the delegations, ranged in alphabetical order, move up one place from left to right around the chairman's seat. Thus, Canada's neighbours are always the Byelorussians to the left and the Chileans to the right. Each pair of delegates has an extension microphone, and each delegate is provided with headphones which he can adjust to French, English, Spanish, Russian, or Chinese, whichever language he prefers to hear. Translation is simultaneous; that is to say, experts immediately interpret each sentence in the four official languages other than that in which it is spoken. This is the miracle of language. In addition, each speaker's words are recorded on a tape recorder and taken down in shorthand. There is even talk of luminous signals or vibrators that would notify the representatives that a meeting or a vote is on the point of starting, and of an electric voting system.

Nevertheless there remains something that is dependent on each person's native wit and his use of it within the framework of the rules of procedure. With fifty-nine players the game can hold many surprises in store, and it would be rash to attempt to describe here the technique of debates on any given issue. But the cautious representative exercises prudence, and does not fail to mark time if necessary. He has quickly learned the wisdom of "more haste, less speed", and he does not rush on to new ground before taking his bearings. Canadian delegates have a reputation for keeping to the point and it may truthfully be said that this is one of the reasons they are listened to.

The Plenary Session

When the committees have adopted a sufficient number of resolutions, these are presented to the Assembly in plenary session at Flushing, in the former City of New York Pavilion built for the 1939 World's Fair. The hall here is much larger than the committee halls; the chairman, with the Secretary-General and his assistant, sits on a higher elevation; and speakers, since the delegations are no longer seated around a table, address the gathering from a rostrum. The scene is impressive; but it should be noted that new developments rarely occur since most of the subjects have already been discussed in the committees, frequently by the same persons. It is for this reason that Article 59 of the rules of procedure has recently been amended. Starting from January 1, 1950, the questions on which an important committee has reported will not be the subject of a discussion in plenary session, unless such a discussion is approved by vote of the Assembly. Needless to say, this amendment did not appeal to those states inclined to avail themselves of the plenary session solely as a sounding board for their theses.

A word should perhaps be said about lobbying at the United Nations. This is most likely to take place in the delegates' lounge at Lake Success or Flushing. At the beginning of the sitting one may observe notables on the international scene and representatives of every race, sometimes garbed in exotic apparel. Photographers in quest of picturesque or piquant groupings circulate relentlessly. Odd combinations of political opponents are fairly frequent, for the human tendency to draw closer together is stronger than one would be led to believe from the accusations, and occasionally the insults, which certain delegates hurl at one another during the public sittings. A sort of professional freemasonry exists, and men meet who became acquainted at this or that international conference or at some diplomatic post. There is an exchange of recollections, and then the talk turns to a discussion of the draft resolution that is up for consideration. When more time is required, delegates have lunch together a few miles from Lake Success; one restaurant bears a name that suits it well, "The Hidden House". A good diplomat does not remain seated in his chair; he must move about and constantly make inquiries if he does not want to let events outstrip him.

Conclusion

When night falls, the delegates, sitting in the automobiles that bring them back to New York via LaGuardia Field and the immense Triborough Bridge, and confronted by the magic glitter of the skyscrapers, undoubtedly experience the feeling of participating in something great. The endless delays, the wrangles over procedure, and the propaganda speeches may seem at times trivial; but all the same, this great city and all the great cities of the world follow the Assembly's deliberations with the realization that the peace and well-being of mankind are at stake.

Reaching the Biltmore, at about seven-thirty, if there has been no delay, the members of the Canadian delegation meet again in their quarters. This is the daily family gathering. One finds there copies of the Canadian newspapers and the latest teletype reports from Ottawa. Members chat while thumbing through the home papers. This is the time of happy relaxation, which will continue in a French, Italian, Spanish or even an American restaurant until the

moment when it is necessary to hurry back to the Biltmore to put the finishing touches to a memorandum or to prepare the documentation for to-morrow.

The day seems ended; what does the delegate think of it all? Is the game worth the candle, or, to be more precise, the ten cents per capita which the Canadian contribution to the United Nations represents? A delegate would certainly answer "Yes". One must not ask the United Nations for what it cannot give. It does not constitute a super-state and hence proceeds normally by recommendations only. But these recommendations have considerable moral force; for the members whom they do not please take so many pains to forestall them, or to justify their opposition to them. Further, the United Nations is an international club of proven value; and fourteen non-member states are at this moment queueing up to be admitted to its fold. The United Nations typifies an attitude, an experiment in international life founded on world co-operation. One must therefore try, remembering the splendid epigram: "It is not necessary to hope in order to undertake; or to succeed, in order to persevere."



(Editorial Associates Photo)

CANADIAN MILK POWDER FOR UNICEF

The S.S. "Maria Paolina G." loading 12,500 barrels of milk powder for Naples, part of a shipment to Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia on behalf of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(This section covers the period from November 1 to November 30, 1949)

General Assembly

Among the more important decisions taken by the General Assembly during the month of November were the following: the adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council; the approval of the expanded plan for the economic development of under-developed countries; a resolution on the Greek question, condemning assistance rendered to the guerillas by Albania and Bulgaria, calling for the repatriation of Greek nationals, particularly children, abducted during the guerilla activities, and re-constituting the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans; the three-part plan for the disposal of the former Italian Colonies; approval of the draft Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States, which will be sent to Member Governments for comment; the re-constitution of the Interim Committee for an indefinite period with the existing terms of reference; a series of resolutions on the admission of new members, recommending *inter alia* that the Security Council re-consider those applications approved by the majority of the Council; the report of the Joint Second and Third and Fifth Committees, meeting jointly on co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies; the resolution sponsored by Canada and France on atomic energy requesting the permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission to continue their consultations, and the adoption of the revised proposals for a United Nations Field Service and Panel of Observers.

In the following section some of the more important of these subjects are discussed in detail, in particular those which have not been reported in previous issues of *External Affairs*.

Appointments to Subsidiary Bodies

Of particular interest to Canada were two of the appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the United Nations. On November 24, the General Assembly confirmed the reappointment of Mr. Watson Sellar, Auditor-General of Canada, to the Board of Auditors and appointed Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Department of Finance, to the Committee on Contributions.

Atomic Energy⁽¹⁾

On the conclusion of the debate in plenary meeting on the international control of atomic energy, the General Assembly had before it a joint Canadian-French resolution and three other proposals introduced by India, Argentina and the U.S.S.R., together with four Soviet amendments. These latter proposals and amendments were decisively rejected in favour of the joint Canadian-French resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 48 in favour, 5 against (Byelo-Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine, U.S.S.R.) with three absten-

⁽¹⁾ The interim report on the consultations of the six permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission is given in full in the November issue of *External Affairs*.

tions (Israel, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia). The resolution requests the permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission to continue their consultations and emphasizes the necessity for a limited pooling of sovereignty in order to achieve effective international control of atomic energy.

Speaking in the debate on this subject in the Ad Hoc Political Committee, Mr. L. B. Pearson, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, drew attention to the joint proposal made on November 15, 1945, by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada, and re-affirmed the Canadian Government's active concern in the safeguarding of mankind from the dangers of the misuse of atomic energy and in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Mr. Pearson went on to say:

As you know, proposals which we think adequate for this good purpose have been worked out, and were approved last year by a large majority of the General Assembly. But in this matter, approval by a majority of states, however impressive, is not enough. If humanity is to be made secure from the dangers of atomic destruction, all nations must agree on measures which we know can be, and will be, implemented by all. To put the matter another way, if the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. do not agree on a plan for ensuring that there will not be an atomic arms race, there will be no such plan and there *will* be such a race, without any winner!

The position of my government on the United Nations plan for the control of atomic energy which was approved last year and the prohibition and elimination of atomic weapons is well known. In common with most of the members of the United Nations, we are prepared to accept that plan. We are convinced that it is a good plan. We certainly do not, however, claim omniscience on this subject, nor is our thinking concerning it rigid and inflexible. Indeed the problem of atomic energy is such that it seems to me that all of us should seek its solution with humility as well as with sincerity. If any new proposals are made or new approaches suggested that give promise of an effective and agreed solution for this problem, then my government will welcome them and examine them with all the care which they will deserve.

In speaking of the deadlock which had developed between the U.S.S.R. and its associates on the one hand and the rest of the member states of the United Nations on the other, Mr. Pearson pointed out that it had been obvious for many years that no single nation could long have a monopoly in atomic weapons.

... This point was made clear in the 1945 Three-Power statement to which I have referred. The United Nations policy on atomic energy has been developed on this assumption. The recent atomic explosion in the Soviet Union does, however, point up dramatically the validity of the thesis that security can be found only in effective international control. Nations on both sides of the chasm which at present so tragically divides the world now have the secret of the power which can smash that world. In an atmosphere of tension and fear and mistrust, that knowledge is being harnessed to the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction. This is the supreme menace that faces us, and it will increase if an atomic arms race is allowed to continue. The stock piles will grow, giving a fitful sense of security on one side, and threatening insecurity to the other. Your defence becomes my danger, and my defensive reaction to that danger seems to threaten your security.

There is, of course, only one final solution to this problem; the development of political conditions that will make war unnecessary and hence unthinkable. If war does come, international control of atomic energy will disappear along with every other kind of control. It is idle and misleading to cite to the contrary the Geneva poison gas conventions. No gas bomb ever killed 50,000 persons or held out such a terrible temptation to total and quick victory as atomic supremacy does . . .

Referring to the resolution introduced by the French and Canadian delegations, Mr. Pearson declared that both this proposal and the "majority plan" rest on the basis that some of the fear and insecurity which breed conflict can be removed by taking the development of atomic energy for destructive purposes out of the individual control of national governments and turning it over to an international agency which will act as a trustee for the separate nations. In this way the menace of a sudden, surprise atomic aggression would be removed.

International Control

Mr. Pearson called for both imagination and courage in a renewed effort to break the deadlock. Every channel for consultation and negotiation must be kept open, and, while despair and defeatism should be discouraged, the United Nations must not give the world an illusion of security based on unsupported declarations against the use of atomic energy for war. The Canadian representative spoke of the inadequacy of the Soviet proposals for inspection, and appealed for a limitation of national sovereignty to permit an effective international control.

. . . Our resolution says that national control and operation of atomic energy facilities is a danger to humanity. Believing this, we agree that there should be international operation . . . If, notwithstanding the special danger from the ease by which atomic energy can be diverted from productive to destructive use, it can be shown that national operation with complete 100 per cent inspection would not be a menace to security, then we should be glad to re-examine the position. So far, after many months of hard and detailed study, we have not been convinced that this is the case. I would point out also that international operation and management is not the same as ownership, in the individual or national meaning of that word. The international operating agency would be the trustee of the nations who had agreed by treaty to its establishment and to its powers, and it would distribute the products of its operations for peaceful use in a manner determined by treaty or convention.

It is, I suggest, absurd to argue—as the Soviet Delegation has argued—that such renunciations of national sovereignty—if you wish to call them that—are a sacrifice or a humiliation to any state which believes in international co-operation and collective security.

Acceptance by agreement of international control and operation of atomic energy facilities and full international inspection to ensure that agreements made are being carried out, that is no surrender of anything. On the contrary, it is a great step forward towards confidence and peace. This is not losing sovereignty; it is using sovereignty. It is not a loss; it is a gain. To think and to act otherwise is to fly in the face of all the experience of this century, where the progress we have made has been in the direction of widening the area of international authority. Our very presence here today proves that.

Insistence on reactionary concepts of sovereignty is not good enough in the modern world and it has been expressly disavowed in the last paragraph of our resolution which pledges all nations to renounce the 'individual exercise of such rights of national sovereignty in the control of atomic energy as are incompatible with the promotion of world security and peace' If any Delegation, by insistence on a reactionary and negative interpretation of national sovereignty, frustrates the effort we are making to ensure that atomic energy shall be used only for peaceful purposes, it will bear a very heavy responsibility.



(UN Photo)

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Mr. Konstantin Zinchenko, U.S.S.R., left, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, and General A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations, and Chairman of the Security Council, at a meeting of that Council.

United Nations Field Service

On November 22 the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Political Committee for the establishment of a United Nations Field Service and a United Nations Panel of Field Observers.

The Field Service is to have a strength of 300 and will provide the following services: transport, radio communications, security of United Nations property, safe custody, maintenance of order during meetings, hearings, etc., and guard duties.

It is to be recruited by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with the usual Secretariat practices. The Panel of Field Observers is a list of qualified persons selected by the Secretary-General in consultation with National Governments or from lists of names recommended by National

Governments, whether or not such persons are in national service. The members of the Panel would, on a decision made by the Security Council or the General Assembly to meet a specific need, be called for service as Observers for the guarding of truce objectives and the supervision of polling places.

A suggestion on the method of recruitment made by the Canadian representative, Major-General E. L. M. Burns, who supported both proposals, was instrumental in reconciling divergent views and in securing stronger support for the proposals.

The Essentials of Peace

After an eight-day debate, the Political Committee on November 25 disposed of an item which had its origin in a Soviet proposal condemning preparations for a new war and proposing a five-power peace pact. This proposal was in essence a violent attack on the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States, paradoxically coupled with a suggestion that these two Governments at once join with the U.S.S.R. in a pact of peace.

Mr. Martin's Reply

In a spirited reply to this attempt by the Soviet representative to cast the U.S.S.R. in the role of an apostle of peace vis-à-vis the Western "warmongers", Mr. Paul Martin, the Canadian representative, stated that this attack was but another variation on the Soviet theme that the governments of all non-Communist countries are evil and should be overthrown. Mr. Martin went on to say:

Mr. Vishinsky would have served us much better, since he insists that we consider what he calls the preparations for a new war, if he had told us in a sober and objective manner what he regards as the major issues in world affairs which threaten the peace, and if he had given us some practical suggestions of ways in which these problems could be solved on a basis of compromise and negotiation. We should probably have disagreed with his analysis, and I feel sure that we should probably also have had many reservations about his suggestions for settlement. If, however, these suggestions contained the slightest indications that some flexibility existed in the Soviet position on any of the problems which we now have reason to fear, my government, at least, would certainly have put its full weight behind any process of negotiation by which settlements might be reached. This would have been a practical and substantial contribution towards relieving the fears which Mr. Vishinsky has drawn to our attention by putting this item on the agenda.

. . . The signature of the Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R. already appears, alongside those of the Foreign Ministers of other great powers, in a whole series of documents which contain the pledge, either in general terms or in particular terms, that international problems will be settled peacefully. We do not need any more signatures: we need some settlements. If Mr. Vishinsky wants peace all he needs to do is to call upon us to use the instruments for peace already in our hands; the best way in which to make that call would be to put forward concrete proposals about specific problems that gave some hope of a negotiated settlement, based on mutual confidence and tolerance.

We can only conclude that Mr. Vishinsky has put this resolution forward and has opened this discussion not for the purpose of strengthening peace at all, but for quite a different purpose. He has given himself the opportunity again of putting on the stage his familiar comic misrepresentation of western civiliza-

tion and, in particular, of the policies of the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Martin appealed for a removal of the barriers designed to divide the people of the U.S.S.R. from the rest of the world, and concluded by giving his support to a joint United Kingdom-United States resolution which directs the attention of member states to the "basic requirements for enduring peace" and calls on them to re-affirm their support of the United Nations Charter as "the most solemn pact of peace in history".

The Soviet draft resolution was decisively rejected by the Committee and the joint United Kingdom-United States resolution was adopted by a vote of 53 in favour, 5 against (the Soviet bloc) and one abstention (Yugoslavia).

The debate on this item in the Political Committee was marked by the exceptional vigour of the statements made by many representatives from non-Communist delegations in counter-attacking the propaganda of the Soviet bloc. It has provided the Western democracies with a rare opportunity to analyze at length before the United Nations, the motives, the practices and the ideology of international communism—and this opportunity has not been passed by. The debate and the final vote on the United Kingdom-United States resolution have thus given a heartening example of the growing solidarity within the United Nations of the non-Communist world.

Former Italian Colonies

On November 21 the General Assembly adopted, with Canada's support, a resolution concerning the disposal of two of Italy's three former colonies in Africa. Canada supported this resolution. The Assembly also arranged that a Commission should visit the third territory, Eritrea, with a view to recommending a plan for its disposal which is to be considered at the next regular session of the Assembly in the autumn of 1950. The Assembly took up the question of the former Italian colonies because the four great powers to which it had been originally referred under the Italian peace treaty failed to agree. The four powers bound themselves in advance, however, to accept and put into effect the recommendations of the United Nations.

The Assembly was obliged to defer its decision on Eritrea's future because it did not know what proportion of the inhabitants would prefer union with Ethiopia to inclusion in a separate independent Eritrean state. Neither was it sure what transitional arrangements would be needed if an attempt were made to give Eritrea an independent status. The five-member mission which will visit Eritrea and report by June 1950 has been instructed to examine the wishes, needs and capacities of the inhabitants and to take into account in drafting its resolution the interests of peace and security in East Africa as well as the rights and claims of Ethiopia.

The Assembly recommended that for ten years Italian Somaliland should be a trust territory under Italian administration. Thereafter it is to be independent. An Advisory Council composed of representatives of Colombia, Egypt and the Philippines is to assist the Italians. The United Kingdom will transfer the administration to Italy as soon as the latter has signed a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations Trusteeship Council embodying certain constitutional principles already approved by the Assembly. Thus Italy will be

allowed to take over the actual administration without waiting for formal approval by the General Assembly of the terms of the trusteeship agreement, which is expected to be given at the next regular session of the Assembly in the autumn of 1950.



FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

Two new states may soon exist in Africa owing to a recent General Assembly resolution backed by forty-eight states including Canada. Libya is to be independent in thirteen months and Italian Somaliland in ten years, after a period of Italian trusteeship supported by a United Nations advisory council. In Eritrea a commission will investigate the needs of the people, some of whom want independence while others ask for union with Ethiopia.

Libya, made up of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania under British military administration and the Fezzan under French administration, will become independent by January 1, 1952 at the latest. The United Kingdom and France are to begin immediately the process of preparing to transfer power to a duly constituted independent government. The process is expected to take some time. Meanwhile the United Kingdom and France will report annually to the General Assembly on the steps they have taken to carry out the recommendation.

A United Nations Commissioner will be sent to Libya to help the inhabitants draw up their own constitution and establish an independent government. He will be aided by an Advisory Council of ten members, six of whom will be nominated by the United Kingdom, United States, France, Italy, Egypt and Pakistan. The three regions of Libya and the Libyan minorities will also be represented on the Council. When an independent government has come into being Libya will be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

Debate on External Affairs

On November 16 and 17, 1949, a general debate took place in the House of Commons on Canada's external relations. The debate was opened with a review of world affairs by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson. The House then heard expressions of opinion from the following spokesmen representing the opposition parties: Mr. Gordon Graydon (Progressive Conservative, Peel); Mr. Angus MacInnis (C.C.F., Vancouver East); and Mr. E. G. Hansell (Social Credit, MacLeod). The debate was continued by various members and was concluded by Mr. Pearson. On his motion, the House agreed to refer the estimates of the Department of External Affairs to the Standing Committee on External Affairs "saving always the powers of the Committee of Supply in relation to the voting of public moneys."

A "Review of World Affairs", based upon the two speeches made by Mr. Pearson during the course of the above debate will be found on Page 3.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs

The Standing Committee on External Affairs, established by a resolution of the House of Commons in May 1945, began its proceedings for the current session on Friday, November 18, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Bradette (Liberal, Cochrane). Subsequent meetings were held on November 22, 23 and 24.

Mr. Pearson was the witness at the first meeting which was devoted in the main to questions of policy. The Minister was questioned among other things about Canada's relations with Communist China, atomic energy, the Pan American Union, elections to the Security Council, missions in 'Iron Curtain' countries, Italian colonies, Indonesia, and relations with the United States especially with regard to the Bilateral Air Agreement, the Newfoundland bases and the difficulties which have arisen over the entry of certain Canadian visitors to the United States.

Mr. Pearson returned to Lake Success after the first meeting and in his absence Mr. A. D. P. Heeney, the Under-Secretary, was the witness at the remaining meetings. Mr. Heeney was assisted by other officials of the Department. These meetings were more specifically concerned with questions arising out of the departmental estimates and on the general departmental administration in Canada and abroad. Questions were also asked on the Soviet financial contribution to the United Nations, and its attitude to the specialized agencies, and on the position of the Tass correspondent in Canada. At the Committee's request Mr. Menzies, Head of the American and Far Eastern Division, gave an outline of the present situation in China.

Railway Line to Alaska

On November 18, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Howard C. Green (Progressive Conservative, Vancouver-Quadra), the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, replied in part as follows:

I am in a position to say to (the honourable member) that the government is of course interested in any transportation development in the northwest which will bring that part of our country in closer contact with Alaska, not only for strategic reasons but for development reasons as well. The government has already surveyed the possibility of extending the railway line from British Columbia to Alaska. The difficulties in that connection of course are obvious. They are largely financial. I would remind the honourable gentleman that during the war the United States military authorities made a survey for a light military railway which would cover the same territory, and I believe the estimated cost was about \$112 million. At this time a standard gauge railway would cost probably well over \$200 million. Existing transportation facilities are not overtaxed—that is, sea-rail and road-rail—so there would undoubtedly be a substantial deficit for many years running possibly to \$50 million per year.

It is true that a bill has been passed by Congress providing for a survey and authorizing the President of the United States to get in touch with the Canadian government with a view to making that survey. It is also true, I understand, that no appropriation has been passed for this purpose, which means it may be difficult for the United States government to take the action recommended in the bill. If and when that action is taken, and the United States government approaches the Canadian government about this survey, the government will naturally be glad to discuss the matter.



NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN AUSTRALIA

Major-General L. R. LaFlèche, right, is received in Parliament House at Canberra on October 21, 1949, by Mr. H. V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs in the Australian Government, when General LaFlèche presented his Letters of Credence as High Commissioner for Canada in Australia.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on November 17, 1949, that Canada will participate in a third set of multilateral tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to begin on September 28, 1950. The place of the negotiations will be decided early next year.

The negotiations will follow the pattern set at the trade conferences held at Geneva in 1947 and at Annecy, France, this year.

The 1950 conference will provide an opportunity for further tariff negotiations with the United States and countries such as France, Benelux, Sweden, Italy and others which participated in the Geneva and Annecy conferences.

In addition negotiations will be conducted with a number of other countries including Western Germany, Peru and Turkey which have expressed an interest in participating with a view to becoming parties to the General Agreement.

Government departments concerned are now making preparations for these negotiations. In order to aid these preparations, Canadian business firms and organizations interested in trade with the participating countries are invited to submit written representations.

Representations dealing with foreign tariffs should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Representations dealing with the Canadian tariff should be addressed to the International Economic Relations Division of the Department of Finance. The respective divisions of the two departments will be prepared to receive supplementary oral representations or explanations of any briefs presented.

Requests for tariff and other concessions must be exchanged between the countries concerned by January 15, 1950. Therefore representations should be submitted to Ottawa as soon as possible but in any case not later than January 1, 1950. Supplementary information may be submitted later if the need arises. The preparatory work will be facilitated if briefs are submitted in six copies.

The negotiations will be carried on between pairs of countries on a product-by-product basis. Each country may request tariff concessions from each other country on those products of which it is or may become the principal supplier to that country. All concessions granted will be extended equally to all the countries which sign the agreement.

In addition to customs tariffs and other charges on imports and exports, the negotiations may include the following: mixing regulations, tariff quotas and protection afforded through the operation of import and export monopolies. Accordingly, requests may be submitted for concessions in respect of these matters in the same way as requests for tariff concessions.

Negotiations by the United States will be governed by their Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Under this Act, the President of the United States is empowered to reduce tariffs on dutiable imports by not more than 50 per cent

of the rates in force on January 1, 1945. Accordingly, any items which were reduced to this extent as a result of the Annecy or Geneva negotiations cannot be reduced further at this time.

Although briefs are not required to follow a precise outline, the following points may be of assistance to firms and organizations wishing to submit representations:

- (1) The general purpose of the proposed negotiations is the reduction of trade barriers and the expansion of world trade. Accordingly representations should devote particular attention to the possibilities of enlarging the access of Canadian industry to external markets.
- (2) The negotiations will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Havana Trade Charter.
- (3) It is desirable that briefs contain a concise statement regarding:
 - (a) concessions which Canada should seek from the participating countries including a clear description of the products involved;
 - (b) items on which tariff concessions by Canada might be desirable or undesirable.

Canada will have an opportunity to negotiate with the following countries which are at present parties to the General Agreement or which are expected to adhere as a result of the Annecy negotiations:

Australia	France	Denmark
Benelux (i.e. Belgium Netherlands and Luxemburg)	India	Dominican Republic
Brazil	New Zealand	Finland
Burma	Norway	Greece
Ceylon	Pakistan	Haiti
Chile	Southern Rhodesia	Italy
China	Syria-Lebanon Union	Liberia
Cuba	Union of South Africa	Nicaragua
Czechoslovakia	United Kingdom	Sweden
	United States	Uruguay

In addition, invitations have been extended to the countries listed below which are not now parties to the General Agreement, but which may wish to participate in the negotiations with a view to becoming members. Canada has indicated its willingness to negotiate with any of these countries which accept the invitation:

<i>American Republics</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Middle and Far East</i>
Argentina	Austria	Afghanistan
Bolivia	Iceland	Egypt
Costa Rica	Ireland	Hashimite Jordan Kingdom
Ecuador	Poland	Iran
El Salvador	Portugal	Iraq
Guatemala	Switzerland	Israel

Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Venezuela
Mexico

Western Germany

Nepal
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Turkey

The final list of actual participants will not be known for some time. The following have indicated interest in taking part: Austria, Guatemala, Peru, The Philippines and Turkey, while Iceland and Nepal have declined the present invitation. The attitude of the remainder has not yet been indicated.



"EXTERNAL AFFAIRS" COMPLETES ITS FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

The current issue marks the completion of the first year of the publication "External Affairs" in printed form. This monthly bulletin was originally issued in multilithed form; but it soon became evident that there was a wide demand, both in Canada and abroad, for a printed publication which would provide reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department. Accordingly "External Affairs", in its present form, was launched in November 1948 with two promotional issues (Volume 1 No. A and Volume 1 No. B); Volume 1 No. 1 appeared in January 1949.

The present issue carries an index of articles for the first fourteen issues, listed alphabetically by title. Reference information is carried each month under regular departmental headings such as "Current United Nations Documents", "Canadian Representation at International Conferences", etc., and has therefore not been separately indexed. It will be noted that "External Affairs" has so far carried fifty-five original articles on matters of current interest and the development of Canada's external relations.

During its first year of publication the pages of "External Affairs" were numbered by months, starting each new month with page 1. Commencing with the issue of January 1950 the pages will be numbered cumulatively for ease of reference and for purposes of indexing.

The circulation of "External Affairs" at the end of November 1949 was 9028, made up of 7861 English and 1167 French; and of this number 7258 were distributed in Canada and 1770 abroad. It is expected that by January 1950 the circulation will reach 10,000.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Mr. J. C. L. Y. Beaulne was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in Italy, effective November 15, 1949.

Miss H. D. Burwash was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Legation in Norway, effective November 30, 1949.

Mr. G. P. Kidd was posted from the Canadian Legation in Poland to the Canadian Embassy in France, effective October 16, 1949.

The following officers have been appointed to the Department of External Affairs:

Mr. H. T. W. C. B. Blockley (November 15, 1949); Mr. E. R. Rettie (November 14, 1949).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

The Ambassador of Mexico, His Excellency Primo Villa Michel, returned to Ottawa on November 14 and resumed charge of the Embassy.

The Ambassador of The Netherlands, His Excellency Dr. J. H. van Roijen, returned to Ottawa on November 23 and resumed the direction of the Embassy.

The address of the Office of the High Commissioner for Australia is now:

100 Sparks Street
Tel.: 5-6717

The address of the Legation of Cuba is now:

39 Queen Street
Tel.: 5-6834

The address of the Office of the Commercial Attaché, Legation of Czechoslovakia, is now:

1255 Phillips Square
Montreal, P.Q.

New Appointments

Major A. I. R. Murray, M.B.E., Assistant Army Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, October 29.

Lieutenant Colonel Janko Susnjar, Military Attaché, Legation of Yugoslavia, November 4.

Woodbury Willoughby, Counsellor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, Embassy of the United States of America, November 7.

Ehsan H. Enver, Third Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, November 17.

Commodore E. J. C. Qvistgaard, Naval Attaché, Legation of Denmark, December 15. Commodore Qvistgaard is also Naval Attaché at the Embassy of Denmark in Washington and will reside there.

Miss Claire Wilson, Assistant Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, early in the new year.

Departures

Lieutenant Colonel Josef Hanus, Military and Air Attaché, Legation of Czechoslovakia, September 14.

Major H. D. Nelson-Smith, M.C., Assistant Army Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, October 29.

Colonel Sherwood E. Buckland, Assistant Air Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, November 23.

First Lieutenant Marcel A. Belanger, Assistant Air Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, November 26.

Acting Rear Admiral Fritz Hammer Kjoelsen, Naval Attaché, Legation of Sweden, December 15.

CONSULAR

Exequators were issued to:

Olavi Lahonen, Vice-Consul of Finland at Ottawa, October 31. Mr. Lahonen is also Second Secretary at the Legation of Finland.

Avraham Harman, Consul General of Israel at Montreal, with jurisdiction in Canada, October 31.

Carlos Jaramillo Isaza, Consul General of Colombia at Montreal, October 31.

Thomas Hefferman, Honorary Consul of the Dominican Republic at Saint John, New Brunswick, October 31.

Charles Eyton-Jones, Honorary Consul General of Nicaragua at Montreal, with jurisdiction in Canada, October 31.

Ernesto C. Martijn, Honorary Consul of Haiti at Montreal, October 31.

Dr. Rafael Ojeda Delgado, Consul General of Venezuela at Montreal, November 7.

Dr. Freidrich Riedl-Riedenstien, Consul, as Head of the Consulate General of Austria at Ottawa, with jurisdiction in Canada, November 18.

Paul Viau, Honorary Consul of Bolivia at Montreal, November 18.

Ignacio Esteban Pico Estrada, Vice-Consul of Argentina at Montreal, November 24.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Leif Pettersen, Honorary Vice-Consul of Norway at Port Alfred, Que., with jurisdiction in the towns of Port Alfred, Chicoutimi and Arvida, November 1.

Arié Ben-Tovim, Consul of Israel at Montreal, November 3.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Chris Lund Pedersen, Honorary Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at Regina, November 4.

Diego de Ycaza, Honorary Consul of Panama at Montreal, November 15.

Herman Lindstrom, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, November 21.

Levi P. Smith, Jr., Vice-Consul of the

United States of America at Windsor, November 21.

Departures:

Robert C. Johnson, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, October 29.

Armando Carles, Honorary Consul General of Panama at Montreal, November 9.

L. Stilling, Honorary Vice-Consul of Denmark at Saskatoon, November 14. Pending the appointment of a successor, Dr. A. Anstensen will take care of Danish consular interests in northern Saskatchewan.

Walton C. Ferris, Consul General of the United States of America at Quebec, beginning of December.

Pending the arrival of Cecil M. P. Cross, nominated Consul General of the United States of America at Montreal, Ernest de W. Mayer, Consul, is in charge of the Consulate General.

H. Earle Russell, Consul General of the United States of America at Toronto, resumed charge of the Consulate General, November 1.

William A. Just, who had been assigned for temporary duty at Vancouver, returned to his permanent assignment as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, November 14.

A. J. Major resigned his post of Honorary Consul of Belgium at Ottawa, November 21.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

The Right Honourable P. J. Noel-Baker, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, visited Ottawa October 30-November 1.

Dr. Gainsa Paz of Buenos Aires, owner and publisher of "La Prensa", visited Ottawa November 17.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during November, and of those at which it will probably be represented in the future; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission.* Washington—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins; Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N. (R)., Canadian Embassy in the United States.
2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan.* Washington—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy in the United States.
3. *Reparations Technical Advisory Committee.* Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Canadian

Liaison Mission in Japan.

4. *United Nations Security Council* (Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948). New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Representative and Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J. K. Starnes, G. K. Grande, H. H. Carter, S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.

5. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence—(Canada-United States)*—General A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations (Chairman); Rear Admiral F. L. Houghton, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, N.D. H.Q., Ottawa; Air Vice-Marshal C. R. Dunlap, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; C. C. Eberts, Department of External Affairs.
6. *Atomic Energy Commission*. New York—Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; Alternate Delegate: A. C. Smith, Department of External Affairs; Advisers: J.K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; Dr. John Babbitt, National Research Council; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
7. *Commission for Conventional Armaments*. (As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948). New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J.K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
8. *General Assembly of the United Nations*. New York—Fourth Session opened September 20. Representatives: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman; Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare; General A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations; Senator Cairine R. Wilson; René Jutras, M.P. for Provencher, Man. Alternate Representatives: A.D.P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Léon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs; Major General E. L. M. Burns, Assistant Deputy Minister of Veterans' Affairs.
9. *Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee*. Washington and Ottawa—H. J. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
10. *Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations*. New York—C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. D. Scully, Consul-General, New York (Alternate).
11. *Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)*. Geneva—A.J. Dawson, Department of Transport; Lt. Cdr. A. R. Hewitt, Major W. H. Finch and S/Ldr. Rafuse, Department of National Defence.
12. *Canada - United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs*. Ottawa and London—M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; J. J. Deutsch, Director, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance; A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs.
13. *North Atlantic Treaty Working Group*. Washington—G. Ignatieff, R. E. Collins, Canadian Embassy in the United States.

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *North Atlantic Production and Supply Board*. London—November 1-2. Group Captain M. D. Lister, Chief Staff Officer, Senior Canadian Air Force Liaison Officer, London; A. E. Ritchie, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom; P. M. Towe, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.
2. *International Wheat Council*. London—November 1-8, December 15-22. George McIvor, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board; R. V. Biddulph and C. C. Boxer, London Office of the Canadian Wheat Board; J. H. Warren, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom.
3. *Executive Board of the United Nations Children's International Emergency Fund*. New York—November 2-11. Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare.
4. *Congrès International de Zootechnie (FAO)*. Paris—November 3-10. Dr. Cyril J. Watson, Department of Agriculture.
5. *Twelfth Session, Comité International de Documentation de Médecine Militaire*. Havana—November 6-9. Surgeon-Capt. A. McCallum, M.D.G., Naval Service, Department of National Defence.
6. *Third Session, Metal Trades Committee (ILO)*. Geneva—November 8-19. Government Representatives: J. E. Matthews, M.P., Brandon, Man.; F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer, Department of Labour; Employers' Representatives: A. B. Lawrason, Woodstock, Ont.; S. C. Evans, Guelph, Ont. Workers' Representatives: G. P. Schollie, International Association of Machinists; Lucien Laval, Machine Shop Workers' Union, Montreal.

7. *Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S. Annual Meeting*. Washington—November 10-12. G/C A.A.C. Corbet, D.H.S., Department of National Defence.
8. *Third Inter-American Congress of Radiology*. Santiago, Chile—November 11-17. W/C W. A. Sifton, Medical Services, Canadian Armed Forces; Dr. Hervé Lacharité, Dr. Jules Gosselin, Canadian Association of Radiologists; Dr. A. W. McCulloch.
9. *Council of the FAO*. Washington—November 14-21. Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture.
10. *Fifth Annual Conference of the Food and Agricultural Organization*. Washington — November 21. Member: J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa. Alternate: Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa. Advisers: Dr. J. G. Bouchard, C.B.E., Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa. Technical Advisers: Dr. H. H. Hannam, President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Ottawa; J. Morrow, Fisheries Council of Canada, Lunenburg, N.S.; C. Planta, Manager, Fisheries Council of Canada, Ottawa.
11. *Third Session of the Iron and Steel Committee (ILO)*. Geneva — November 22-December 3. Government Representatives: J. E. Matthews, M.P., Brandon, Man.; F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer, Department of Labour. Employers' Representatives: Aubrey L. Lott, Hamilton, Ont.; P. J. Power, Sydney, N.S. Workers' Representatives: G. P. Schollie, Canadian Vice-President, International Association of Machinists; Canadian Congress of Labour Representative.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

1. *Conference of Signatories to International Customs Tariff Bureau Convention*. Brussels—December 13.
2. *Congrès International du Mais*. Pau, France—December 1-4.
3. *Fourth American and First Chilean Urology Congress*. Santiago, Chile—December 11-15.
4. *Legal Committee, ICAO*. Taormina, Sicily—January 5, 1950.
5. *110th Session of the Governing Body of the ILO*. Mysore, India—January 3-7, 1950.
6. *Second Inter-American Statistical Congress, Third Session, Commission of Census of the Americas*. Bogota—January 9-21, 1950.
7. *First Asian Regional Conference of the ILO*. Ceylon—January 16-28, 1950.
8. *Ninth Session of the Council of ICAO*. Montreal—January 24, 1950.
9. *South Pacific Air Transport Council and Commonwealth Air Transport Council*—February 1950.
10. *Tenth Session of Economic and Social Council*. New York—February 7, 1950.
11. *Fourth Session of Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Geneva — February 23-April 6, 1950.
12. *International Conference of Experts on Industrial Diseases (ILO)*. Australia—February 28-March 11, 1950.
13. *Third Commonwealth Conference on Development, Design and Inspection of Clothing and General Stores*. London—April 17, 1950.
14. *International Conference on Phytopathological Services*. The Netherlands—April 24-May 1, 1950.
15. *Fifth Session General Council UNESCO*. Florence—May 1950.
16. *Legal Committee of ICAO*. Montreal—June, 1950.
17. *Assembly of International Civil Aviation Organization*. Montreal—June, 1950.
18. *Thirty-third Session of the International Labour Conference*. Geneva — June 7-July 1, 1950.
19. *Eighth International Congress of Agricultural Industries*. Brussels—July 1950.
20. *Seventh International Botanical Congress*. Stockholm—July 7-20, 1950.
21. *International Congress of Soil Science*. Amsterdam—July 24-August 1, 1950.
22. *Tariff Negotiations under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*.—September 28, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

MULTILATERAL

Final Act of the International Conference on High Frequency Broadcasting. Signed at Mexico City, April 10, 1949.

Protocol revising Schedule I (Australian Schedule) to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Annecy, August 13, 1949.

Third Protocol of Rectifications of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Annecy, August 13, 1949.

Protocol modifying Article XXVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Annecy, August 13, 1949.

Protocol of Modifications of the Schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Annecy, August 13, 1949.

Protocol replacing Schedule VI (Ceylon) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Annecy, August 13, 1949.

Memorandum of Understanding relative to Application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Agreement on Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment for Areas of Western Germany under Military Occupation. Signed at Annecy, August 13, 1949.

BELGIUM

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Belgium constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, November 18 and 19, 1949.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The following list has been divided into two sections, section (a)—printed publications—which may be obtained by the general public from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications, The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; and section (b)—mimeographed United Nations documents—which can only be procured by the general public, by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York. They are available to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations, from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. The publications and documents listed below may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

(a) Printed Documents

1. *United Nations Field Service—Report of the Special Committee on a United Nations Guard*; 10 October 1949; document A/959; 10 pp.; printed; 10 cents; General Assembly, Official Records: Fourth Session, Supplement No. 13.
2. Technical Assistance for Social Progress No. 1—*International Exchange of Social Welfare Personnel*; September 1949; document E/CN.5/105/Rev.1; 112 pp.; printed; 80 cents; Sales No.: 1949, IV.6.
3. Department of Social Affairs—*International Fellowships*; October 1949; 55 pp.; printed; 40 cents; Sales No.: 1949, IV.7.
4. *Yearbook of the United Nations 1947-48*; September 1949; 1126 pp.; printed; United Nations publications; Sales No. 1949.I.13; \$12.50.

(b) Mimeographed Documents

1. *Methods and procedures of the General Assembly; Report of the Special Committee*; 19 October 1949; document A/1026; 32 pp.; mimeographed.

2. *Report of the Trusteeship Council* (Report of the Fourth Committee); 20 October 1949; document A/1028; 28 pp.; mimeographed.
3. *Assistance to Palestine Refugees*:
 - a) Report of the Secretary-General; 4 November 1949; document A/1060; 71 pp.; mimeographed.
 - b) Financial Statements of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees for the period 1 December 1948 to 30 June 1949 and Report of the Board of Auditors; 4 November 1949; document A/1060/Add. 1; 10 pp.; mimeographed.
4. *Refugees and Stateless Persons*—Report of the Secretary-General; 26 October 1949; A/C.3/527; 41 pp.; mimeographed.
5. *Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1950*—Report of the Committee of Experts on Salary, Allowance, and Leave

Systems (Note by the Secretary-General); 31 October 1949; document A/C.5/331; 106 pp.; mimeographed.

6. *Report to the Statistical Commission on the Third Session of the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling held from 12 September to 23 September 1949*; 24 October 1949; document E/CN.3/83, E/CN.3/Sub.1/20; 46 pp.; mimeographed.
7. *Report on the Food and Agricultural Conditions in the Far East*; 12 September 1949; document E/CN.11/197 Annex A; 35 pp.; mimeographed.
8. *Economic Development in Asia and the Far East: The Present Outlook*; Note by the Executive Secretary; document E/CN.11/208; 30 August 1949; 62 pp.; mimeographed.
9. *The European Housing Problem* (A Preliminary Review); 1 October 1949; document E/ECE/110; 71 pp. and Appendices I-XI; mimeographed.

STUDY ABROAD

"Study Abroad, International Handbook of Fellowships, Scholarships and Educational Exchange", Volume II, published by UNESCO, is now on sale. The scope of this second volume has been widened to include other types of educational exchange programmes besides scholarship programmes. Consisting of some 350 pages, it has four major sections.

Separate sections report on international fellowships and scholarships; international

teacher exchanges; interchange of workers for educational and cultural purposes; and international educational exchange movements of young people.

"Study Abroad", Volume II, can be purchased from The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, or from UNESCO House, 19 avenue Kleber, Paris 16e, at the price of \$1.25, 6/-, or 350 French francs, plus postage.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, at the price indicated.

Treaty Series, 1947, No. 44: Index to Treaty Series 1947. Price, 25 cents.

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 14: Air Transport Agreement between Canada and the United States of America. Signed at Ottawa, June 4, 1949. Price, 25 cents.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Canada, November 15, 1949. Price, 25 cents.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

No. 49/35—The United Nations and the International Control of Atomic Energy. An address by General A. G. L. McNaughton to the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Corps Association, Barriefield, Ontario, October 22, 1949.

No. 49/36—The New Role of North America. An address by Mr. Donald Gordon, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada, to the Thirty-Sixth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York City, October 31, 1949.

No. 49/40—The Problem of Disarmament. A statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, in the Security Council, October 14, 1949.

No. 49/41—A Statement on the France-Can-

ada Resolution on Atomic Energy, made on November 7, 1949, in the Ad Hoc Political Committee by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the Fourth Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The following serial numbers are available abroad only:

No. 49/37—The Developing Pattern of Public Health. An address by Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, to the 77th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, New York City, October 25, 1949.

No. 49/38—Industrial Progress and the Canadian Economy. An address by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr.

C. D. Howe, to the American Society of Tool Engineers, Montreal, October 29, 1949.

No. 49/39—The Canadian Transportation Picture. A "Transportation Day" address given by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Lionel Chevrier, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, September 8, 1949.



(Fotografics Photo)

CANADA AT FAO

Mr. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, led the Canadian delegation to the Washington conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Left to right: Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Gardiner; Dr. J. F. Booth, Associate Director of Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture; and Dr. C. F. Wilson, Director, Wheat and Grain Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ámbassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (147 Hankow Rd.)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Finland.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Military Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“ (Bonn).....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome. Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Karachi (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road).
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa.....	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)

Union of Soviet		
Socialist Republics..	Ambassador (vacant)	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny
	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	Pereulok)
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
"	"	Trade Commissioner.....Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
"	"	Trade Commissioner.....Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
"	"	Trade Commissioner.....Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 504, 620 Fifth
"	"	Avenue)
"	"	Permanent Delegate
		Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais
		des Nations)
United States of		
America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts
"	"	Avenue)
"	"	Consul.....Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
"	"	Consul General.....Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
"	"	Consul.....Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
"	"	Trade Commissioner.....Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
"	"	Consul General.....New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
"	"	Honorary Vice-Consul.....Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange
		Street)
"	"	Consul General.....San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and	
	Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Sv. Markovica, 20)

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective December 4, 1949 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
TO EUROPE		
1445-1500	Opening Announcements (except Sundays)	CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)	
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)	
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	CKCS & CKNC
1600-1630	Czech (except Sundays)	
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)	
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)	
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)	
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)	
1700-1730	English	
1730-1745	Czech	
1745-1815	French	
1815-1845	Dutch	
1845-1900	English	CKCS & CHOL
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	CHOL & CKLO
1940-2000	Danish	
2000-2030	Czech	CKLO & CKRZ
2030-2100	German	
2100-2130	Italian	
2130-2200	French	
2200-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech	
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
2330-2340	French (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
2330-2340	English (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2340-2350	English	

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0420-0500	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1910-1955	Portuguese	CKRA & CKLO
1955-2100	Spanish	
2100-2115	French	
2115-2200	English	
2145-2200	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2200-2235	Spanish	

TO NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

2310-2400	Winter Service to Arctic Settlements (Sundays only)	CKLO & CKOB
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CKRP	21.60 mc/s, 13.89 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CKOB	6.09 mc/s, 49.26 metres
CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres	CKRZ	6.06 mc/s, 49.50 metres

PROGRAMME NOTES FOR DECEMBER

Anniversary of Italian Language Section

On Sunday, December 3, 1948, the CBC International Service inaugurated daily transmissions to Italy. This event was commemorated by a special anniversary programme broadcast on Sunday, December 4, 1949. The programme included a message to Italian listeners by Dr. Ira Dilworth, General Supervisor of the International Service, Italian music played by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. Roland Leduc of Montreal, and a presentation of the ideas and aims of the International Service.

Special Christmas and New Year Programme

As in previous years, the International Service is planning special programmes for the Christmas and New Year Season. These will include plays and sketches, as well as presentations of Canadian music.

On December 25, the English Language Service will broadcast a Christmas play, "The Oracles are Dumb", written by Andrew Allen and John Bethune. The Latin American Service also has prepared dramatized descriptions of Christmas in Canada for listeners in Latin American countries to be heard on Christmas Day.

Two carefully selected programmes of music will be featured by the language services of the CBC during the Christmas Season. One is a half-hour programme of classical music played by a 35-piece orchestra under the direction of Mr. Roland Leduc of Montreal. The presentation includes "Symphony for the Supper of a King" by Lalande, and the "Toccata, Aria, Minuette, and Jig" by Alessandro Scarlatti.

The second programme comprises "Mount Royal Sleigh Ride", "Bells of Ottawa", and "Walking in the Snow", three original compositions by Mr. Neil Chotem of Montreal; and "Christmas in the Nursery", "Chansonnette Canadienne", and "Finale on Christmas Carols", a special arrangement of nursery tunes, French Canadian folk songs, and Christmas carols. The 35-piece CBC orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Chotem.

This original Canadian music will be presented not only to countries served by the CBC International Service in its daily transmissions, but also to several others. Recordings of the programme have been sent to the national radio stations of Finland, Poland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece where they will form a part of the national celebrations for Christmas and New Year's.

Recordings have also been sent to radio stations in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Italy, the Latin American republics, Australia, and New Zealand, ten of the countries regularly served by the International Service.

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